# The Gazette of India.

## EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1892.


## STAR OF INDIA.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Fort William, the 1st January 1892.*

**No. 1 *S.I.***

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order :—

*To be Companions.*

THE HON'BLE JOHN WOODBURN, Indian Civil Service, Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

WILLIAM LEE-WARNER, ESQ., Indian Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Political Department.

By order of the Grand Master,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

for *Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.*

# INDIAN EMPIRE.

## NOTIFICATION.

*Fort William, the 1st January 1892.*

**No. 1 *I.E.***

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:—

*To be a Knight Grand Commander.*

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJ-ADHIRAJ SARDUL SINGH BAHADUR, Maharaja of Kishengarh in Rajputana.

*To be a Knight Commander.*

HIS EXCELLENCY ALI KULI KHAN MUKHBAR-UD-DAULA, C.I.E., Minister of Telegraphs in Persia.

*To be Companions.*

COLONEL JOHN CHARLES ARDAGH, C.B., Royal Engineers, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General.

FREDERIC CLENDON DAUKES, ESQ., Indian Civil Service, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

RAJA RAMCHANDRA VITAL RAO SAHIB, Raja of Sandur in the Madras Presidency.

MAJOR HENRY PERCY POINGDESTRE LEIGH, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Kohat.

RAJA GODE NARAYANA GAJAPATI RAO of Vizagapatam, Madras Presidency.

HERBERT HOPE RISLEY, ESQ., Indian Civil Service, Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial and Municipal Departments.

MUHAMMAD ABDULLA KHAN, BAHADUR, Honorary Magistrate, Isa Khel, Bannu District, Punjab.

JOSEPH BAMPFYLDE FULLER, ESQ., Indian Civil Service, Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, Central Provinces.

KHAN BAHADUR MIR GHULAM BABA of Surat.

HERBERT THIRKELL WHITE, ESQ., Indian Civil Service, Commissioner of a Division in Burma.

By order of the Grand Master,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

for *Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.*

# FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

*Fort William, the 1st January 1892.*

### No. 1 *I.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Nawab Bahadur as a personal distinction upon :—

Nawab Sir Khwaja Abdul Ghani, K.C.S.I., of Dacca.

The Hon'ble Nawab Khwaja Ahsun Ullah, C.I.E., of Dacca, Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

### No. 2 *I.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Raja Gobind Lal Roy of Tajhut in Rungpur the title of Raja Bahadur as a personal distinction.

### No. 3 *I.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Nawab on Nasir Ali Khan, son of the late Nawab Ali Raza Khan of Lahore.

### No. 4 *I.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maulvi Saiyid Amir Husain, C.I.E., Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, the title of Nawab as a personal distinction.

### No. 5 *I.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Babu Satis Chandra Paurê, Zamindar of Pakour in the Sonthal Parganas, the title of Raja as a personal distinction.

### No. 6 *I.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Alexio Pinto, Deputy Collector in the Madras Presidency, the title of Dewan Bahadur as a personal distinction.

### No. 7 *I.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon :—

Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Abu Saleh, Landholder of Gya.

Khan Sahib Khudadad Khan, Political Head Munshi in the Office of the Commissioner in Sind in the Bombay Presidency.

Nawabzada Shamsher Ali Khan, Mandal, Chairman of the Municipal Committee of Karnal in the Punjab.

Fakir Saiyid Jamal-ud-din, late Extra Assistant Commissioner, Honorary Magistrate of Lahore in the Punjab.

Darya Khan, Nasiri, Camel Jemadar, Baluchistan.

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## No. 8 *I.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction upon :—

Cherukupalli Suriyanarayana, Agency Head Clerk, Vizagapatam, in the Madras Presidency.

Baru Venkata Rana Norasu Pantula, Tahsildar of Golconda, Vizagapatam, in the Madras Presidency.

Babu Ishan Chandra Mitter, Government Pleader, Hooghly.

Babu Iswar Chandra Sil, Honorary Magistrate and Vice-Chairman of the Dacca Municipality.

Babu Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, late Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Parganas.

Babu Baij Nath Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Gya.

Chaudhri Raghunath Singh, Honorary Magistrate of Najafgarh in the District of Delhi in the Punjab.

Konganda Moodiah, of Napoklu in the Padinalknad Taluk in Coorg.

Cheppadira Somiah of Mercara in Coorg.

Munshi Hardyal Singh of Jodhpore in Rajputana.

Lalla Kishori Lall of Jodhpore in Rajputana.

Subadar-Major Bhagwan Singh, Upper Burma Military Police.

Sardar Rup Singh, Hakim-i-Ala, Kashmir.

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## No. 9 *I.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction upon :—

Muthukarappa Arumugam Pillai, Tahsildar of the Ponneri Taluk in the District of Chingleput in the Madras Presidency.

C. Jambulingam Mudaliyar, Vice-President of the District Board of Cuddapa in the Madras Presidency.

Gunnoo Naidoo, Senior Hospital Assistant in the Bombay Presidency.

Dadoba Sakharam Shirvalkar, Sub-Engineer and Honorary Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department in the Bombay Presidency.

## No. 10 *I.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Sardar Bahadur as a personal distinction upon:—

Sardar Harnam Singh, Honorary Magistrate of Kharar in the District of Umballa in the Punjab.

Baisakha Singh, late Inspector of Police in the Punjab.

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## No. 11 *I.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib as a personal distinction upon:—

Massu Khan, Notkani, Inspector of Police in the District of Dera Ghazi Khan, in the Punjab.

Saiyid Mustafa Hossain, Honorary Magistrate of Faridabad in the District of Delhi in the Punjab.

Bahadur Khan of Dab in the District of Jhang in the Punjab.

Abdul Ghafur, Sub-Surveyor, Survey of India.

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## No. 12 *I.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib as a personal distinction upon:—

Pundit Diwan Chand of the Shahpur district in the Punjab.

Lala Hari Chand, Vice-President of the Municipal Committee of Multan in the Punjab.

Chaudhri Nathan Singh, Zaildar in the District of Delhi in the Punjab.

Babu Netai Chaund Chatterjee, Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, and Superintendent of the Commissariat Branch of the Military Accounts Department, Eastern Circle, Bengal.

Babu Mohendro Nath Chatterjee, Chief Clerk in the Office of the Commissary-General, Western Circle.

Lalla Jora Mull, Store-keeper, Bengal Commissariat Transport Department.

Babu Sreekristo Ghose, 1st Class Assistant in the Office of the Commissary-General, Eastern Circle.

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## No. 13 *I.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Sahib as a personal distinction upon:—

Mangesh Callian Shastri of the Commissariat Department in the Bombay Presidency.

Morarrao Kshirsagar, Inspector of the Bombay City Police.

Yesu Govind Nagwekar, late Chief Constable in the Ratnagiri District Police in the Bombay Presidency.

Raghunath Ramchandra Shirgaonkar of the Public Works Department under the Kolhapur Darbar in the Bombay Presidency.

Ellappa Balaram, Building Contractor in Bombay.

Nirbhe Singh Mandloi of Sohpur in the Hoshangabad District.

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## No. 14 *I*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Munshi Gurdit Singh, Mir Munshi and Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, the title of Sardar as a personal distinction.

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## No. 1 *E*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maung Taing, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, Zeyawadi township, Toungoo District, the title of Kyet Thaye Zaung Shwe Salwe Ya Min as a personal distinction.

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## No. 2 *E*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maung Myat Tha, Inspector of Police, Myingyan, the title of Thuye Gaung Ngwe Da Ya Min as a personal distinction.

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## No. 3 *E*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maung Ba Bwa, Myook, 4th Grade, Monywa township, the title of Ahmudan Gaung Tazeik Ya Min as a personal distinction.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
*Dy. Secretary to the Government of India.*

*Printed and published for the* GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


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*Nothing for Publication.*

SUPPLEMENT No. 1.


## PART I.

### Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 30th December, 1891.*

**No. 38.**—Whereas by Resolutions passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the nineteenth day of September, 1872, and the fourth day of June, 1874, respectively, the provisions of the 33rd of Vict., Chap. 3, Sec. 1, were declared applicable to the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Assam;

And whereas the Chief Commissioner of Assam has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft and the same has received the Governor General's assent on the 26th day of December, 1891;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India*:—

REGULATION NO VII OF 1891.

THE ASSAM FOREST REGULATION, 1891.

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*A Regulation to amend the law relating to forests, forest-produce and the duty leviable on timber in Assam.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to forests, forest-produce and the duty leviable on timber in Assam; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Assam Forest Regulation, 1891.

(2) It extends to the whole of the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of Assam:

Provided that the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, exempt any place from the operation of the whole or any part thereof, and withdraw such exemption; and

(3) It shall come into force on such day as the Local Government, by notification in the official Gazette, directs.

(4) A notification under the proviso to sub-section (2) exempting a place from the operation of the whole or any part of the Regulation shall not affect anything done, or any offence committed, or any fine or penalty imposed, in such place before such exemption.

Repeal, and saving of rules and other proceedings.

2. (1) On and from the day on which this Regulation comes into force, the Indian Forest Act, 1878, as amended by subsequent enactments, shall be repealed:

II of 1878.

(2) But all acts done, proceedings had, appointments made, powers conferred, rules prescribed and notifications published under the said Indian Forest Act, 1878, or under any other law relating to matters for which this Regulation provides, shall, so far as they are not inconsistent with this Regulation, be deemed to have been respectively done, had, made, conferred, prescribed and published under this Regulation.

Definitions.

3. In this Regulation, and in all rules made thereunder, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "Forest-officer" means any person appointed by name or as holding an office by or under the orders of the Governor General in Council or the Local Government to be a Conservator, Deputy Conservator, Assistant Conservator, Sub-Assistant Conservator, Forest-ranger, Forester or Forest-guard, or to discharge any function of a Forest-officer under this Regulation or any rule thereunder:

(2) "tree" includes palms, bamboos, stumps, brushwood and canes:

(3) "timber" includes trees when they have fallen or have been felled, and all wood, whether cut up or fashioned or hollowed out for any purpose or not:

(4) "forest-produce" includes—

(a) the following, whether found in, or brought from, a forest or not, that is to say:—

timber, charcoal, caoutchouc, catechu, wood-oil, resin, natural varnish, bark, lac and myrabolams, and

(b) the following, when found in, or brought from, a forest, that is to say:—

(i) trees and leaves, and fruits, and all other parts or produce not hereinbefore mentioned of trees,

(ii) plants not being trees (including grass, creepers, reeds and moss), and all parts or produce of such plants,

(iii) wild animals and skins, tusks, horns, bones, silk, cocoons, honey and wax, and all other parts or produce of animals, and

(iv) peat, surface-soil, rock and minerals (including limestone, laterite, mineral oils and all products of mines or quarries):

(5) "forest-offence" means an offence punishable under this Regulation or any rule thereunder:

(6) "cattle" includes also elephants, buffaloes, horses, mares, geldings, ponies, colts, fillies, mules, asses, pigs, rams, ewes, sheep, lambs, goats and kids:

(7) "river" includes also streams, canals, creeks and other channels, natural or artificial:

(8) "land at the disposal of the Government" means land in respect of which no person has acquired—

(a) a permanent, heritable and transferable right of use and occupancy under any law for the time being in force; or

*The Assam Forest Regulation, 1891.*

*(Chapter II.—Reserved Forests.—Sections 4-10.)*

(*b*) any right created by grant or lease made or continued by, or on behalf of, the British Government: and

(*g*) "Magistrate" means a Magistrate of the first or second class, and includes a Magistrate of the third class when he is specially empowered by the Local Government to try forest-offences.

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## CHAPTER II.

### RESERVED FORESTS.

Power to constitute reserved forest.

4. The Local Government may constitute any land at the disposal of the Government a reserved forest in manner hereinafter provided.

Notification by Local Government of proposal to constitute a reserved forest.

5. (*1*) Whenever it is proposed to constitute any land a reserved forest, the Local Government shall publish a notification in the official Gazette—

(*a*) specifying as nearly as possible the situation and limits of such land;

(*b*) declaring that it is proposed to constitute such land a reserved forest; and

(*c*) appointing an officer (hereinafter called the Forest-settlement-officer) to inquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights claimed by, or alleged to exist in favour of, any person in or over any land comprised within such limits, and any claims relating to the practice within such limits of jhum-cultivation, and to deal with the same as provided in this Chapter.

(*2*) The Forest-settlement-officer shall ordinarily be a person other than a Forest-officer, but a Forest-officer may be appointed by the Local Government to assist the Forest-settlement-officer in the inquiry prescribed by this Chapter.

Proclamation by Forest-settlement-officer.

6. When a notification has been published under section 5, the Forest-settlement-officer shall publish in the language of the country, at the head-quarters of each district and subdivision in which any portion of the land comprised in such notification is situate, and in every town and village in the neighbourhood of such land, a proclamation—

(*a*) specifying as nearly as possible the situation and limits of the proposed forest;

(*b*) setting forth the substance of the provisions of the next following section;

(*c*) explaining the consequences which, as hereinafter provided, will ensue on the reservation of such forest; and

(*d*) fixing a period of not less than three months from the date of the publication of such proclamation, and requiring every person claiming any right or making any claim referred to or mentioned in section 5 either to present to such officer within such period a written notice specifying, or to appear before him within such period and state, the nature of such right or claim.

Bar of accrual of forest-rights after proclamation.

7. (*1*) During the interval between the publication of such proclamation and the date fixed by the notification declaring the forest to be reserved as hereinafter provided, no right shall be acquired in or over the land comprised in such notification, except by succession or under a grant or contract in writing made or entered into by, or on behalf of, the Government or some person in whom such right or power to create such right was vested when the proclamation was published; and on such land no new house shall be built or plantation formed, no fresh clearings for cultivation or for any other purpose shall be made, and no trees shall be cut for the purpose of trade or manufacture except as hereinafter provided.

(*2*) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit any act done with the permission in writing of the Forest-settlement-officer, or any clearings lawfully made for jhum-cultivation by persons in the habit of practising such cultivation on such land.

Inquiry by Forest-settlement-officer.

8. (*1*) The Forest-settlement-officer shall take down in writing all statements made under section 6, and shall inquire into all claims made under that section, and the existence of any right or practice mentioned in section 5 in respect of which no claim is made.

(*2*) The Forest-settlement-officer shall at the same time consider and record any objection which the Forest-officer, if any, appointed under section 5 to assist him, may make to any such claim or with respect to the existence of any such right or practice.

Powers of Forest-settlement-officer.

9. For the purposes of such inquiry the Forest-settlement-officer may exercise—

(*a*) power to enter, by himself or any officer authorized by him for the purpose, upon any land, and to survey, demarcate and make a map of the same; and

(*b*) the powers of a Civil Court in the trial of suits.

Treatment of claims relating to practice of jhum-cultivation.

10. (*1*) In the case of a claim relating to the practice of jhum-cultivation the Forest-settlement-officer shall record a statement setting forth the particulars of the claim and of any local rule or order under which the practice is allowed or regulated, and submit the statement to the Local Government, together with his opinion as to whether the practice should be permitted or prohibited wholly or in part.

*The Assam Forest Regulation, 1891.*

*(Chapter II.—Reserved Forests.—Sections 11-14.)*

(2) On receipt of the statement and opinion the Local Government may make an order permitting or prohibiting the practice wholly or in part.

(3) If such practice is permitted wholly or in part, the Forest-settlement-officer may arrange for its exercise—

(a) by altering the limits of the land under settlement so as to exclude land of sufficient extent, of a suitable kind and in a locality reasonably convenient for the purposes of the claimants, or

(b) by causing certain portions of the land under settlement to be separately demarcated, and giving permission to the claimants to practise jhum-cultivation therein under such conditions as he may prescribe.

All arrangements made under this sub-section shall be subject to the previous sanction of the Local Government.

(4) The practice of jhum-cultivation shall in all cases be deemed to be a privilege subject to control, restriction and abolition by the Local Government, and not to be a right.

Power to acquire land over which right is claimed.

11. (1) In the case of a claim to a right in or over any land other than the following rights, namely:—

(a) a right of way,

(b) a right to a watercourse or to use of water,

(c) a right of pasture or to forest-produce,

the Forest-settlement-officer shall pass an order specifying the particulars of such claim and admitting or rejecting the same wholly or in part.

(2) If such claim is admitted wholly or in part, the Forest-settlement-officer may—

(x) come to an agreement with the claimant for the surrender of the right, or

(y) exclude the land from the limits of the proposed forest, or

(z) proceed to acquire such land in the manner provided by the Land Acquisition Act, 1870.

X of 1870.

(3) For the purpose of so acquiring such land—

(i) the Forest-settlement-officer shall be deemed to be a Collector proceeding under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870;

(ii) the claimant shall be deemed to be a person interested and appearing before him in pursuance of a notice given under section 9 of that Act;

(iii) the provisions of the preceding sections of that Act shall be deemed to have been complied with; and

(iv) the Collector, with the consent of the claimant, may award compensation in land, or in money, or partly in land and partly in money.

Order on claims to rights of way, water-course or pasture, or to forest-produce.

12. (1) In the case of a claim to a right of a kind specified in clause (a), clause (b) or clause (c) of section 11, sub-section (1), the Forest-settlement-officer shall pass an order specifying the particulars of such claim and admitting or rejecting the same wholly or in part.

(2) When a claim to any such right is admitted, if the right is for the beneficial enjoyment of any land or building, the Forest-settlement-officer shall record the designation, position and area of such land or the designation and position of such building.

(3) Where the right is a right to forest-produce, the Forest-settlement-officer shall record whether the forest-produce obtained by the exercise of such right may be leased, sold or bartered, and such other particulars as may be necessary in order to define the nature, incidents and extent of the right.

Provision for rights of pasture or to forest-produce admitted.

13. (1) When the Forest-settlement-officer has admitted wholly or in part and recorded under the last foregoing section a claim to a right of pasture or to forest-produce, he shall as far as possible provide for the exercise of such right—

(a) by altering the limits of the proposed reserved forest so as to exclude land of sufficient extent, of a suitable kind and in a locality reasonably convenient for the purposes of the claimant, or

(b) by recording an order continuing to the claimant a right of pasture or to forest-produce, as the case may be, subject to such rules as may be prescribed by the Local Government.

(2) An order passed under clause (b) of sub-section (1) shall record, as far as practicable,—

(i) where the right is a right of pasture, the number and description of the cattle which the claimant is from time to time entitled to graze, and the local limits within which, and the seasons during which, such pasture is permitted, and

(ii) where the right is a right to forest-produce, the quantity of such produce which the claimant is authorised to take or receive, and the local limits within which, the season during which, and the mode in which, the taking or receiving of such produce is permitted, and,

(iii) whether the right is a right of pasture or a right to forest-produce, such other particulars as may be required in order to define the extent of the right which is continued, the mode in which it may be exercised and the extent to which the benefit thereof may be leased, sold or bartered.

Commutation of such rights.

14. Whenever any right of pasture or to forest-produce admitted under section 12 is not provided for in one of the ways prescribed in section 13, the Forest-settlement-officer shall,

*The Assam Forest Regulation, 1891.*

*(Chapter II.—Reserved Forests.—Sections 15-23.)*

subject to such rules as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf, commute such right by paying a sum of money in lieu thereof, or, with the consent of the claimant, by the grant of land, or in such other manner as such officer thinks fit.

Appeal from order passed under foregoing sections.

15. Any person who has made a claim under this Chapter may, within three months from the date of any order passed on such claim by the Forest-settlement-officer under section 11, 12, 13 or 14, present an appeal from such order to such officer of the Revenue Department, of rank not lower than that of a Deputy Commissioner, as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint by name, or as holding an office, to hear appeals from such orders.

Appeals under the last foregoing section.

16. (1) Every appeal under the last foregoing section shall be made by petition in writing and may be delivered to the Forest-settlement-officer, who shall forward it without delay to the officer competent to hear the same.

(2) Every such appeal shall be heard in the manner prescribed for the time being for the hearing of appeals in matters relating to revenue, and, except as hereinafter provided, the order passed on the appeal shall be final.

Notification declaring forest reserved.

17. (1) When the following events have occurred, namely :—

(a) the period fixed under section 6 for preferring claims has elapsed, and all claims, if any, made within such period have been disposed of by the Forest settlement-officer, and

(b) if such claims have been made, the period fixed by section 15 for appealing from the orders passed on such claims has elapsed, and all appeals, if any, presented within such period have been disposed of by the appellate officer, and

(c) all lands, if any, to be included in the proposed reserved forest which the Forest-settlement-officer has, under section 11, elected to acquire under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, have become vested in the Government under that Act,

X of 1870.

the Local Government may publish a notification in the official Gazette, specifying the limits of the forest which it is intended to reserve and declaring the same to be reserved from a date fixed by such notification.

(2) From the date so fixed such forest shall be deemed to be a reserved forest.

Extinction of rights not claimed.

18. Rights in respect of which no claim has been preferred under section 6 and of the existence of which no knowledge has been acquired by inquiry under section 8 shall thereupon be extinguished, unless, before the publication of such notification, the person claiming them has satisfied the Forest-settlement-officer that he had sufficient cause for not preferring such claim within the period fixed under section 6.

Publication of translation of such notification in neighbourhood of forest.

19. The Deputy Commissioner of the district in which the forest is situate shall, before the date fixed by such notification, cause a translation thereof in the language of the country to be published in the manner prescribed for the proclamation under section 6.

Power to revise arrangement made under section 13 or 16.

20. The Local Government may, within five years from the publication of any notification under section 17, revise any arrangement made under section 13 or 16, and may rescind or modify any order made under this Chapter, and direct that any one of the proceedings specified in section 13 be taken in lieu of the other of such proceedings, or that a right admitted under section 12 be commuted in the manner mentioned in section 14.

Acquisition of rights over reserved forests.

21. No right of any description shall be acquired in or over a reserved forest, except by succession or under grant or contract in writing made by, or with the previous sanction of, the Governor General in Council, or some person in whom such right, or the power to create such right, was vested when the notification under section 17 was published.

Alienation of rights in reserved forests.

22. (1) Notwithstanding anything herein contained no right continued under section 13 shall be alienated by way of grant, sale, lease, mortgage or otherwise without the previous sanction of the Local Government :

Provided that, when any such right is continued for the beneficial enjoyment of any land or building, it may be sold or otherwise alienated with such land or building without such sanction.

(2) The benefit of any right continued under section 13 shall not be leased, sold or bartered except to the extent defined by the order recorded under that section.

Power to stop ways and watercourses in reserved forests.

23. Any Forest-officer may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government or of a Forest-officer or other officer authorised by the Local Government in this behalf, stop any public or private way or watercourse in a reserved forest :

Provided that for the way or watercourse so stopped another way or watercourse which, in the opinion of the Local Government, is equally convenient already exists or has been provided or constructed by the Forest-officer stopping the way or watercourse.

*The Assam Forest Regulation, 1891.*

*(Chapter II.—Reserved Forests.—Sections 24-28. Chapter III.—Village Forests.—Sections 29-30.)*

Penalties for trespass or damage in reserved forests.

24. Any person who in a reserved forest—

(a) trespasses, or pastures cattle, or permits cattle to trespass, or

(b) causes any damage by negligence in felling any tree or cutting or dragging any timber, or

(c) poisons water or, in contravention of any rules made by the Local Government, hunts, shoots, fishes or sets traps or snares,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or, when the damage resulting from his offence amounts to more than twenty-five rupees, to double the amount of such damage.

Acts prohibited in such forests.

25. Any person who—

(a) makes any fresh clearing prohibited by section 7, or

(b) sets fire to a reserved forest, or, in contravention of any rules made by the Local Government, kindles any fire, or leaves any fire burning, in such manner as to endanger such a forest, or who, in any such forest,—

(c) kindles, keeps or carries any fire except at such seasons and in such manner as a Forest-officer specially empowered in this behalf may from time to time notify, or

(d) fells, cuts, girdles, marks, lops, taps or injures by fire or otherwise any tree, or

(e) quarries stone, burns lime or charcoal, or collects, subjects to any manufacturing process or removes any forest-produce, or

(f) clears or breaks up any land for cultivation or any other purpose,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Acts excepted from sections 24 and 25.

26. Nothing in section 24 or section 25 shall be deemed to prohibit—

(a) any practice of jhum-cultivation permitted under section 10, or

(b) the exercise, in accordance with the rules, if any, made by the Local Government under section 13, of any right continued under that section, or

(c) the exercise of any right created by grant or contract in the manner described in section 21, or

(d) any act done with the permission in writing of a Forest-officer specially empowered to grant such permission.

Penalty for offences committed by persons having rights in reserved forests.

27. Whenever fire is caused wilfully or by gross negligence in a reserved forest by any person having rights in such forest or permission to practise jhum-cultivation therein, or by any person in his employment, or whenever any person having rights in such forest contravenes the provisions of section 22, the Local Government may, notwithstanding the infliction of any punishment under this Regulation, direct that in such forest, or any specified portion thereof, the exercise of all or any of the rights of pasture or to forest-produce shall be extinguished, or for such period as it thinks fit be suspended, and, with respect to the practice of jhum-cultivation, may take such action under section 10, sub-section (4), as may seem to it to be proper.

Power to declare forests no longer reserved.

28. (1) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that, from a date to be fixed by such notification, any forest, or any portion thereof, reserved under this Regulation shall cease to be reserved.

(2) From the date so fixed such forest or portion shall cease to be reserved, but the rights, if any, which have been extinguished therein shall not revive in consequence of such cessation.

## CHAPTER III.

### VILLAGE-FORESTS.

Constitution of village-forests.

29. (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, constitute any land at the disposal of the Government a village-forest for the benefit of any village-community or group of village-communities, and may in like manner vary or cancel any such notification.

(2) Every such notification shall specify the limits of such village-forest.

Power to make rules for village-forests.

30. (1) The Local Government may make rules for regulating the management of village-forests, prescribing the conditions under which the community or group of communities for the benefit of which any such forest is constituted may be provided with forest-produce or with pasture, and their duties in respect of the protection and improvement of such forest.

(2) The Local Government may by such rules declare any of the provisions of Chapter II of this Regulation to be applicable to village-forests.

*The Assam Forest Regulation, 1891.*

*(Chapter III.—Village-forests.—Section 31. Chapter IV.—General Protection of Forests and Forest-produce.—Sections 32-36. Chapter V.—Duty on imported Forest produce.—Sections 37-38.)*

Inquiry into, and settlement of, rights.

31. All claims to any rights other than the rights of the village-community or group of village-communities for the benefit of which such village-forest is constituted shall be inquired into, recorded and provided for in the manner prescribed by Chapter II of this Regulation.

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## CHAPTER IV.

### GENERAL PROTECTION OF FORESTS AND FOREST-PRODUCE.

Reserved trees in unsettled tracts.

32. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette,—

(*a*) declare that any trees or any specified class of trees standing on any land at the disposal of the Government shall, from a date to be fixed by such notification, be reserved trees;

(*b*) vary or cancel any such notification.

Protection of reserved trees.

33. No person shall fell, cut, girdle, mark, lop, tap or injure by fire or otherwise any reserved tree, except in accordance with rules made by the Local Government in this behalf or as provided by the last section of this Chapter.

Protection of unsettled forests belonging to the Government.

34. (*1*) No person shall make use of any forest-produce of any land at the disposal of the Government and not included in a reserved forest or village-forest, except in accordance with rules to be made by the Local Government in this behalf, or as provided by the last section of this Chapter.

(*2*) Such rules may, with respect to such land,—

(*a*) regulate or prohibit the cutting of jhums or the issue of grants or leases on behalf of the Government;

(*b*) regulate or prohibit the kindling of fires, and prescribe the precautions to be taken to prevent the spreading of fires;

(*c*) regulate or prohibit the felling, cutting, girdling, marking, lopping, tapping or injuring by fire or otherwise of any trees, the sawing, conversion and removal of timber, and the collection and removal of other forest-produce;

(*d*) regulate or prohibit the quarrying of stone, the boiling of catechu or the burning of lime or charcoal;

(*e*) regulate or prohibit the cutting of grass and pasturing of cattle, and regulate the payments, if any, to be made for such cutting or pasturing;

(*f*) prohibit the poisoning of water, and regulate or prohibit hunting, shooting and fishing, and the setting of traps or snares;

(*g*) regulate the sale or free grant of forest-produce; and

(*h*) prescribe, or authorise any Forest-officer to prescribe, subject to the control of the Local Government, the fees, royalties or other payments for forest-produce, and the manner in which such fees, royalties or other payments are to be levied, whether in transit, or partly in transit or otherwise.

(*3*) The Local Government may exempt any person or class of persons, or any local area, from the operation of any such rule, and may cancel such exemption.

Penalties.

35. (*1*) If any person infringes the provisions of section 33, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

(*2*) The Local Government may, by a rule under section 34, attach to the breach of any rule under that section any punishment not exceeding that mentioned in sub-section (*1*).

Nothing in this Chapter to prohibit acts done in certain cases.

36. Nothing in this Chapter, or in any rule under this Chapter, shall be deemed to prohibit any act done in the exercise of any right or with the permission in writing of a Forest-officer specially empowered to grant such permission.

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## CHAPTER V.

### DUTY ON IMPORTED FOREST-PRODUCE.

Power to impose duty on forest-produce.

37. (*1*) The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, levy a duty, in such manner, at such places and at such rates as it may prescribe by notification in the official Gazette, on all forest-produce which is brought into the territories to which this Regulation extends from any place beyond those territories.

(*2*) In every case in which such duty is directed to be levied *ad valorem*, the Local Government may, by like notification, determine the manner in which the value is to be ascertained.

Power to exempt forest-produce from duty.

38. The Local Government may exempt any forest-produce from the duty to which it is liable under the last foregoing section, and revoke such exemption.

*The Assam Forest Regulation, 1891.*

*(Chapter V.—Duty on imported Forest-produce.—Section 39. Chapter VI.—Control of Forest-produce in Transit.—Sections 40-41.)*

Provisions of Chapter not to limit purchase-money or royalty.

39. Nothing in this Chapter shall be deemed to limit the amount, if any, chargeable as purchase-money or royalty in respect of any forest-produce.

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## CHAPTER VI.

### CONTROL OF FOREST-PRODUCE IN TRANSIT.

Power to make rules to regulate transit of forest produce.

40. (*1*) The control of all rivers and their banks as regards the floating of timber, as well as the control of all forest-produce in transit by land or water, is vested in the Local Government, and that Government may make rules to regulate the transit of any forest-produce.

(*2*) Such rules may, among other matters,—

(*a*) prescribe the routes by which alone forest-produce may be imported into, exported from or moved within the territories to which this Regulation extends;

(*b*) prohibit the import, export, collection or moving of forest produce without a pass from an officer authorised to issue the same, or otherwise than in accordance with the conditions of such pass;

(*c*) provide for the issue, production and return of such passes;

(*d*) fix, or authorise any Forest-officer subject to the control of the Local Government, to fix, the fees payable for such passes;

(*e*) in the case of timber formed into a raft or fastened to the shore, prohibit the loosening or the setting adrift of such timber by any person not the owner thereof or not acting on behalf of such owner or of the Government;

(*f*) provide for the stoppage, reporting, examination and marking of forest-produce in transit, in respect of which there is reason to believe that any money is payable to the Government, or to which it is desirable, for the purposes of this Regulation, to affix a mark;

(*g*) establish revenue-stations to which forest-produce is to be taken by the persons in charge of it for examination, or for the realization of such money, or in order that such mark may be affixed to it, and prescribe, or authorise a Forest-officer subject to such control as aforesaid to prescribe, the conditions under which forest-produce is to be brought to, stored at and removed from such revenue-stations;

(*h*) provide for the management and control of such revenue-stations, and for regulating the appointment and duties of persons employed thereat;

(*i*) authorise the transport of timber across any land, and provide for the award and payment of compensation for any damage done by the transport of such timber;

(*j*) prohibit the closing up or obstruction of the channel or banks of any river used for the transit of forest-produce, and the throwing of grass, brushwood, branches or leaves into any such river, or any other act which tends to cause the obstruction of such channel;

(*k*) provide for the prevention and removal of any obstruction in the channel or on the banks of any such river, and for recovering the cost of such prevention or removal from the person causing such obstruction;

(*l*) prohibit absolutely, or subject to conditions, within specified local limits, the establishment of sawpits, the converting, cutting, burning, concealing, marking or supermarking of timber, the altering or effacing of any marks on the same, and possession or carrying of marking-hammers or other implements used for marking timber; and

(*m*) regulate the use of property-marks for timber and the registration of such marks, authorise the refusal or cancellation of the registration of any property-marks, prescribe the time for which the registration of property-marks is to hold good, limit the number of such marks which may be registered by any one person, and provide for the levy of fees for such registration.

(*3*) The Local Government may direct that any rule made under this section shall not apply to any specified class of timber or other forest-produce or to any specified local area.

Penalties for breach of rules under the last foregoing section.

41. (*1*) The Local Government may, by a rule under the last foregoing section, attach to the breach of any rule under that section any punishment not exceeding imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both.

(*2*) In cases where the offence is committed after sunset and before sunrise or after preparation for resistance to the execution of any law or any legal process, or where the offender has been previously convicted of a like offence, the convicting Court may inflict double the penalty prescribed for such offence.

*The Assam Forest Regulation, 1891.*

*(Chapter VI.—Control of Forest-produce in Transit.—Section 42. Chapter VII.—Collection of Drift, Stranded and other Timber.—Sections 43-48.)*

All persons bound to aid in case of accident at revenue-station.

42. In case of any accident or emergency involving danger to any property at a revenue-station established under a rule made under section 40, every person employed at such revenue-station, whether by the Government or by any private person, shall render assistance to any Forest-officer or Police-officer demanding his aid in averting such danger and securing such property from damage or loss.

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## CHAPTER VII.

### COLLECTION OF DRIFT, STRANDED AND OTHER TIMBER.

Certain kinds of timber to be deemed the property of the Government until title thereto proved.

43. (1) Timber falling under any of the following descriptions, namely :—

(a) timber found adrift, beached, stranded or sunk,

(b) timber bearing marks which have not been registered under rules made under section 40,

(c) timber which has been supermarked, or on which marks have been obliterated, altered or defaced by fire or otherwise, and

(d) in such areas as the Local Government directs, all unmarked timber,

shall be deemed to be the property of the Government unless and until any person establishes his right thereto as provided in this Chapter.

(2) Such timber may be collected by any Forest-officer or other person entitled to collect the same, and may be brought to such stations as a Forest-officer specially empowered in this behalf may from time to time notify as stations for the reception of drift timber.

(3) The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, exempt any class of timber from the provisions of this section and withdraw such exemption.

Notice to claimants of timber of those kinds

44. (1) Public notice shall from time to time, as occasion may require, be given by a Forest-officer specially empowered in this behalf of timber collected under the last foregoing section.

(2) Such notice shall contain a description of the timber, and shall require any person claiming the same to present to such officer, within a period not less than one month from the date on which such notice is given, a written statement of such claim.

Procedure on claim preferred to such timber.

45. (1) When any such statement is presented as aforesaid, the Forest-officer may, after making such inquiry as he thinks fit, either reject the claim after recording his reasons for so doing or deliver the timber to the claimant.

(2) If such timber is claimed by more than one person, the forest-officer may either deliver the same to any of such persons whom he deems entitled thereto, or may refer the claimants to the Civil Court and retain the timber pending the receipt of an order from such Court for its disposal.

(3) Any person whose claim has been rejected under this section may within three months from the date of such rejection institute a suit to recover possession of the timber claimed by him, but no person shall recover any compensation against the Government or against any Forest-officer on account of such rejection, or the detention or removal of any timber or the delivery thereof to any other person under this section.

(4) No such timber shall be subject to process of any Civil Court until it has been delivered or a suit brought under this section has been decided.

Disposal of unclaimed timber.

46. Where no statement is presented in the manner and within the period prescribed by notice issued under section 44, or, where such statement having been so presented and the claim rejected, the claimant omits to institute a suit to recover possession of such timber within the further period mentioned in section 45, the ownership of such timber shall vest in the Government free from all incumbrances or, when such timber has been delivered to another person under section 45, in such other person free from all incumbrances not created by him.

Payments to be made by claimant before timber is delivered to him.

47. No person shall be entitled to recover possession of any timber collected or delivered as aforesaid until such sum as may be due for salving, collecting, moving, storing and disposing of the timber has been paid by him to the Forest-officer or other person entitled to receive the sum.

Power to make rules and prescribe penalties.

48. (1) The Local Government may make rules to regulate the following matters, namely :—

(a) the salving, collection and disposal of all timber mentioned in section 43;

(b) the use and registration of boats used in salving and collecting timber ;

(c) the amount to be paid for salving, collecting, moving, storing and disposing of such timber ; and

*The Assam Forest Regulation, 1891.*

*(Chapter VIII.—Penalties and Procedure.—Sections 49-57.)*

(*d*) the use and registration of hammers and other implements to be used for marking such timber.

(*2*) The Local Government may, by a rule under this section, attach to the breach of any rule under this section any punishment not exceeding imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both.

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## CHAPTER VIII.

### PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE.

Seizure of property liable to confiscation.

49. (*1*) When there is reason to believe that a forest-offence has been committed in respect of any forest-produce, such produce, together with all tools, boats, carts and cattle used in the commission of such alleged offence, may be seized by any Forest-officer or Police-officer.

(*2*) Every officer seizing any property under this section shall place on such property, or the receptacle, if any, in which it is contained, a mark indicating that the same has been so seized, and shall, as soon as may be, make a report of such seizure to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the person accused of the offence on account of which the seizure has been made:

Provided that, when the forest-produce with respect to which such offence is believed to have been committed is the property of the Government and the offender is unknown, it shall be sufficient if the officer makes, as soon as may be, a report of the circumstances to his official superior.

Procedure on receipt by Magistrate of report of seizure.

50. Upon the receipt of any such report, the Magistrate shall take such measures as may be necessary for the trial of the accused and the disposal of the property according to law.

Forest-produce, tools, &c., when liable to confiscation.

51. (*1*) When any person is convicted of a forest-offence, all forest-produce which is not the property of the Government, and in respect of which such offence has been committed, and all tools, boats, carts and cattle used in the commission of such offence, shall be liable by order of the convicting Court to confiscation.

(*2*) Such confiscation may be in addition to any other punishment prescribed for such offence.

Disposal on conclusion of trial for forest-offence of produce in respect of which it was committed.

52. When the trial of any forest-offence is concluded, any forest produce in respect of which such offence has been committed shall, if it is the property of the Government or has been confiscated, be taken possession of by a Forest-officer specially empowered in this behalf, and, in any other case, shall be disposed of in such manner as the Court may order.

Procedure when offender is not known or cannot be found.

53. (*1*) When the offender is not known or cannot be found, the Magistrate enquiring into the offence, if he finds that an offence has been committed, may, on application in this behalf, order the property in respect of which the offence has been committed to be confiscated and taken possession of by a Forest-officer specially empowered in this behalf, or to be made over to such Forest-officer or other person as the Magistrate may consider entitled to the same:

Provided that no such order shall be made till the expiration of one month from the date of the seizure of such property, or without hearing the person, if any, claiming any right thereto, and the evidence, if any, which he may produce in support of his claim.

(*2*) The Magistrate shall either cause a notice of any application under sub-section (*1*) to be served upon any person whom he has reason to believe to be interested in the property seized, or publish such notice in any way which he may think fit.

Procedure as to perishable property seized under section 49.

54. The Magistrate may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, direct the sale of any property seized under section 49 and subject to speedy and natural decay, and may deal with the proceeds as he might have dealt with such property if it had not been sold.

Appeal from orders under sections 51, 52 and 53.

55. Any person claiming to be interested in property seized under section 49 may, within one month from the date of any order passed by a Magistrate under section 51, section 52 or section 53, present an appeal therefrom to the Court to which orders made by such Magistrate are ordinarily appealable, and the order passed on such appeal shall be final.

Vesting of confiscated property in the Government.

56. When an order for the confiscation of any property has been passed under section 51 or section 53, and the period limited by section 55 for presenting an appeal from such order has elapsed, and no such appeal has been presented, or when, on such an appeal being presented, the Appellate Court confirms such order in respect of the whole or a portion of such property, such property or portion, as the case may be, shall vest in the Government free from all incumbrances.

Saving of power to release property seized.

57. Nothing hereinbefore contained shall be deemed to prevent any Forest-officer or other

*The Assam Forest Regulation, 1891.*

*(Chapter VIII.—Penalties and Procedure.—Sections 58-64.)*

officer empowered in this behalf by the Local Government from directing at any time the immediate release of any property seized under section 49 which is not the property of the Government and the withdrawal of any charge made in respect of such property.

Punishment for wrongful seizure.

58. (1) Any Forest-officer or Police-officer who vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes any property on pretence of seizing property liable to confiscation under this Regulation shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

(2) Any fine so imposed, or any portion thereof, shall, if the convicting Court so direct, be given as compensation to the person aggrieved by such seizure.

Penalty for counterfeiting or defacing marks on trees and timber and for altering boundary-marks.

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59. Whoever, with intent to cause damage or injury to the public or to any person, or to cause wrongful gain as defined in the Indian Penal Code,—

(a) knowingly counterfeits upon any tree or timber a mark used by Forest-officers to indicate that such tree or timber is the property of the Government or of some person, or that it may lawfully be felled or removed by some person, or

(b) unlawfully affixes to any tree or timber a mark used by Forest-officers, or

(c) alters, defaces or obliterates any such mark placed on any tree or timber by or under the authority of a Forest-officer, or

(d) alters, moves, destroys or defaces any boundary-mark of any forest or waste land to which any provisions of this Regulation apply,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Power to arrest without warrant.

60. (1) Any Forest-officer or Police-officer may, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person reasonably suspected of having been concerned in any forest-offence punishable with imprisonment for one month or upwards, if such person refuses to give his name and residence, or gives a name or residence which there is reason to believe to be false, or if there is reason to believe that he will abscond.

(2) Every officer making an arrest under this section shall, without unnecessary delay, take or send the person arrested before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case or to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station.

Power to prevent commission of offence.

61. It shall be the duty of every Forest-officer and Police-officer to prevent, and any such officer may interfere for the purpose of preventing, the commission of any forest offence.

Power to compound offences.

62. (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, empower a Forest-officer by name, or as holding an office,—

(a) to accept from any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed any forest-offence, other than an offence specified in section 58 or section 59, a sum of money by way of compensation for the offence which such person is suspected to have committed; and,

(b) when any property has been seized as liable to confiscation, to release the same on payment of the value thereof as estimated by such officer.

(2) On the payment of such sum of money, or such value, or both, as the case may be, to such officer, the suspected person, if in custody, shall be discharged, the property, if any, seized shall be released, and no further proceedings shall be taken against such person or property.

(3) No Forest-officer shall be empowered under this section unless he is a Forest-officer of a rank not inferior to that of a Forest-ranger, and is in receipt of a monthly salary amounting to at least one hundred rupees: and the sum of money accepted as compensation under sub-section (1), clause (a), shall in no case exceed the sum of fifty rupees.

Presumption in favour of forest produce belonging to the Government.

63 When in any proceedings taken under this Regulation, or in consequence of anything done under this Regulation, a question arises as to whether any forest-produce is the property of the Government, such produce shall be presumed to be the property of the Government until the contrary is proved.

Compensation for damage caused by commission of offences.

64. (1) When any person is convicted of felling, cutting, girdling, marking, lopping or tapping trees or of injuring them by fire or otherwise, in contravention of this Regulation or of any rule thereunder, the convicting Court may, in addition to any other punishment which it may award, order that person to pay to the Government such compensation, not exceeding ten rupees for each tree with respect to which the offence was committed, as it may deem just.

(2) If the person convicted of the offence committed it as the agent or servant of another person, the convicting Court may, unless after hearing that other person it is satisfied that the commission of the offence was not a consequence of his instigation, or of any neglect or default on his part, order him, instead of the person who committed the offence, to pay the compensation referred to in sub-section (1).

(3) An appeal from any order under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) shall lie to the Court to which orders made by the convicting Court are ordinarily appealable, and the order passed on such appeal shall be final.

*The Assam Forest Regulation, 1891.*

*(Chapter VIII.—Penalties and Procedure.—Section 65. Chapter IX.—Cattle-trespass.—Sections 66-67. Chapter X.—Forest-officers.—Sections 68-71. Chapter XI.—Supplemental Provisions.—Section 72.)*

Forfeiture of leases.

65. When the holder of any lease, license or contract whatsoever granted or continued by or on behalf of the Government for any of the purposes of this Regulation commits an offence against this Regulation or any rule thereunder, or when any such offence is committed by any agent or servant of the holder of any such lease, license or contract, and the Local Government is satisfied that the commission of the offence was a consequence of the instigation of such holder or of any neglect or default on his part, the Local Government may, by order in writing, declare the lease, license or contract to be forfeited in whole or in part with effect on and from a date to be specified in the order not being prior to the date of the commission of the offence.

## CHAPTER IX.

### CATTLE-TRESPASS.

Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, to apply.

66. Cattle trespassing in a reserved forest or in a village-forest shall be deemed to be cattle doing damage to a public plantation within the meaning of section 11 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, and may be seized and impounded as such by any Forest-officer or Police-officer. 871.

Power to alter fines fixed by that Act.

67. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that, in lieu of the fines fixed by section 12 of the Act last aforesaid, there shall be levied for each head of cattle impounded under section 66 of this Regulation such fines as it thinks fit, but not exceeding the following, namely:—

| | R a. p. |
|---|---|
| For each elephant . . . . | 10 0 0 |
| For each buffalo . . . . | 2 0 0 |
| For each horse, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, mule, bull, bullock, cow or heifer . . . . . | 1 0 0 |
| For each calf, ass, pig, ram, ewe, sheep, lamb, goat or kid . . | 0 8 0 |

## CHAPTER X.

### FOREST-OFFICERS.

Investiture of Forest-officers with certain powers.

68. (1) The Local Government may invest any Forest officer by name, or as holding an office, with all or any of the following powers, namely:—

(a) power to enter upon any land and to survey, demarcate and make a map of the same;

(b) the powers of a Civil Court to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents;

(c) power to issue search-warrants under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882; X of 1882.

(d) power to hold inquiries into forest-offences, and in the course of such inquiries to receive and record evidence;

(e) power to notify the seasons and manner in which fire may be kindled, kept or carried in a reserved forest;

(f) power to grant any permission referred to in sections 26 and 36;

(g) power to notify stations for the reception of drift timber;

(h) power to give public notice of timber collected under section 43;

(i) power to take possession of property under this Regulation;

(j) power to direct the release of property or withdrawal of charges;

and may withdraw any power so conferred.

(2) Any evidence recorded under clause (d) of sub-section (1) shall be admissible in any subsequent trial before a Magistrate of the alleged offender:

Provided that it has been taken in the presence of the accused person and recorded in the manner provided by section 355, section 356 or section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

Forest-officers deemed public servants.

69. All Forest-officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

Indemnity for acts done in good faith.

70. No suit or criminal prosecution shall lie against any public servant for anything done or omitted by him in good faith under this Regulation.

Forest-officers not to trade.

71. No Forest-officer shall, as principal or agent, trade in forest-produce, or be or become interested in any lease or mortgage of any forest, or in any contract for working any forest, whether in British or foreign territory.

## CHAPTER XI.

### SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

Additional powers to make rules.

72. The Local Government may make rules consistent with this Regulation—

(a) to declare by what Forest-officer or class of Forest-officers the powers or duties conferred or imposed by or under this Regulation on a Forest-officer are to be exercised or performed;

(b) to regulate the procedure of Forest-settlement-officers;

*The Assam Forest Regulation, 1891.*

*(Chapter XI.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 73-79.)*

(*c*) to regulate the rewards to be paid to officers and informers from the proceeds of fines and confiscations under this Regulation or from the public treasury; and,

(*d*) generally, to carry out the provisions of this Regulation.

Rules when to have force of law.

73. All rules made by the Local Government under this Regulation shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Persons bound to assist Forest-officer and Police-officer.

74. Every person who exercises any right in a reserved forest or village-forest, or who is permitted to remove any forest-produce from, or to pasture cattle or practise jhum-cultivation in, such forest; and

every person who is employed by such person in such forest, and every person in any village contiguous to such forest who is employed by the Government, or who receives emoluments from the Government for services to be performed to the community,

shall be bound to furnish, without unnecessary delay, to the nearest Forest-officer or Police-officer any information which he may possess respecting the occurrence of a fire in or near such forest, or the commission of, or intention to commit, any forest-offence, and shall assist any Forest-officer or Police-officer demanding his aid—

(*a*) in extinguishing any fire occurring in such forest;

(*b*) in preventing any fire which may occur in the vicinity of such forest from spreading to such forest;

(*c*) in preventing the commission in such forest of any forest-offence; and,

(*d*) when there is reason to believe that any such offence has been committed in such forest, in discovering and arresting the offender.

Recovery of money due to the Government.

75. All money, other than fines, payable to the Government under this Regulation, or under any rule made thereunder, or on account of the price of any forest-produce, or of expenses incurred in the execution of this Regulation in respect of any forest-produce, may, if not paid when due, be recovered under the law for the time being in force as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

Lien on forest-produce for such money.

76. (*1*) When any such money is payable for, or in respect of, any forest-produce, the amount thereof shall be deemed to be a first charge on such produce, and such produce may be taken possession of by a Forest-officer specially empowered in this behalf and may be retained by him until such amount has been paid.

(*2*) If such amount is not paid when due, such Forest-officer may sell such produce by public auction, and the proceeds of the sale shall be applied first in discharging such amount.

(*3*) The surplus, if any, if not claimed within two months from the date of the sale by the person entitled thereto, shall be forfeited to the Government.

Government and its officers not liable for loss or damage in respect of certain forest-produce.

77. The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of any forest-produce while at a revenue-station established under a rule made under section 40, or while detained elsewhere for the purposes of this Regulation, or in respect of any timber collected under section 43; and no Forest-officer shall be responsible for any such loss or damage unless he shall have caused the same negligently, maliciously or fraudulently.

Land required under this Regulation to be deemed to be needed for a public purpose.

78. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any land is required for any of the purposes of this Regulation, such land shall be deemed to be needed for a public purpose within the meaning of section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870. X of 187

Recovery of penalties due under bond.

79. When any person, in compliance with any rule under this Regulation, binds himself by any instrument to perform any duty or act, or covenants by any instrument that he, or that he and his servants and agents, will abstain from any act, the whole sum mentioned in such instrument as the amount to be paid in case of a breach of the conditions thereof may, notwithstanding anything in section 74 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, be recovered from him in case of such breach as if it were an arrear of land-revenue. IX of 187

*The 1st January, 1892.*

No. 1.—His Excellency the Governor General under the authority vested in him by the Statute 24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 67, Section 10, has been pleased to nominate Sir John Edgar, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

No. 2.—His Excellency the Governor General under the authority vested in him by the Statute 24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 67, Section 10, has been pleased to nominate Mr. Palli Chentsal Rao Pantulu, C.I.E., to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## HOME DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

*Calcutta, the 31st December, 1891.*

No. 2069.—The Governor General in Council hereby notifies that on the following days during 1892, which are not declared* by the Government of Bengal to be "public holidays" under section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, the Offices directly subordinate to the Government of India at Calcutta, with the exception of—

(1) the Office of Issue of the Paper Currency Department,

(2) the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General,

shall be closed :—

*I.—Muhammadan Holidays.*

ÍDUL-FITR—On the 29th April, or, if the moon be not visible on the 28th April, on the 30th April.

ÍDUZ-ZUHA—On the 5th July, or, if the moon be not visible on the 25th June, on the 6th July.

MUHARRAM - On the 3rd and 4th August, or, if the moon be not visible on the 25th July, on the 4th and 5th August.

FÁTIHA-E-DUÁZDAHUM—On the 4th October, or, if the moon be not visible on the 22nd September, on the 5th October.

*II.—Hindu Holidays.*

DURGA AND LAKHI PUJÁS—On the 26th and 27th September and the 3rd, 4th, and 7th October.

*III.—Other Holidays.*

The second day following Christmas Day—27th December.

* Notification dated the 15th December, 1891.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

*The 31st December, 1891.*

No 606.—Mr. J. B. Worgan has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 16th December, 1891.

No. 610.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased, in accordance with the rules issued under section 6 of the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, to confirm Abdul Ghafur Khan, of Zaida, in the office of Assistant Commissioner to which he was nominated by the Government of the Punjab.

No. 614.—Mr. W. Young, C.S.I., has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 16th December, 1891.

MEDICAL.

*The 31st December, 1891.*

No. 812.—Surgeon J. B. Gibbons, Officiating Professor of Physiology, Medical College, Calcutta, has obtained furlough on medical certificate for 12 months, with effect from the 22nd October, 1891.

SANITARY.

*The 30th December, 1891.*

No. 389.—The rules imposing quarantine against cholera at Aden, Perim, and the Somáli Coast on arrivals from the ports of the Hedjaz from Yambo to Leith, have been withdrawn except as regards vessels carrying masses of troops or pilgrims.

## JUDICIAL.

*The 30th December 1891.*

**No. 1730.**—In accordance with the provisions of sub-section (4) of section 18 of the Indian Factories Act, 1881, as amended by Act XI of 1891, the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following rule which His Excellency in Council proposes to make in exercise of the power conferred by clause (2), section 18, of the said Act. The draft will be taken into consideration on the expiration of two months from the date of publication of this Notification in the *Gazette of India* :—

Every occupier of a factory shall furnish to the Magistrate of the District or, if the factory is situate within the limits of a Presidency town, to the Special Inspector of Factories

or other officer designated in this behalf by the Local Government, the undermentioned returns on or before the dates specified against each :—

I.—On or before the 15th July and the 15th January, respectively, a half-yearly return relating to the first and second half of each calendar year in the following form :—

| Name and situation of factory | Name of owner or occupier. | Name of manager. | Nature of industry. | Nature and amount of moving power. | Average daily number of operatives employed. | | | | Whether the factory is worked by shifts or stoppages. If the latter, the hour and extent of daily stoppage. | Whether there is a general holiday on Sunday or on varying week days, or whether the factory has been exempted from the rule as to Sunday labour under section 5 B (1), clause (c), of the Act. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Adults. | | Children. | | | | |
| | | | | | Male. | Female | Male. | Female. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |

*N.B.*—The average daily number of children is to be taken from the register of children kept in the factory.

II.—On or before the 15th January of each year, an annual return in the following form regarding measurements and space :—

| Name and situation of factory. | Name of occupier. | Measurements and cubical contents of each room in the factory. | Area of the floor-space of any room shown in the preceding column occupied by machinery or other fixtures. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |

III.—Before the end of each calendar month, a return giving notice of all the days on which the factory will be closed during the ensuing month.

*The 31st December, 1891.*

No. 1735.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 5 (A) of the Indian Factories' Act, 1881, as amended by Act XI of 1891, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the provisions of sub-section (1) of the same section shall not apply to the Calcutta and Bombay Mints.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

*The 31st December, 1891.*

No. 419.—With effect from the 21st December, 1891, or the subsequent date on which he assumed charge of his duties, the Reverend A. C. Pearson, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed to be Chaplain of Nagpur.

No. 423.—The Reverend H. W. Griffith, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 10th December, 1891.

EDUCATION.

*The 1st January, 1892.*

No. 1.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to re-appoint the Honourable Dr. Gooroo Dass Banerjee, whose tenure of office has expired by effluxion of time, to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta.

C. J LYALL,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

### EMIGRATION.

*Calcutta, the 28th December 1891.*

**No. 2634—12.**—The following draft of proposed amendments of and additions to the rules under the Indian Emigration Act (XXI of 1883) is published under Section 81 of that Act for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given under that section that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on the 2nd February 1892.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before that date will be received and considered by the Governor General in Council.

*Draft of proposed amendments under Schedules A and C.*

(1) In Schedule A under the heading "Fire-Engines and Buckets," for the words "The number of fire-engines and fire-buckets to be carried in an emigrant ship shall be as follows," substitute the following:—"The number of fire-engines, whether worked by hand or steam, and fire-buckets to be carried in an emigrant ship shall be as follows, and in the case of fire-engines shall be exclusive of the steam-engine prescribed in Schedule C for the working of the distilling and steam-cooking apparatus."

(2) In the same schedule, for the paragraph under the heading "Pumps" substitute the following:—

"*Pumps.*—Three pumps shall be carried independently of other prescribed pumps, *viz.* one head pump, one stern pump drawing salt water for cleaning, washing decks, &c., and one hold pump with flexible hose for issuing fresh water on the upper deck."

(3) In Schedule C for paragraph 1, substitute the following:—"All condensers shall have a separate engine for working the circulating cold water pump; and this engine shall be worked exclusively for feeding the steam boiler, except in cases of fire breaking out on board, when it may be utilized for the extinguishing of fire in conjunction with the separate fire engines or pumps prescribed in Schedule A."

## FORESTS.

*The 29th December 1891.*

**No. 1348 *F.***—With reference to paragraph 12 of the Circular Resolution of this Department, No. 30 F., dated the 29th instant, the following appointments and transfers of Forest Officers are made in the interests of the public service :—

Mr. E. E. Fernandez, late Deputy Director of the Forest School at Dehra Dûn (on deputation to the Baroda State), to be a Deputy Conservator of the 1st grade in Assam (*seconded*).

Mr. J. T. Jellicoe, Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, Assam—to Burma.

Mr. J. C. McDonell, Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, Punjab (on deputation to Kashmir)—to the Central Provinces (*seconded*).

Mr. W. E. D'Arcy, Deputy Conservator, 3rd grade, Punjab—to Assam, as Deputy Conservator, 2nd grade, but to continue as Officiating Conservator of the Central Circle in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Mr. E. G. Chester, Deputy Conservator, 3rd grade, Andamans—to Bengal, as Deputy Conservator, 2nd grade.

Mr. W. M. Green, Deputy Conservator, 3rd grade, Bengal—to Burma.

Mr. A. J. Mein, Deputy Conservator, 3rd grade, Assam (on furlough)—to the Punjab.

Mr. A. M. Reuther, Deputy Conservator, 4th grade, Punjab—to Assam.

Mr. E. A. Down, Deputy Conservator, 4th grade (sub. *pro tem.* 3rd grade), Punjab—to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, as Deputy Conservator, 4th grade (officiating 3rd grade).

Mr. J. L. Pigot, Assistant Conservator, 1st grade (Deputy Conservator, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem*), Punjab—to the Central Provinces, as Deputy Conservator, 4th grade, but to continue as Assistant Inspector General of Forests and Superintendent of Working-Plans (*seconded*).

Mr. A. F. Gradon, Assistant Conservator, 2nd grade (officiating 1st grade), Central Provinces—to Burma, as Assistant Conservator, 1st grade, and officiating 4th grade Deputy Conservator, but to continue as Instructor at the Forest School (*seconded*).

Mr. J. E. Barrett, Assistant Conservator, 2nd grade, Punjab—to Assam, as Assistant Conservator, 1st grade.

Mr. C. P. Fisher, Assistant Conservator, 2nd grade, Assam—to the Punjab.

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## PATENTS.

*The 29th December 1891.*

**No. 3168*P.***—An application in respect of the under-mentioned invention has been filed, during the week ending 26th December 1891, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

No 337 of 1891.—Andrew Charles Guy Thomson, Engineer and Planter of Sagmoo Tea Estate, Nowgong, Assam, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for rolling leaf, more especially tea leaf, and relates particularly to three cylinder machines such as Hawarth's Tea Leaf Roller.

*The 30th December 1891.*

**No. 3174*P.***—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort

St. George and Bombay, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 188 of 1890.—The Serrell Automatic Silk Reeling Company, Limited, of 34, Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E. C., and of 56, Rue de la Victoire, Paris, France, for improvements in devices for beating silk cocoons. (Filed 15th September 1891.)

No. 190 of 1890.—The Serrell Automatic Silk Reeling Company, Limited, of 34, Nicholas Lane, London, E.C., and of 56, Rue de la Victoire, Paris, France, for improvements in machines for beating silk cocoons. (Filed 15th September 1891.)

No. 306 of 1890.—Samuel Davis Keene, of 27, Somerset Street, Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, United States of America, Engineer, for improved method or process of, and apparatus for, bleaching, dyeing or otherwise treating fibrous materials. (Filed 15th September 1891.)

No. 173 of 1891.—Andrew Hugh Bogle, Major-General, late Royal Artillery, of Victoria Street, Westminster, England, for improvements in, and relating to, apparatus for carrying loads on animals' backs, chiefly applicable for military purposes. (Filed 17th December 1891.)

No. 301 of 1891.—John Frederick Bradbury, of Parel, Bombay, India, Mill Manager, for improvements in carding engines. (Filed 21st December 1891.)

E. C. BUCK,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# STAR OF INDIA.

## NOTIFICATION.

*Fort William, the 1st January 1892.*

**No. 1 *S.I.***

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:—

*To be Companions.*

THE HON'BLE JOHN WOODBURN, Indian Civil Service, Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

WILLIAM LEE-WARNER, ESQ., Indian Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Political Department.

By order of the Grand Master,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

for *Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.*

# INDIAN EMPIRE.

## NOTIFICATION.

*Fort William, the 1st January 1892.*

**No. 1 *I.E.***

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:—

*To be a Knight Grand Commander.*

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJ-ADHIRAJ SARDUL SINGH BAHADUR, Maharaja of Kishengarh in Rajputana.

*To be a Knight Commander.*

HIS EXCELLENCY ALI KULI KHAN MUKHBAR-UD-DAULA, C.I.E., Minister of Telegraphs in Persia.

*To be Companions.*

COLONEL JOHN CHARLES ARDAGH, C.B., Royal Engineers, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General.

FREDERIC CLENDON DAUKES, ESQ., Indian Civil Service, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

RAJA RAMCHANDRA VITAL RAO SAHIB, Raja of Sandur in the Madras Presidency.

MAJOR HENRY PERCY POINGDESTRE LEIGH, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Kohat.

RAJA GODE NARAYANA GAJAPATI RAO of Vizagapatam, Madras Presidency.

HERBERT HOPE RISLEY, ESQ., Indian Civil Service, Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial and Municipal Departments.

MUHAMMAD ABDULLA KHAN, BAHADUR, Honorary Magistrate, Isa Khel, Bannu District, Punjab.

JOSEPH BAMPFYLDE FULLER, ESQ., Indian Civil Service, Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, Central Provinces.

KHAN BAHADUR MIR GHULAM BABA of Surat.

HERBERT THIRKELL WHITE, ESQ., Indian Civil Service, Commissioner of a Division in Burma.

By order of the Grand Master,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

for *Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.*

# FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

*Fort William, the 1st January 1892.*

**No. 1 *I.***

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Nawab Bahadur as a personal distinction upon:—

Nawab Sir Khwaja Abdul Ghani, K.C.S.I., of Dacca.

The Hon'ble Nawab Khwaja Ahsun Ullah, C.I.E., of Dacca, Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

## No. 2 *I.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Raja Gobind Lal Roy of Tajhut in Rungpur the title of Raja Bahadur as a personal distinction.

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## No. 3 *I.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Nawab on Nasir Ali Khan, son of the late Nawab Ali Raza Khan of Lahore.

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## No. 4 *I.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maulvi Saiyid Amir Husain, C.I.E., Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, the title of Nawab as a personal distinction.

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## No. 5 *I.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Babu Satis Chandra Paurê, Zamindar of Pakour in the Sonthal Parganas, the title of Raja as a personal distinction.

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## No. 6 *I.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Alexio Pinto, Deputy Collector in the Madras Presidency, the title of Dewan Bahadur as a personal distinction.

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## No. 7 *I.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon :—

Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Abu Saleh, Landholder of Gya.

Khan Sahib Khudadad Khan, Political Head Munshi in the Office of the Commissioner in Sind in the Bombay Presidency.

Nawabzada Shamsher Ali Khan, Mandal, Chairman of the Municipal Committee of Karnal in the Punjab.

Fakir Saiyid Jamal-ud-din, late Extra Assistant Commissioner, Honorary Magistrate of Lahore in the Punjab.

Darya Khan, Nasiri, Camel Jemadar, Baluchistan.

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## No. 8 *I.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction upon :—

Cherukupalli Suriyanarayana, Agency Head Clerk, Vizagapatam, in the Madras Presidency.

Baru Venkata Rana Norasu Pantula, Tahsildar of Golconda, Vizagapatam, in the Madras Presidency.

Babu Ishan Chandra Mitter, Government Pleader, Hooghly.

Babu Iswar Chandra Sil, Honorary Magistrate and Vice-Chairman of the Dacca Municipality.

Babu Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, late Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Parganas.

Babu Baij Nath Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Gya.

Chaudhri Raghunath Singh, Honorary Magistrate of Najafgarh in the District of Delhi in the Punjab.

Konganda Moodiah, of Napoklu in the Padinalknad Taluk in Coorg.

Cheppadira Somiah of Mercara in Coorg.

Munshi Hardyal Singh of Jodhpore in Rajputana.

Lalla Kishori Lall of Jodhpore in Rajputana.

Subadar-Major Bhagwan Singh, Upper Burma Military Police.

Sardar Rup Singh, Hakim-i-Ala, Kashmir.

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## No. 9 *I.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction upon :—

Muthukarappa Arumugam Pillai, Tahsildar of the Ponneri Taluk in the District of Chingleput in the Madras Presidency.

C. Jambulingam Mudaliyar, Vice-President of the District Board of Cuddapa in the Madras Presidency.

Gunnoo Naidoo, Senior Hospital Assistant in the Bombay Presidency.

Dadoba Sakharam Shirvalkar, Sub-Engineer and Honorary Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department in the Bombay Presidency.

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## No. 10 *I.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Sardar Bahadur as a personal distinction upon :—

Sardar Harnam Singh, Honorary Magistrate of Kharar in the District of Umballa in the Punjab.

Baisakha Singh, late Inspector of Police in the Punjab.

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## No. 11 *I.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib as a personal distinction upon :—

Massu Khan, Notkani, Inspector of Police in the District of Dera Ghazi Khan, in the Punjab.

Saiyid Mustafa Hossain, Honorary Magistrate of Faridabad in the District of Delhi in the Punjab.

Bahadur Khan of Dab in the District of Jhang in the Punjab.

Abdul Ghafur, Sub-Surveyor, Survey of India.

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## No. 12 *I.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib as a personal distinction upon :—

Pundit Diwan Chand of the Shahpur district in the Punjab.

Lala Hari Chand, Vice-President of the Municipal Committee of Multan in the Punjab.

Chaudhri Nathan Singh, Zaildar in the District of Delhi in the Punjab.

Babu Netai Chaund Chatterjee, Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, and Superintendent of the Commissariat Branch of the Military Accounts Department, Eastern Circle, Bengal.

Babu Mohendro Nath Chatterjee, Chief Clerk in the Office of the Commissary-General, Western Circle.

Lalla Jora Mull, Store-keeper, Bengal Commissariat Transport Department.

Babu Sreekristo Ghose, 1st Class Assistant in the Office of the Commissary-General, Eastern Circle.

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## No. 13 *I*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Sahib as a personal distinction upon:—

Mangesh Callian Shastri of the Commissariat Department in the Bombay Presidency.

Morarrao Kshirsagar, Inspector of the Bombay City Police.

Yesu Govind Nagwekar, late Chief Constable in the Ratnagiri District Police in the Bombay Presidency.

Raghunath Ramchandra Shirgaonkar of the Public Works Department under the Kolhapur Darbar in the Bombay Presidency.

Ellappa Balaram, Building Contractor in Bombay.

Nirbhe Singh Mandloi of Sohpur in the Hoshangabad district.

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## No. 14 *I*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Munshi Gurdit Singh, Mir Munshi and Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, the title of Sardar as a personal distinction.

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## No. 1 *E*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maung Taing, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, Zeyawadi township, Toungoo District, the title of Kyet Thaye Zaung Shwe Salwe Ya Min as a personal distinction.

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## No. 2 *E*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maung Myat Tha, Inspector of Police, Myingyan, the title of Thuye Gaung Ngwe Da Ya Min as a personal distinction.

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## No. 3 *E*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maung Ba Bwa, Myook, 4th Grade, Monywa township, the title of Ahmudan Gaung Tazeik Ya Min as a personal distinction.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
*Depy. Secretary to the Government of India.*

*The 30th December, 1891.*

**No. 1839-G.**—The general leave in India for four and a half months granted in Foreign Department notification, No. 1169-G., dated the 6th August, 1891, to Surgeon-Major J. Duke, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Medical Officer of the Malwa Bhil Corps and of the Bhopawar Political Agency, is extended by twelve days.

*The 31st December, 1891.*

**No. 1842-G.**—Lieutenant H. L. Goodenough, Staff Corps, Officiating Wing Officer and Adjutant, Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed to be Station Staff Officer at Deoli, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 21st November, 1891, *vice* Lieutenant A. R. Barwell.

**No. 5088-I.**—In continuation of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1144 I., dated the 22nd March, 1888, as modified by the Notification in the same Department, No. 2065-I, dated the 22nd May, 1889, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to invest the Superintendent of Railway Police in the Hyderabad State with the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes within the railway lands in His Highness the Nizam's territory, other than the railway lands referred to in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 4564 I., dated the 18th November, 1891, for the trial of all suits cognizable under Act IX of 1887 when the amount or value of the subject-matter does not exceed fifty rupees.

*The 1st January, 1892.*

**No. 15-I.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts the provisions of the Repealing and Amending Act (XII of 1891) so far as they affect the Indian Registration Act, (III of 1877) as applied to those Districts.

H. M. DURAND,

*Secretary to the Government of India*

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

### ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

#### STORES.

*Calcutta, the 30th December, 1891.*

**No. 5178.**—ERRATUM.—In clause IV of paragraph 5 of Resolution No. 2650, dated 25th June, 1891, *for the sentence*—

"To ensure this, however, the contracts should also provide for the employment of steel in the majority of cases in preference to wrought-iron, and it should be insisted that Siemens, Martin or Bessemer steel of English make should be used, and the use of Basic steel and of foreign steel or iron in any form should be prohibited."

*read*—

"To ensure this, however, the contracts should also provide for the employment of steel in the majority of cases in preference to wrought-iron, and the specification should stipulate for steel made in England by approved makers and by an approved process."

### LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

*The 1st January, 1892.*

**No. 5222.**—The services of Mr. R. N. Ray, Officiating Deputy Comptroller General, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the 28th December, 1891.

J. F. FINLAY,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Fort William, the 1st January, 1892.*

### APPOINTMENTS.

#### MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

**No 1.**—The following promotions are made *vice* Major E. J. G. Lewis, S.C., Military Accountant, 1st class, who has retired from the service, with effect from the 2nd November, 1891 :—

| NAMES. | From | To | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Major D. A. A. Macpherson | Military Accountant, 2nd class | Military Accountant, 1st class. | 2nd November, 1891. |
| Captain W. J. B. Bird (seconded). | Ditto 3rd class | Ditto 2nd class. | |
| Major J. F. D. Fordyce . | Ditto ditto . | Ditto ditto. | |
| Captain J. G. Downing . | Ditto 4th class . | Ditto 3rd class. | |
| Bt. Major H. F. S. Ramsden (seconded). | Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class. | Ditto 4th " | |
| Captain H. E. Passy . . | Ditto ditto . | Ditto ditto. | |
| Captain G. W. S. Fryer . | Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class. | Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class | |
| Mr. F. Barrett . . . | Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class. | Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class. | |

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 2.—The tenure of the appointment of Captain H. A. K. Jennings, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, in the Ordnance Department in India, is extended for two years from 8th May, 1892.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 3.—Lieutenant Ernest Frederick Hood, South Wales Borderers, Officiating Wing Officer, 7th (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, having completed 18 months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, from the 20th May, 1890, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 4.—*40th (Pathan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

The appointment of Ghulám Nakshband Khan as Subadar on probation, notified in G. G. O. No. 742 of 1891, is cancelled.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 5.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Captain C. J. Corfield, Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, for one year. Pension service—14th year commenced 4th December, 1891.

No. 6.—Mr. H. G. Norris, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, Superintendent, Office of Controller of Military Accounts, Western Circle, Bengal, is granted leave out of India (m. c.) for three months in extension of that allowed in G. G. O. No. 100 of 1891.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 7.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"*London Gazette*," *dated the 8th December, 1891, pages 6780 and 6781.*

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL.
*8th December, 1891.*

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

The undermentioned Deputy Assistant Commissaries of the Bengal Establishment are granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 9th October, 1891:—

John William Litchfield.
John Warrington.
William Cliff.
Leonard Manley.

ORGANIZATION.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 8.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the reconstitution of two more regiments of Madras native infantry for service in Burma.

2. The corps selected for reconstitution are the 30th and 31st Regiments of Madras Infantry, which, on re-formation, will be designated, respectively—

"THE 30TH REGIMENT (5TH BURMA BATTALION) OF MADRAS INFANTRY."

"THE 31ST REGIMENT (6TH BURMA BATTALION) OF MADRAS (LIGHT) INFANTRY."

3. These corps will be formed—the one from the existing Pyinmana Battalion of Military Police (six companies) supplemented by two companies of the Katha-Magwe Military Police Battalion, and the other from the existing Shwebo Battalion of Military Police (eight companies).

4. The existing material of the 30th and 31st Regiments of Madras Infantry will be mustered out, and the Native officers, non-commissioned officers and men now serving in these corps will be transferred to other regiments or pensioned or discharged in the manner hereinafter stated.

5. These corps as now reconstituted will ordinarily be stationed in Burma, but will be recruited for general service.

6. The strength of each corps will be as follows, organized in eight companies:—

1 Commandant.
2 Wing Commanders (the senior to be 2nd-in-Command).
5 Wing officers (of whom one will be Adjutant and one Quartermaster).
1 Medical Officer.
8 Subadars (one of whom will be Subadar-Major).
18 Jemadars (one of whom will be Native Adjutant).
41 Havildars (including one Havildar-Major).
40 Naicks.
16 Drummers or buglers.
720 Sepoys.

7. The British officers will be selected by the Commander-in-Chief, Madras, as far as possible from volunteers from the Madras Army, but those now serving with the police corps about to be transferred to the army, if they belong to another presidency, may receive suitable appointments in the reconstituted corps for a period of three years, should it be desired to retain their services with them, and if they are willing to remain.

8. The rule (Article 266, clause (*a*), Army Regulations, India, vol. I, part I) requiring commandants to vacate on completion of seven years' tenure will not for the present be applied to the commandants of the corps now reformed.

9. The pay and allowances of the British officers of these corps will be the same as those allowed for native infantry generally, but, in consideration of the circumstances of local service in Burma, each British officer will receive in addition a local allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem, and will also be eligible for the indulgence of three months' privilege leave in each year.

10. The British officers of these corps belonging to the Madras army will be eligible for general staff employment in the same way as all other officers of that army. They will be subject to the same rules as regards exchanges and transfers as the officers of the four Burma battalions already formed.

11. Probationers for the Indian Staff Corps may be appointed direct to these corps in succession to vacancies, without first going through

a course of duty with other regiments of the Madras Army.

12. The native officers, non-commissioned officers and men now serving in the police battalions above named will be eligible to continue serving in the corps on their conversion on the terms now laid down.

13. The following rates of pay are sanctioned for the native ranks of the corps, *viz.* :—

Pay as laid down for Madras in Army Regulations, India, vol. I, part II, articles 45-C and 68-D, *plus* the following monthly Burma allowance in lieu of batta allowed to Madras troops in Burma (*vide* article 109-A of the same Regulations) :

| | R |
|---|---|
| Subadar-Major | 50 |
| Subadar | 30 |
| Jemadar | 15 |
| Havildar | 7-8 |
| Naick | 6 |
| Drummer, Bugler, and Sepoy | 2 |

The Burma local allowance will be admitted to native officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Burma battalions of Madras Infantry during all authorised leave or furlough taken by them, whether in India or in Burma.

14. Good-conduct pay will be given as laid down in articles 85 and 86 of the Regulations above quoted.

15. The conditions of service as regards enlistment, kit money, clothing, half mounting, discharge, pensions, and free quarters will be the same as those sanctioned for the four Burma battalions already formed.

16. Former service in the police battalions and in the army will count towards the period of service required for the grant of good-conduct pay and pension.

17. All ranks, including native officers, will be granted free rations as in Army Regulations, India, vol. V, para. 522.

18. Furlough and leave will be granted under the regulations in force in the Bengal Army.

19. The indulgences conceded to the military police in regard to families will be continued on the transfer of these companies of military police to the Madras Army, *viz.* :—

(*a*) Native officers will be permitted to take their families to Burma on payment of half passage money.

(*b*) Twenty per cent. of havildars, 20 per cent. of naicks, and 5 per cent. of drummers, buglers, and sepoys will be allowed a similar indulgence free of cost.

(*c*) Free accommodation will be provided for families to the above extent.

The term "families" is held to apply to wives and children only.

20. Soldiers serving in the battalions as now re-formed will be liable to transfer to any other local Burma battalions to which these corps may hereafter be linked, as the exigencies of the service may require.

21. The classes of which the 30th and 31st (Burma) Regiments of Madras Infantry are composed will be notified hereafter.

22. The Native officers, non-commissioned officers and men now serving in the 30th and 31st Regiments of Madras Infantry will cease to be borne on the rolls thereof from the 31st January, 1892, and will be disposed of as follows :

(*a*) Native officers, non-commissioned officers and men who have served for pension for 25 years and upwards will be transferred to the pension establishment on the superior rate of pension of their rank, irrespective of the period they may have served therein, *plus* rice compensation.

(*b*) Native officers, non-commissioned officers and men of 15 years' service and upwards will be transferred to the pension establishment on the ordinary pension of their rank (irrespective of the period they may have served therein), *plus* rice compensation, with the option, in the case of drummers, buglers, and privates who have not completed 21 years' service, of being transferred to other regiments.

(*c*) Native officers, non-commissioned officers and men of more than 10 and less than 15 years' service will be transferred to the pension establishment on two-thirds of the ordinary rate of pension of their rank (irrespective of the period they may have served therein), *plus* rice compensation, with the option, in the case of drummers, buglers, and privates, of being transferred to other regiments.

(*d*) Non-commissioned officers and men of more than 5 years' and less than 10 years' service will have the option of transfer to other regiments, and, in the case of privates only, of joining the active reserve. Such as elect for discharge from the service, or for transfer to the active reserve, will receive a gratuity of one month's pay (including good-conduct pay) for each year of service.

(*e*) Non-commissioned officers and men of less than 5 years' service will have the option of being transferred to other regiments, or, in the case of privates only, of joining the active reserve.

23. The restriction as to the number of men (160) to be permitted to join the active reserve of any one battalion is suspended in regard to the 30th and 31st Madras Infantry.

24. The present reservists of the battalions to be reconstituted will be allowed the option of joining the reserves of the battalions linked to these corps under their former organization, or of taking their discharge.

25. The mess, band, and other property of the 30th and 31st Madras Infantry, together with the colors of these corps, will remain with the regiments as reconstituted.

## PROMOTIONS.

No. 9.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

### STAFF CORPS.

*Captains to be Majors. Dated 30th December, 1891.*

Thomas Haughton Eyre.
Alexander William Dennistown Campbell.
Charles Stuart Wheler.
Brevet Major Edmund George Barrow.
Maurice Crosbie Cooke-Collis.

Claude Frederick Gambier.
William Selwood Hewett.
Francis George Lawrence Mainwaring.
Mossom Innis Gibbs.
Charles Mordaunt Fitzgerald.
Arthur Cautley Bunny.

*To be Captain.*

Lieutenant Pulteney Malcolm—11th August, 1891.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

No. 10.—Sub-Conductor Henry Morrison, Office of the Inspector General of Artillery in India, to be Conductor;

Sergeant Thomas Yarnold Macey, Office of the Adjutant General in India, to be Sub-Conductor;

with effect from the 22nd November, 1891, *vice* Conductor C. Clavering, deceased.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 11.—*Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners*—

Color-Havildar Gurdín to be Jemadar, *vice* Jiwan Beg, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November, 1891.

No. 12—*32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers)*—

Havildar Jaimal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Hira Singh (1st), deceased, with effect from the 15th August, 1891.

No. 13.—*40th (Pathan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadars Sargand, Mukarrab Khan, Azam Khan, and Ali Khan to be Subadars, and Drill-Havildar Nur Muhammad to be Jemadar, to fill existing vacancies, with effect from the 20th November, 1891.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 14.—*2nd Punjab Cavalry*—

Dafadar Shamsud-dín Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Hayát, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 9th December, 1891.

No. 15.—No. 1.—(*Kohat*) *Mountain Battery*—

Havildar Muhammad Khan to be Jemadar *vice* Gul, deceased, with effect from the 25th January, 1891.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 16.—In G. G. O. No. 533 of 1870 for "21st December, 1868," as the date of formation of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, read *21st November, 1868.*

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 17.—*Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles*—

Mr. Alfred Aston Barnes to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Thomas, promoted.

No. 18.—*Berar Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Colonel Edward James Gunthorpe, Staff Corps, to be Major Commandant, *vice* Little, resigned.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 19.—*Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant James Thomas to be Captain, *vice* Carter, resigned.

No. 20.—*Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

The second Christian names of Captains Pike and Dunn are, respectively, Watson and Paisley, and not as notified in G. G. Os. Nos. 1141 and 1159 of 1891.

No. 21.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant Alexander Macaulay Markham to be Major, to complete the establishment.

No. 22.—*Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain Gregory Marcar Gregory to be Major, *vice* Cruickshank, resigned.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 23.—*Behar Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Major C. Little resigns his commission.

## MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 1.—Mr. H. T. S. Blackford, Assistant Engineer, Indian Marine, is permitted to resign his appointment, with effect from the 1st January, 1892.

No. 2.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 38, dated 18th September, 1891, for "Mr. Rustomji Dorabji" read "Mr. Dorabji Rustomji."

E. H. H. COLLEN,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 1st January, 1892.*

Under Clause 25 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 26th December, 1891, and the 1st January, 1892:—

| Corps. | Rank and Name. | Date of Decease. | Place of Decease. | Testate or Intestate. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18th Hussars . . . . | 2nd Lieutenant H. J. T. Stewart. | 28th December, 1891 | Meerut. | | |

ERRATUM.—In Military Department Notification dated the 25th December, 1891, the date of death of Apothecary W. Mullins should be "the 5th November, 1891".

E. H. H. COLLEN,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 30th December, 1891.*

**No. 456.**—In continuation of Public Works Department Notification No. 207, dated 9th June, 1891, it is hereby notified for information that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India has in Despatches Nos. 48 Railway and 130 Railway of the 30th April and 19th November, 1891, respectively, accorded sanction to the commencement of work on the Mu Valley State Railway from Kawlin to Mogoung, the proposed terminus of the line, and on the Katha Branch.

**No. 457.**—Mr. E. F. Jacob, class I grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is appointed to officiate as Traffic Superintendent of the North Western Railway in class I, grade 2, *vice* Mr. G. F. Mathew, C.I.E., on privilege leave.

Mr. W. J. Chamberlain, class II, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railway, Traffic Department, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Traffic Superintendent of the North Western Railway in class I, *vice* Mr. Jacob.

**No. 458.**—Mr. F. Grant, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Punjab, has been permitted, at his own request, to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the 27th October, 1891.

J. G. FORBES, *Colonel, R.E.,*
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART II.

### Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

## GAZETTE OF INDIA.

### NOTICE.

*The 21st October, 1891.*

From the 14th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 7th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

*Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.*

| | Per annum. R | a. | p. |
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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

*Publisher, Gazette of India.*

## BANK OF BENGAL.

*Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 29th December, 1891.*

| LIABILITIES. | R | a. | p. | R | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital paid up | | | | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund | | | | 47,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 94,66,743 | 7 | 3 | 1,64,18,257 | 0 | 8 |
| Public Deposits at Branches | 69,51,513 | 9 | 5 | | | |
| Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches | | | | 6,27,10,453 | 2 | 11 |
| Bank Post Bills, &c. | | | | 1,42,306 | 12 | 7 |
| Sundries | | | | 32,13,790 | 13 | 9 |
| RUPEES | | | | 10,71,84,807 | 13 | 11 |

| ASSETS. | R | a. | p. | R | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government Securities | | | | 1,14,18,838 | 8 | 0 |
| Other authorized Investments | | | | 64,83,2.5 | 12 | 0 |
| Loans on Government and other authorized Securities | | | | 96,27,825 | 2 | 2 |
| Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities | | | | 65,66,074 | 10 | 8 |
| Bills discounted and purchased | | | | 2,26,43,458 | 2 | 2 |
| Balances with other Banks | | | | 9,67,223 | 13 | 11 |
| Bullion | | | | 18,23,783 | 12 | 0 |
| Dead Stock | | | | 12,13,600 | 2 | 6 |
| Stamps | | | | 11,329 | 11 | 10 |
| Sundries | | | | 18,90,010 | 13 | 6 |
| | | | | 6,26,45,420 | 8 | 9 |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office | 1,88,59,080 | 11 | 4 | 4,45,39,387 | 5 | 2 |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Branches | 2,56,80,306 | 9 | 10 | | | |
| RUPEES | | | | 10,71,84,807 | 13 | 11 |

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
*Secretary and Treasurer.*

BANK OF BENGAL,
*Calcutta, the 31st December, 1891.*

E. J. BIRCH,
*Offg. Chief Accountant.*

Rate for Demand Loans 3 per cent.
Percentage 53·9.

## COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

*Memoranda of Books registered in the Ajmere District under Act XXV of 1867 during the third quarter ending 30th September, 1891.*

| Serial number. | Date of registration. | Title of book and contents of the title page, &c. | Language in which the book is written. | Name of the author, translator, or editor of the book or any part thereof. | Subject of the book. | Place of printing and place of publication. | Name or firm of the printer and name or firm of the publisher. | Date of issue from the press or of publication. | Number of sheets, leaves, or pages. | Size. | First, second, or other number of edition. | Number of copies of which the edition consists. | Whether book is printed or lithographed. | Price at which the book is sold to the public. | Name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright or of any portion of such right. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 1. | 18th September, 1891. | Tehkikat Olad Khwaja Sahib, Part I and Part III, with Appendix. | "Urdu." | Hafiz Mohammad Husain Hanafi Chishti, Ajmere. | History of the Descendants of Khwaja Sahib. | "Abul Ulai," Agra, and "Chirag Rajistan," Ajmere. | Khuda Bux, Manager, "Abul Ulai," Agra. Murad Ali, Manager, "Chirag Rajistan," Ajmere. | 1884, 1887, and 1891. | Seventy-two pages of Part I, fifty-eight pages of Part III, two pages of the Appendix. | 9" × 7". | Second Edition. First addition of Appendix. | Five hundred copies of Part I, two hundred copies of Part III, and five hundred copies of the Appendix to it. | Lithographed. | Part I and Part III with Appendix, 0-4-0 (four annas) only. | Hafiz Mohammad Husain, son of Husain Buksh, Jagirdar of Ghegal Khadim Street, Ajmere. | |

J. BIDDULPH, *Colonel,*
*Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.*

AJMERE,
*The 24th December, 1891.*

## CALCUTTA MINT.

*Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 30th December, 1891.*

| | R | R |
|---|---|---|
| Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 23rd December, 1891 | 41,35,236 | |
| Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date | 13,71,271 | 55,06,507 |
| ADD— | | |
| Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department | 3,55,098 | |
| Ditto ditto Government | 276 | 3,55,374 |
| | | 58,61,881 |
| DEDUCT— | | |
| New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week | 1,54,000 | |
| Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes | ... | 1,54,000 |
| Balance on the evening of the 30th December, 1891 | ... | 57,07,881 |
| The Balance comprises— | | |
| Silver held on account of the Currency Department | 44,87,266 | |
| Ditto ditto Government | 12,20,615 | 57,07,881 |
| There is in addition awaiting assay— | | |
| Bullion belonging to Private Individuals | 22,16,931 | |
| Ditto ditto Government | ... | 22,16,931 |

B SCOTT, *Major, R.E.,*
*Offg. Master of the Mint.*

CALCUTTA MINT,
*The 31st December, 1891.*

## SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 30th December, 1891.*

**No. 884.**—Mr. H. E. T. Keelan, Surveyor, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 31st December, 1891.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
*Surveyor-General of India.*

## AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

*Abu, the 22nd December, 1891.*

**No. 5969-*G*.**—First class Hospital Assistant, No. 195, Tegh Ali, doing duty with the Merwara Battalion, was granted twenty days' leave of absence with full pay, from 21st November to 10th December, 1891.

By Order,

S. F. BAYLEY, *Lieut.,*
for *First Asst. to the Agent, Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.*

## CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Bikanir, the 24th December, 1891.*

**No. 312-*C*.—114-*III*.**—Under the authority vested in him by section 5 of the Ajmere Courts Regulation (I of 1877), the Chief Commissioner is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to direct that this Office Notification No 355-A., dated the 1st June, 1877, shall be amended as follows:—

ADD—"the Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade" to the list of Subordinate Judges of the 1st class, and the words "2nd grade" after the words "the Extra Assistant Commissioner" occurring in the list of Subordinate Judges of the 2nd class.

**No. 313-*C*.—114-*III*.**—In supersession of this Office Notification No. 496, dated the 17th July, 1877, defining the local limits of the Small Cause Court jurisdiction of the Judicial Assistant, Ajmere, and of that part of the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 355-B., dated the 1st June, 1877, which invested the Judicial Assistant with the powers of a Judge of the Court of Small Causes, the Chief Commissioner, under the authority vested in him by section 11 of the Ajmere Courts Regulation (I of 1877) and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to invest the Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes to be exercised within the limits defined below:—

Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, Ajmere.—The Ajmere Division of the Ajmere-Merwara District with the exception of the Kekri Pergunah, the Goela Thana, the Deoli Cantonment, the jurisdiction as specified in the Notification of June, 1877, of the Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad, and the jurisdictions of the Honorary Magistrates of Bhinai, Masuda, Deolia, Bandanwara, and Kherwa.

**No. 314-*C*.—114-*III*.**—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Ajmere Courts Regulation (I of 1877), the Chief Commissioner is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to appoint Munshi Balmakund Dass, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, Ajmere, to be a Subordinate Judge of the 1st class in the District of Ajmere.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Lieut.,*
*First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.*

## RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA ADMINISTRATIONS, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

*Camp Bikanir, the 26th December, 1891.*

**No. 2938-*S*.**—In exercise of the powers vested in him by Section 39 of the Ajmere Laws Regulation, 1877, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to cancel the Schedule of duties referred to in Rule 1 of the Rules for taxation in the Nusseerabad Cantonment, published under the Chief Commis-

sioner's Notification No. 302, dated the 16th May, 1878, and to substitute therefor the following Schedule which will come into force on and after 1st April, 1892 :—

*Schedule of duties to be levied in the Nusseerabad Cantonment*

| Name of Article. | Rate. R a. p. | Per |
|---|---|---|
| *Class I.—Articles of food and drink for men and animals.* | | |
| Tea | 2 8 0 | Maund. |
| Betel leaves | 1 8 0 | " |
| Betel nuts | 1 0 0 | " |
| Raisins | 0 12 0 | " |
| Ghee | 0 8 6 | " |
| Gur | 0 1 6 | " |
| Cotton seeds | 0 1 0 | " |
| Cocoanuts (kernel) | 0 6 0 | " |
| Cocoanuts with rind | 0 3 0 | " |
| Sugar | 0 5 0 | " |
| Turmeric | 0 4 0 | " |
| Potatoes | 0 2 0 | " |
| Rice | 0 2 0 | " |
| Grain of every description | 0 0 6 | " |
| *Class II.—Animals of slaughter.* | | |
| Sheep and goats | 0 1 0 | Each. |
| *Class III.—Articles for fuel, lighting, and washing and clothing.* | | |
| Oil seeds | 0 2 0 | Maund. |
| Cotton, raw, cleaned and uncleaned | 0 8 0 | *Ad valorem* per cent. |
| *Class IV.—Articles used in the construction of buildings.* | | |
| Lime or chunam | 1 0 0 | 100 maunds. |
| Wood for buildings | 0 4 0 | Cart-load. |
| Moonj | 0 2 0 | Maund. |
| Bamboos | 0 2 0 | " |
| Slabs (pattis) | 0 2 0 | Cart-load. |
| Kutla (slabs, small) | 0 1 6 | " |
| Boungla | 0 1 0 | Maund. |
| *Class V.—Spices.* | | |
| Dry chillies | 0 4 0 | " |
| *Class VI.—Tobacco.* | | |
| 1st sort | 1 2 0 | " |
| 2nd sort | 0 9 0 | " |
| 3rd sort | 0 4 6 | " |

By Order,

G. F. L. MARSHALL, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
*Secy. to the Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.*

## OFFICE OF THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Dated Bangalore, the 23rd December, 1891*

No. 3975—303-91.—The following rules submitted by the Inspector of Schools for the institution of two public examinations styled the Primary and Lower Secondary examinations, have been approved by the Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, and are hereby published for general information :—

### PRIMARY EXAMINATION.

Name of examination.

An examination to be styled the Primary examination, shall be held annually in Coorg in the months of April and May at such centres as shall be found convenient and in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore in June.

Objects of examination.

2. The objects of this examination are (1) to test the fitness of candidates for the lower grades of the public service, (2) to provide a final test for Upper Primary schools, (3) to institute a test for the promotion of pupils from Primary to Secondary schools.

To whom open.

3. The examination shall be open to :—

(1) Pupils in the fourth class of all government aided and other recognized schools, to be called "Pupil candidates."

(2) Teachers in government aided and other recognized schools, to be called "Teacher candidates."

(3) All other persons, to be called "Private candidates," of any age if in government or municipal service, or below the age of 25, if not so employed.

*Note 1.*—Pupil candidates must be certified by the Head Master or Head Mistress of the school to which they belong, to have been in regular attendance in that or some other recognized school from the month of June in the year preceding that in which the examination is held and to have paid all fees due from them to the school.

*Note 2.*—Pupils in the fourth class of government and aided schools must (unless specially exempted by the Educational Inspector) pass this examination to be eligible for promotion to a Lower Secondary school or department.

Qualification for government service.

4. In Coorg, no one will be, after the 1st of April 1892, admitted to any government appointment of the value of less than R15 per mensem, who has not passed this or the Lower Secondary or some higher examination.

Test for entrance to a Normal school and for pupil teachers.

5. This examination will, in Coorg, be the entrance examination for the Normal school and the test for candidates for employment as pupil teachers in government schools.

Examination how conducted.

6. The examination shall be conducted by a committee consisting of a chairman and members who will be appointed by the Chief Commissioner of Coorg and Resident in Mysore.

Subjects of examination.

7. The following are the subjects of examination :—

*Compulsory.*

First language A or B.

A. English.

B. Vernacular, Kanarese, Tamil, Telugu, Hindustani.

I. Reading with Recitation, Language, Grammar.

II. Writing with spelling.

III. Arithmetic.

*Optional.*

I. English (for native candidates).

II. Vernacular (for European candidates), Kanarese, Tamil, Telugu, Hindustani.

III. Geography.

IV. History of India.

V. Hygiene.

VI. Needle-work (for girls only).

VII. Mensuration.

VIII. Drawing.

IX. Agriculture.

Other optional subjects will be prescribed from time to time, as may be found necessary.

Vernacular compulsory for native candidates.

8. All native candidates must bring up a vernacular as first language, and no native candidate may bring up the same vernacular as an optional subject.

Fees.

9. The following fees must be paid for admission to the examination :—

| | Compulsory subject and two optional subjects. | Each additional optional subject brought up with compulsory subject. | Each optional subject brought up alone. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pupil candidates | 1 0 0 | 0 8 0 | 0 8 0 |
| Teacher candidates | 2 0 0 | 0 8 0 | 0 8 0 |
| Others | 3 0 0 | 0 8 0 | 1 0 0 |

Passed candidates.

10. A candidate may come up and pass in the compulsory portion alone, and enter for one or more of the optional subjects at subsequent examinations, but no candidate shall be admitted to the examination in any of the optional subjects alone until he has passed the compulsory ones, and no candidate shall be considered or declared to have passed the Primary examination until he shall have passed in the three compulsory branches and in any two of the optional subjects. Such candidates shall be called "Primary passed candidates."

Classification of passed candidates.

11. Passed candidates, as defined above, shall be arranged in two classes :—

i. The first consisting of those who have obtained not less than one-half of the maximum marks in each of the three compulsory subjects, and three-fifths of the maximum marks in each of the two optional subjects.

ii. The second consisting of those who have obtained not less than one-third of the maximum marks in each of the three compulsory subjects, and two-fifths of the maximum marks in each of the two optional subjects.

Failure in compulsory subjects.

12. A candidate failing in any of the compulsory subjects—failing, that is, to get one-third of the marks in each of the three compulsory subjects, shall be considered to have failed completely and must undergo examination again in all the three compulsory subjects.

Failure in optional subjects.

13. A candidate failing in one or more optional subjects shall not be required to undergo examination again in any of the compulsory subjects, but, to complete the test, is required to pass only in the optional subjects in which he failed. Candidates completing their qualifications for a first class, Article 11, shall be classed in that class in the year in which they complete their qualifications. A candidate who brings up both compulsory and optional subjects at the same examination, and who fails in the former, but passes in the latter, will be allowed to count his success in the optional subjects at a subsequent examination, when he comes up again in the compulsory ones.

Passed candidates eligible to appear again.

14. A "passed candidate," as defined in Article 11, may come up again at any subsequent examination in any one or more of the optional subjects, or in any language in which he may not have already passed.

Issue of certificates.

15. Certificates signed by the Chairman of the Board, by whom the examination was conducted, shall be issued to "passed candidates," as described in Article 11. Such certificates shall be in a prescribed form and specify the language and subjects in which the candidate passed.

Applications how and when to be made.

16. Applications for admission to the examination shall be made before the 31st of January, preceding the examination, on printed forms which may be obtained in Bangalore at the office of the Inspector of schools, and in Coorg at the office of the Deputy Inspector of schools. They shall be addressed to the Chairman of the Board by whom the normal lists will be prepared and the necessary arrangements made for the examination.

## PRIMARY EXAMINATION.

*Compulsory Subjects I, II, III.*

FIRST LANGUAGE.—A. English, or B. Kanarese, Tamil, Telugu, Hindustani.

I. READING with Recitation, Language and Grammar.
II. WRITING with spelling.
III. ARITHMETIC.

### FIRST LANGUAGE A OR B.

1. Reading, with Recitation, Language, Grammar.

(a) *Reading*—
To read a few lines from a book not previously studied, equal in difficulty to an approved Reader, and also from a plainly written manuscript . 6 Marks.

(b) *Recitation*—
To repeat 80 lines of verse, and to answer easy questions on the meaning of any part of the lines brought up for recitation . . . . 6 „

(c) *Language*—
To answer questions on the meaning and subject-matter of any approved Reader, about 100 pages to be prepared . . . . . 10 „

(d) *Grammar*—
To point out the parts of speech in any easy sentence; also the subject, predicate, and object—and to answer easy questions on the accidence, in any approved elementary grammar . . . . . 8 „

TOTAL . 30 Marks.

II. Writing with Spelling.

(a) *Writing*—
(1) To write in the presence of the examiner 3 lines of small hand in a copy book of any approved series, of which 15 pages shall have been written in ink by the pupils previous to the day of examination . . . . 5 Marks.
(2) To transcribe in small hand on paper a sentence from the Reading book in use . . . 5 „

(b) *Spelling*—
To write to dictation a few lines out of any book not previously studied, equal in difficulty to the Reader in use . . . . . 10 „

TOTAL . 20 Marks

III. Arithmetic.

| | |
|---|---|
| (1) The four simple rules | 8 Marks. |
| (2) The compound rules and reduction applied to English and Indian money and English time and distance | 15 " |
| (3) Household accounts and bazar bills | 7 " |
| TOTAL | 30 Marks. |

*Optional Subjects.*

| | |
|---|---|
| I. *English* (for native candidates only). | |
| (1) *Reading*— To read a few lines, not previously studied, from an approved First English Reader | 6 Marks. |
| (2) *Translation*— | |
| (a) To translate into a vernacular a passage and words selected from the Reading book in use | 5 " |
| (b) To translate from the vernacular of the pupil into English very easy simple sentences, containing only words which occur in the Reading book in use | 5 " |
| (3) *Writing*— To write in the presence of the Inspecting Officer 3 lines of large hand in a copy book of any approved series, of which 15 pages shall have been written in ink by the pupil previous to the day of examination | 4 " |
| (4) *Spelling*— To write to dictation 5 words and 5 lines from the English Reading book in use | 5 " |
| (5) *Grammar*— To point out the parts of speech in the Reading book in use and give the vernacular equivalent of each | 5 " |
| II. *Geography*— The Geography of the Madras Presidency, Coorg, Travancore, Cochin, Hyderabad and Mysore and of the physical features of the rest of India | 30 " |
| III. *History of India*— The leading facts of the History of British India from the formation of the East India Company to 1858 | 30 " |
| IV. *Hygiene*— Elements of Hygiene as in any approved book | 30 " |
| V. *Needle-work* (for girls only.) | |
| (a) To cut out from a pattern and shew ability to make in full size a chemise suitable for a girl of from 6 to 12 years of age, shewing running and felling, back-stitching, gathering, setting on of hand, and button-hole | 30 " |
| (b) To shew one finished garment of the above kind done (entirely by the pupil) in the course of the year | |
| (c) To patch an old cloth | |
| (d) To darn an old cloth or stocking | |
| VI. *Mensuration*— | |
| (a) Definitions of and connected with the various figures named below in (c) | |
| (b) Lengths—Linear measures. English and Indian—Practical use of the chain, tape, and rod | 30 " |
| (c) Areas—square and rectangle | |
| VII. *Drawing*— Free hand drawing as in any approved drawing books | 30 " |
| VIII. *Agriculture*— The elements of Agriculture as in any approved book | 30 " |

LOWER SECONDARY EXAMINATION.

Name of examination.

An examination to be styled the Lower Secondary examination shall be held in Coorg and the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, annually, on the 25th of April, or if that day happens to be a Sunday, on the 26th day of April, and the following days at Merkara and Bangalore.

Objects of examination.

2. The objects of this examination are (1) to provide a final test for Lower Secondary or Middle schools of the First grade, English and Vernacular, (2) to institute a test for the promotion of pupils from Lower Secondary into Upper Secondary schools, (3) to institute a test for candidates for employment in the public service.

To whom open.

3. The examination shall be open to :—

(1) Pupils in the third form (old Upper Fourth Class) of all government and aided schools and other recognized schools, to be called "Pupil candidates."

(2) Teachers in government aided or recognized schools, to be called "Teacher candidates."

(3) All other persons, to be called "Private candidates," of any age if in government or municipal service, or below the age of 25, if not so employed.

*Note 1.*—Pupil candidates must be certified by the Head Master or Head Mistress of the school to which they belong, to have been in regular attendance in that or some other recognized school from the month of June preceding the examination and to have paid all fees due from them to the school.

*Note 2.*—Pupils in the third form (old Upper Fourth Class) of government and aided schools must (unless specially exempted by the Educational Inspector) have passed this examination to be eligible for promotion to the Upper Secondary or High department.

Qualification for government service.

4. In Coorg no one will (unless with the special permission of the Chief Commissioner) be, after the 1st of April, 1892, admitted to any government appointment, of the value of R15 and upwards, unless he has passed this examination or the Matriculation or higher examinations of the Madras University or the old Middle school examination.

Final test for Normal school.

5. This examination will, in Coorg, be the final general educational test for candidates for Normal certificates, such candidates being bound to take up the optional subjects which may, from time to time, be prescribed by the Educational department.

Examination how conducted.

6. The examination shall be conducted by a committee consisting of a chairman and members who will be appointed by the Chief Commissioner of Coorg and Resident in Mysore.

Subjects of examination

7. The following are the subjects of examination :—

*Compulsory I, II, III.*

First language [A or B].

A. English. | B. Vernacular, Kanarese, Tamil, Telugu, Hindustani.

I. READING with Recitation, Language and Grammar.

II. WRITING with Spelling, Composition or Translation.

III. ARITHMETIC.

*Optional.*

I. Second language.
(*a*) Vernacular, Kanarese, Tamil, Telugu, Hindustani.
(*b*) Latin.
(*c*) Any other language, to be prescribed from time to time, as may be found necessary.

II. History of India.
III. Geography.
IV. Mathematics.
V. History of England.
VI. Needle-work (for girls only).
VII. Elementary Science.
VIII. Hygiene.
IX. Agriculture.
X. Mensuration.

Other optional subjects will be prescribed from time to time, as may be found necessary.

English compulsory for Anglo-Vernacular schools.

8. Pupils in all Anglo-Vernacular schools must bring up English as their first language, and one of the Vernaculars above mentioned as their second language.

Fees.

9. The following fees must be paid for admission to the examination :—

| | Compulsory subjects. | Each optional subject brought up with compulsory subjects. | Each optional subject brought up alone. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pupil candidates | 2 0 0 | 0 8 0 | 1 0 0 |
| Teacher candidates | 3 0 0 | 0 8 0 | 1 0 0 |
| Others | 5 0 0 | 1 0 0 | 1 0 0 |

Passed candidates.

10. A candidate may come up and pass in the compulsory portion alone, and enter for one or more of the optional subjects at subsequent examinations, but no candidate shall be admitted to the examination in any of the optional subjects alone until he has passed in the compulsory ones, and no candidate shall be considered or declared to have passed the Lower Secondary examination unless he shall have passed in the three compulsory branches and in any three of the optional subjects. Such candidates shall be called "Lower Secondary passed candidates."

Classification of passed candidates.

11. Passed candidates, as defined above, shall be arranged in two classes :—

I. The first consisting of those who have obtained not less than two fifths of the maximum marks in each of the compulsory subjects, one-half of the maximum marks in each of the three optional ones, and three-fifths of the total aggregate marks for the compulsory subjects.

II. The second consisting of those who have obtained not less than one-fourth of the marks in Arithmetic, one-third in each of the remaining subjects—compulsory as well as optional—and one-third of the total aggregate marks for all the compulsory subjects.

Failure in compulsory subjects.

12. A candidate failing in any of the compulsory subjects—failing, that is, to get one-fourth of the marks in Arithmetic, or one-third of the marks in each of the other subjects, shall be considered to have failed completely and must undergo examination again in all the three compulsory subjects.

Failure in optional subjects.

13. A candidate failing in one or more optional subjects shall not be required to undergo examination again in any of the compulsory subjects, but, to complete the test, is required to pass only in the optional subjects in which he failed. Candidates completing their qualifications for a first class, Article 11, shall be classed in that class in the year in which they complete their qualifications. A candidate who brings up both compulsory and optional subjects at the same examination, and who fails in the former, but passes in the latter, will be allowed to count his success in the optional subjects at a subsequent examination, when he comes up again in the compulsory ones.

Passed candidates eligible to appear again.

14. A "passed candidate," as defined in Article 11, may come up again at any subsequent examination in any one or more of the optional subjects, or in any language in which he may not have already passed.

Issue of certificates.

15. Certificates signed by the Chairman of the Board, by whom the examination was conducted, shall be issued to "passed candidates," as described in Article 11. Such certificates shall be in a prescribed form and specify the language and subjects in which the candidate passed.

Applications how and when to be made.

16. Applications for admission to the examination shall be made before the 31st of January, preceding the examination, on printed forms which may be obtained in Bangalore at the office of the Inspector of schools, and in Coorg at the office of the Deputy Inspector of schools. They shall be addressed to the Chairman of the Board by whom the nominal lists will be prepared and the necessary arrangements made for the examination.

## LOWER SECONDARY EXAMINATION.

*Compulsory Subjects I, II and III.*

FIRST LANGUAGE.—A. English, or B. Vernacular, Kanarese, Tamil, Telugu, Hindustani.

A. ENGLISH.

I. Reading with Recitation, Language and Grammar.

(*a*) *Reading*—
To read a short passage, not previously studied, from a book equal in difficulty to an approved Reader — 8 Marks.

(*b*) *Recitation*—
(*a*) To repeat 200 lines of verse from any standard author . . . 4 „
(*b*) To answer questions on the meaning and construction of words and on the meaning and subject-matter of the lines recited . . . . . 4 „

(c) *Language*—
To answer a paper of questions on English, including the paraphrase of a short passage of poetry not previously studied. The questions will have special reference to the following particulars:—
The meaning of words, phrases, and idioms, supplying ellipses, and framing short sentences to introduce correctly given words, phrases or idioms, turning direct into indirect narration and *vice versâ* explanation of metaphors and similies, the formation of nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs from stems, the force of the more common affixes and prefixes, the correction of mistakes in idiom or expression, punctuation, and recasting of sentences . . . . . 24 Marks.

(d) *Grammar*—
Orthography, etymology, and syntax and the analysis of sentences, simple, compound and complex . 20 „

TOTAL . 60 Marks.

ENGLISH.

II. Writing with Spelling, Composition or Translation.

(a) *Hand-writing*—
Writing out rapidly in a clear round hand from a printed or lithographed paper . . . . . 6 Marks.

(b) *Spelling*—
Writing from dictation a short passage from a book equal in difficulty to the English Reader authorised for use in the third form of government and aided schools, with the addition of 8 selected words of moderate difficulty . . . . 10 „

(c) *Either Translation or Composition*—
*Translation* for candidates whose vernacular is not English.
(1) Translating into the candidate's vernacular, a simple piece of English prose narrative . . 12 „
(2) Translating simple vernacular narrative and short easy sentences into English . . . . 12 „
*Composition* for candidates whose vernacular language is English.
(1) Writing a short letter on a given subject . . . . . 12 „
(2) Writing a short description of a place or an account of some useful product (natural or artificial) or a narrative of some recent event . . . . . 12 „

TOTAL . 40 Marks.

B. VERNACULAR. KANARESE, TAMIL, TELUGU, HINDUSTANI.

I. Reading with Recitation, Language, Grammar.

(a) *Reading*—
To read a short passage in prose from a book not previously studied, equal in difficulty to any approved vernacular Reader . . . . 8 Marks.

(b) *Recitation*—
(a) To repeat two hundred lines of verse from an approved Reader (to be notified) . . . . 4 „
(b) To answer questions on the meaning and construction of words and on the meaning and subject-matter of the lines recited . 4 „

(c) *Language (Text-book to be notified)*—
To answer questions on the meaning and subject-matter of the portions of prose and poetry studied in an approved vernacular Reader . 24 „

(d) *Grammar*—
To answer a paper of questions on grammar as in any approved text-book . . . . . 20 Marks.

TOTAL . 60 Marks.

VERNACULAR.

II. Writing, Spelling, Composition.

(a) *Hand-writing*—
To write out rapidly in a clear good hand a passage from a printed or lithographed paper . . . . 6 Marks.

(b) *Spelling*—
To write from dictation a short passage from a book equal in difficulty to the vernacular Reader studied, with the addition of 8 words of moderate difficulty . . . . 10 „

(c) *Composition*—
(a) To write a short letter with appropriate forms of address and expression on a given subject . 12 „
(b) To write a short description of a place or an account of some useful product or a narrative of some recent event . . . . 12 „

TOTAL . 40 Marks.

III. Arithmetic.

(a) Pure decimals and vulgar fractions . . . . . 8 Marks.
(b) The compound rules bearing on Indian and English money, on English time, on English lineal square and cubic measure and avoirdupois weight . . 8 „
(c) Simple proportion . . . . 6 „
(d) Compound proportion . . . 8 „
(e) Practice . . . . . 6 „
(f) Simple Interest . . . . 8 „
(g) Averages and percentages . 6 „

TOTAL . 50 Marks.

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

I. (a) *Second language (Vernacular)*.—As in B.
(b) *Second language*.—(Latin.) . 60 Marks.
(a) *Text-book*.—To answer questions on the prescribed text-book (to be notified from year to year) . 20 „
(b) *Grammar*.—As contained in the Public school Latin primer, or any similar work: the Accidence . . . . . 20 „
(c) *Translation*—into English of a very simple piece of Latin prose not previously studied, and of easy sentences . . . . 10 „
(d) *Translation*—of easy sentences from English into Latin . . 10 „

II. *History of India*.—The outlines of the History of India. From the rise of the Moghul empire [A. D. 1526] to the Queen's proclamation [1858] . . . . . 60 „

III. *Geography*.—The general geography of Asia and Europe, with the Geography of India in particular, and the Madras Presidency in detail . 60 „

IV. *Mathematics*.—(a) Euclid—Book I, with easy deductions.
(b) Algebra—The first four rules and easy fractions. 60 „

V. *History of England*.—The outlines of the History of England from 1485 to 1837 . . . . . 60 „

VI. *Needle-work*:—
(a) Plain needle-work—
(1) To cut from a pattern and make a night-dress 15 inches long with a yoke and tucked fronts.
(2) Superior darning and patching. } 60 „

(b) Fancy needle-work :—

(1) To make finely and neatly a finished article, such as a bag, sock or scarf.
(2) To mark letters finely on fine cloth.
} 60 Marks.

*VII. Elementary Science.*—As in Huxley's Introductory Primer . . 60 „

*VIII. Hygiene.*—As in Dr. Cunningham's Sanitary Primer or other similar work . . . . . 60 „

*IX. Agriculture.*—As in Robertson's Agricultural class book or other similar work . . . . . 60 „

*X. Mensuration.*—As in Dr. Cook's Primer of Mensuration or other similar work . . . . 60 „

C. W. RAVENSHAW, *Captain,*
*First Assistant to the Resident and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.*

## MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Simla, the 23rd December, 1891.*

**No. 71-A.**—Lieutenant P. H. du P. Casgrain, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani, prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter II, paragraph 14, on the 5th October, 1891.

*The 28th December, 1891.*

**No. 72-A.**—Lieutenant G. C. Kemp, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is placed in charge of the current duties of the office of the Executive Engineer, Mooltan Division, Military Works, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the afternoon of the 10th December, 1891.

G. WILLIAMS, *Captain, R.E.,*
for *Director-General of Military Works.*

## MARINE SURVEY OFFICE.

### NOTICE.

The following charts, with large corrections, have been published by the Admiralty, and can be obtained from their Chart Agent, Mr. J. D Potter, 31, Poultry, London :—

| No. | Scale. | Title. |
|---|---|---|
| 71A | M=0·25 | Bay of Bengal, West Coast,—Coromandel Coast, Sheet I, October, 1891. |
| 1425 | M=0·24 | Bay of Bengal, Orissa Coast :—Gopalpur to False Point, October, 1891. |

A. GWYN,
for *Director, Indian Marine.*

MARINE SURVEY OFFICE,
BOMBAY,
*The 15th December, 1891.*

## POST OFFICE.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 30th December, 1891.*

**No. 10010.**—Mr. I. G. J. Hamilton, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is appointed to act in the 1st grade, from the 4th November, 1891, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. Allsop, Superintendent of Post Offices, officiating in the 1st grade, or until further orders.

**No. 10024.**—In consequence of the transfer of Mr. A. Lumsden, Postmaster, Ajmere, to Peshawar, Mr. H. Fox is appointed to officiate as Postmaster, Ajmere, from the 3rd December, 1891, until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
*Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 29th December, 1891.*

Armstrong, Circus Proprietor.
Bailey, L. A.
Bowman, Hon. W. H.
Blackwell, B. W.
Bruce, F. A.
Crayden, M. J.
Cummings, C. R.
Davis, Mrs. N. G.
Dumra Gold Prospecting Syndicate, Manager.
Harris, John.
Howatson, F. P. A.
Jackson, F. C.
Kennedy, M.
Macfadyan & Co., C.
Newington, Mrs. D.
Pierce, Mrs. C. M.
Scallan & Co.
Scott, Mrs. J. G.
White, C. W.
Zenker, H.

*Letters marked "Care of Post Office."*

Anderson, Aleck.
Anderson, G. M.
Armfield, Fred.
Baker, E. C. S.
Barrow, F.
Berg, Robert.
Berry, Adolph.
Berryman, T.
Browne, W. D.
Bush, Rev. H.
Cabbold, R. P.
Campton, H.
Carson, Mrs. Dave.
Christiana, Mrs. L. G.
Clanson, P. J.
Clark, Harry.
Clarke, Arthur Foster.
Clarke, Allen H.
Clum, Dr. F. D.
Coote, F.
Crouch, Madam W. B.
D'Souza, P. B.
Davis, Mrs. E.
Davies, Mrs. R.
Deavin, H. P.
DesVaux, Lt.-Col. C. H.
Dewar, Major D. E.
Douglass, Miss L.
Dowling, M. W.
Dutch, A.
Farrell, Mrs. M.
Fanning, Mrs. F. C.
Fearnley, Mr.
Flynn, W.
Ford, M.
Fredericks, Mr.
Garton, F.
Goth, John.
Glen, James W.
Greenhalgh, Capt. J. H.
Haimon, Monsieur.
Haiman, Alexis.
Hamilton, G. S.
Haupt, W.
Heker, Mr.
Holland, H. C.
Holt, Alfred.
Homan, Leonard.
Horne, A. E. C.
Jackson, Mrs. Geo.
Johnson, E. T. S.
Jones, Mrs. M
Kinnard, Hon. Miss.
Kinnaird, Hon'ble Miss E.
King, F. G.
Kitts, E. J.
Lascelles, J. H.
Lewis, Miss.
Liddeard, James E.
Livermore, E.
Lilly, Mrs. E.
Lola, Miss A.
Lynch, H. W.
McGregor, D.
Macdonald, Mrs.
Macdonald, W.
Macgregor, Marcus.
Manager, Kankee Tea Estate.
Marchetto, Sig. Alberto.
Marten, A. J.
Maystein, Monsieur.
Miller, E.
Mitchell, Mrs. H. C.
Molloy, P.
Monro, Miss Constance.
Morgan, S. Vaughan.
Morgan, Lt. G. A.
Morris, John.
Munro, James.
Neilson, Miss.
O'Clein, Percy.
Ochme, Mr.
Orhbar, A. S.
Oomregur, Mr.
Page, Mr.
Pakenham, J. A.
Pallett, G. B.
Parr, H. O.
Paterson, Mrs.
Paul, Dr. C. G.
Payne, Professor W. J.
Pereira, T.
Perurci, Mrs.
Pierce, P. E.
Pollard, T. H. W.
Potocki, Conte.
Prentice, Dr.
Presturch, J. E.
Radford, Mrs.
Rosenthal, S.
Ross, J.
Riviere, de la.
Rankin, Mrs. W.
Robarts, H.
Robert, Paul.
Rocco, Sig. D.
Rosie, M
Royal, Miss Bessie
Ryder, Mrs. H.
Sebastian, Chet R.
Simes, George.
Slater, Mrs. C.
Stewart, John.
Stewart, Miss Burnett.
Still, C. Alfred.
Stretton, Capt.
Stuart, Col. Harrington.
Sutherland, W. C.
Tennant, Geo W.
Thomas, R.
Tweedie, Mr.
Wheeler, E. L.
Webley, C. T.
Webster, T.
Wilson, J.
Wilkinson, L. K.
Whitfield, George.
Yardley, A. T
Young, Arthur.

*Registered Letters.*

Crowe, Mrs. E. S.
Jones, F. H.
Marchetto, Alberto.
Tailor, Albert.
Thomson & Co. (auctioneers).

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.*

Allen, Miss.
Armstrong, W.
Adiker, M. W.
Addie, G.
Blamhard, I. A.
Brown, T. R.
Braby, I.
Bate, H. G., Mr.
Briggs.
Burkner, E. M.
Butt, W. G.
Barclay, R. L.
Bulkeby, Mrs.
Christie, J. T.
Cutter, R.
Critble, J.
Coutts, Mrs.
Cooke, E. C., Miss.
Crighton and Sons.
Cassanello, P.
Crawhall, L. W.
Cautlie, Mrs.
Charles, R.
Coats, A.
Culbherton, W.
Caldwell, D.
Challen, H.
Daves, A. H.
Domingo, D.
Davis, G. W.
Dunsford, F., Mrs.
Douglas, E., Mrs.
Durant, H., Mrs.
de Menezes, E.
David, A.
Emily Gaston, Miss.
Ellis, H.
Ellis, J. G.
Ekells, G. K., Revd.
Eugenie, David.
Foreshew, L., Mrs.
Fernandes, A. J.
Ferrell, J. B.
Fraser, A. J., Col.
Foy, W.
Frank, M. S.
Graves, C. A.
Goth, J.
Gibson, E.
Griffith, Dr.
Gallialsatto, S. M.
Gourlay, A. T., Miss.
Good, D.
Gonsalvas, M. C.
Henry, Yourug.
Hughes, G.
Hurkley, H., Miss.
Hanson, C. M.
Herbert, A. R. R., Brig.-Genl.
Hunter, H. C. L.
Harding, O.
Hildirth, Miss.
Hopkins, W., Mrs.
Hogan, E.
Hallick, S., Mrs.
Hill, B. G.
Hearn, J., Major.
Jarkson, D.
Jocies, W. H. D., Col.
Jenkins, W. A.
Lezlie, Mrs.
Lawrence, A. J.
Lawrence, C. L.
Lennox, Mrs.
Lawrence, W. R.
Mr. Garry, F. L.
Marwell, Miss.
Munn, P. W.
Morris, J. B., Sergt.
Marton, J.
Milder, B.
Murling.
Morlay, F.
Mody, N. J.
Marques, J.
May, G., Col.
Marin, A.
New, D. J.
Norris, E. J.
Newman, F. G.
Nood, W. C.
Phillips, W. N.
Prenge, A. G.
Payee Lace.
Powell, L. W.
Power, J. H.
Peruca, B., Miss.
Pears, H.
Paul, Dr.
Phillips, R. M.
Reed, L. H., Capt.
Reby, J. R.
Rozaclorf, Com.
Radstock, Lord.
Robertson, W.
Roberts, P.
Rogers, A. S.
Rogenherf, Mr.
Rayner, G. W.
Rook, C.
Smith, J. W.
Sturnew, A. T.
Smith, L. O.
Steele, H. G.
Schmider, Mrs.
Stone, Mrs.
Smith, Miss.
Stuart.
Schilfers, A.
Specter, L.
Storn, Col.
Stantord, Capt.
Sanders, J.
Smale, A. J.
Semeon, Miss.
Syad Ahmed.
Suklia.
Sgners, Geo.
Sympson, R. A.
Thomson, S. H.
Tonnochey, V. C., Lt.
Torkuloha, J.
Uunrice, J.
Venezuis, D. C.
Vincent, A.
Wilson, Mrs.
Walker, Mrs.
Wright, W. R.
Wharton, G. L., Revd.
Walhtmenler, C. A., Count.
Wynyard, R., Maj.
Westland, A. B.
Wardate, J. A.
Wilson, R., Mrs.
Wingfield, R. W.
Wallace, G., Miss.
Wright, Y. A. B., Mrs.
Wiedman, U.
Waran.
Willer, A.
Young, A. D.

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 28th December, 1891.*

Archard, F. H.
Ferrers, Miss.
Irvine, W. H. B.
Mitchell, Mrs.
Renge, Mrs. R. H.
Stanton, H. L.
Snowdown, W.
Woodward, H. J.

E. HUTTON,
*Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.*

*The 2nd January, 1892.*

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

| Mails for | Date of closing at Calcutta. | Route by which despatched. |
|---|---|---|
| | 1892. | |
| Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom. | 6th Jan. | Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay. |
| Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets). | 5th ,, | Ditto. |
| Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan. | 11th ,, | Ditto. |
| Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania. | 11th ,, | Ditto. |
| Colombo . . . . . | 13th ,, | Per P. & O. Str. *Chusan.* |
| Straits, China, and Japan . . | 6th ,, | Per Steamer *Lightning.* |
| Rangoon and Moulmein . . | 5th ,, | Per Steamer *Goa.* |
| Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore. | 8th ,, | Per Steamer *Pentakota.* |
| Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon. | 6th ,, | Per Steamer *Kistna.* |
| Port Blair . . . . . | 5th ,, | Per Steamer *via* Rangoon. |

*N.B.*—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

E. HUTTON,
*Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.*

## REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

From 1st April, 1891, and until further orders, Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *ten pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; eight-ounce tin, *R5*; one pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only* at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

## জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনার মূল্য কম করণ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি যাবৎ অন্য আজ্ঞা না হয় তাবৎ কলিকাতার বোটানিকেল গার্ডেনের অর্থাৎ কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণ এবং অপর কোন ব্যক্তি এক কালীন দশ পৌণ্ড ক্রয় করিলে নিম্নলিখিত হিসাবে জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনা পাইবেন অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ২॥০ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৫৲ টাকায় ও এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১০৲ টাকায় পাইবেন। সর্ব্ব সাধারণে কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট নগদ মূল্য দিলে এই এই হিসাবে অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ৩৲ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৬৲ টাকায় এবং এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১২৲ টাকায় পাইতে পারিবেন। কলিকাতার প্রধান প্রধান ইউরোপীয় ও দেশীয় ঔষধ বিক্রেতাগণ ও এই ঔষধ বিক্রয় করিয়া থাকেন। উপরোক্ত হার ছাড়া চারি ঔন্স টিনের ।০, আট ঔন্স টিনের ॥০ ও এক পৌণ্ড টিনের ৸০ ডাক মাশুল দিতে হইবে।

## REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF THE PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

*Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.*

On and after 1st April, 1891, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1 pound tin, R16, or post free, R16-12.
½ ,, R 8, ,, R 8-8.
¼ ,, R 4, ,, R 4-8.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for

sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta. It can be had either white or coloured pink.

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## বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইনের মূল্য কম করণ

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন . | ১৬৲ | বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ১৬৸০ |
| ॥ আধ „ „ | ৮৲ | বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৮॥০ |
| শিকি „ „ | ৪৲ | বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৪॥০ |

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধরূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনীডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট সারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপ্যারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে। ইহা শাদা বা পাটল বর্ণের পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

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## THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

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The Indian Law Reports, published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat, and the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay and Allahabad, respectively.

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„ Superintendent of Government Printing, Bengal.

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*Indian Law Reports.*

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At the Meteorological Office, No. 5, Russell Street, Calcutta, at the prices specified below:—

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Report on the Meteorology of India in 1876, 4to, 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts. R8.

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Report on the Meteorology of India in 1885, 4to, 202 pages text, 315 pages tables, 4 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1886, 4to, 228 pages text, 322 pages tables, 5 charts. R8.

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Instructions for the guidance of Magistrates and Officers registering emigrants under the Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. 8a. (2a.)

### MEDICAL.

Dispensary Manual, 1881. 12a. (3a.)

### STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Returns of the Rail-borne Trade of Bengal for quarter ending 31st March 1891. 8a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto for 1889-90. R1-8 (6a.)

Report on the External Trade of Bengal with Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan for 1890-91. R1 (2½a.)

Report on the River-borne Traffic of the Lower Provinces of Bengal and on the Inland Trade of Calcutta for 1889-90. R6 (8a.)

### FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Ganja. R1-8 (2a.)

Ditto ditto in Jute. R8 (7a.)

### JUDICIAL.

Manual of Notifications and Orders having the force of Law. R5 (8a.)

Question Papers set at the Pleadership and Mooktearship Examinations for the years 1883—90. 8a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto for 1891. 2a. (1a.)

### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Safe Use of Steam, in Bengali. 2a. (½a.)

Ditto ditto in Ooriya. 5a. (1a.)

Distribution Return of Officers and Subordinates employed on Local Works in Bengal. Corrected up to 30th June, 1891. 2a. (½a.)

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment of the Public Works Department, Bengal. Corrected up to 30th September, 1891. 6a. (1a. 6p.)

Memoranda on the System of Brick-making at Akra. By A. G. BREMNER, Assistant Engineer. R3 (4a.)

Schedule of contract rates for work of different kinds in the several Divisions in Bengal. Corrected up to 31st December, 1888. R5 (6a.)

Standard Dimensions for Indian Railways, 1890. 9a. (1a.)

Table of Tolls prepared by the Collector and Supervisor of the Calcutta Canals. R2-8 (2a.)

### MARINE.

The River Hooghly: Calcutta to Saugor Island, with Charts and Diagrams. By S. R. ELSON. R2-8 (2a.)

Sailing Directions, by Commander L. S. Dawson, R.N. 8a. (1a.)

Regulations and Suggestions as to the Survey of the Hull, Equipments, and Machinery of seagoing Steam-ships carrying passengers, and of Inland Steam-vessels. R1 (2a.)

Instructions as to the Survey of Passenger Accommodation on Inland Steam-vessels. 2a. (1a.)

Rules, Bye-Laws, Regulations, and Notifications relating to the Port of Chittagong. 4a. (1a.)

### APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 1st October, 1891. R3 (4a.)

### REVENUE.

Papers relating to the Cultivation and Trade of Wheat. 8a. (2a.)

Butwarra Manual, 1889. R1-8 (4a.)

Land Registration Manual, 1889. R1-8 (4a.)

Wards' Manual, 1888. R2 (4a.)

Cess Manual, 1888. R1-8 (4a.)

Records' Manual, 1888. 12a. (1a. 6p.)

Mis Vol of Board's Rules, 1888. R2 (4a.)

Revenue Officers' Manual, 1888. R1 (3a.)

Certificate Procedure Manual, 1888. 8a. (1a. 6p.)

Waste Lands Manual, 1888. 12a. (2a.)

Stamp Manual, 1890. R1-8 (4a.)

Land Acquisition Manual, 1890. R1 (3a.)

Salt Manual, 1891. R1-8 (2a.)

Excise Manual, 1891. R2-8 (8a.)

Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act, in English. 2a. (½a.)

The Fauna of British India, Part I. Mammalia. R7-8 (3a.)

Ditto ditto Fishes. Volume I. R15 (6a.)

Ditto ditto ditto. Volume II. R15 (6a.)

Ditto ditto Birds. Volume I. R15 (6a.)

Ditto ditto ditto. Volume II. R11-4 (4a.)

Ditto ditto Reptilia and Batrachia. R13 (6a.)

The Fauna will be complete in 7 Volumes. The book will be sold as a complete work in 7 Volumes. Subscription in advance for the complete set must be paid before any volume is supplied.

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for 1890-91. 8a. (2a.)

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Way to Health, in Bengali. (1a.) per copy.

Ditto in Kaithi. (1a.) per copy.

☞ *The List of Books available for sale at the Secretariat Press will in future be published once only in each month.*

*Spare copies of the List will, however, be kept in stock ready for issue on receipt of applications for them.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART III.

### Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

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### HINDU FAMILY ANNUITY FUND.

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*Abstract Statement of the Audited Accounts of the Hindu Family Annuity Fund for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1890.*

| RECEIPTS. | Quarter ending 31st December, 1890. | | | DISBURSEMENT. | Quarter ending 31st December, 1890. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R | a. | p | | R | a. | p. |
| Opening Balance | 272 | 15 | 6 | Annuity | 2,332 | 4 | 0 |
| General Subscription | 8,418 | 9 | 6 | Government of India for Deposit | 15,270 | 2 | 0 |
| Interest | 6,800 | 0 | 3 | Miscellaneous Charges | 377 | 3 | 6 |
| Miscellaneous Receipts | 4 | 6 | 0 | Establishment | 351 | 0 | 0 |
| Entrance Fees | 18 | 0 | 0 | Deposits | 77 | 1 | 3 |
| Government of India | 3,105 | 0 | 0 | Closing Balance | 305 | 9 | 0 |
| Deposits | 94 | 4 | 6 | | | | |
| TOTAL | 18,713 | 3 | 9 | TOTAL | 18,713 | 3 | 9 |

Published by order of the Directors, agreeably to Rule 89.

BIPIN BIHARI GHOSH, B.A.,
CHUNI LAL GHOSE,
*Auditors.*

PRANKISSEN BOSE,
*Secretary.*

CALCUTTA,
*The 28th December, 1891.*

## CENTRAL CHOTA NAGPUR SYNDICATE LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 186 of the Indian Company's Act, 1882, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the abovenamed Syndicate will be held on Monday, the 1st February, 1892, at noon, at No. 5, New China Bazar Street, Calcutta, for the following purposes, *viz.*:—

I.—To receive an account showing the manner in which the winding up of the Syndicate's affairs has been conducted, and the property of the Syndicate disposed of.

II.—To hear any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator.

III.—To pass the following Extraordinary Resolutions, *viz.*:—"That the books, accounts, and documents of the Syndicate at present in the hands of the Liquidator be made over to the Sonapahar Gold Mining and Prospecting Company, Limited."

C. W. WALLACE,
*Liquidator.*

CALCUTTA,
*The 30th December, 1891.*

## NOTICE

Is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between us, the undersigned Henry Gottlieb Wutzler and Fortune Joseph Guibert in the business of Hotel and Restaurant Keepers and Caterers carried on at the Charleville Hotel and The Criterion, Mussoorie, under the style or firm formerly of Wutzler & Co. and afterwards of Wutzler and Guibert, expired on the 30th day of November, 1891, by effluxion of time, and that as from the said day the interest and responsibility of the said Fortune Joseph Guibert in the said business ceased and the said business has been and will be carried on by the said Henry Gottlieb Wutzler above under the said name or style of Wutzler & Co., and that all debts due to and from the said late firm will be respectively received and discharged by the said Henry Gottlieb Wutzler alone. Dated, Charleville Hotel, Mussoorie, 1st December, 1891.

H. WUTZLER.
J. GUIBERT.

## NOTICE.

Mr. Daniel Mackinnon Hamilton is authorized to sign our firm per procuration.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

CALCUTTA,
*The 1st January, 1892.*

## PROMISSORY NOTES.

### Lost.

The Government Promissory Note Nos. Ao—20023, Ao—20034, Ao—23717, and Ao—28378, of the 4 per cent. loan of 16th January, 1879, for ₹1,000 each originally standing in the name of Sowcar Nursee Jugjeevan, and last endorsed to Futtay Chand Golacha, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor, after two years from the date of last advertisement.

FUTTAY CHAND GOLACHA,
*Chicka Bazaar, House No. 45,*
*Cantonment, Bangalore.*

### Lost or Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 170719 and 170720, of the 4 per cent. of 1st February, 1843, for ₹500 each, originally standing in the name of Srimati Rashmani Dasi, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

SRIMATI RASHMANI DASI,
*No. 8, Nimtolla Ghát Street,*
*Calcutta.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

No. 1.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1892.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*A* SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

*Non-Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

*No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

## Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, December 19th, 1891.

Over the greater part of India the strongly marked anticyclonic conditions which have prevailed for so long have held steadily, but in the Bay conditions have been somewhat unsettled and the weather has been disturbed by a cyclonic storm which passed from the Carnatic coast north-eastward across the Bay.

On the 13th pressure was high and uniform over a large part of North-Western India, while readings were low over the extreme south of the Indian region. Off the Carnatic coast over the south-west of the Bay a small depression existed which was giving strong cyclonic winds in that region and heavy rain to the South Madras coast. Except in the extreme south there was no rain in any part of the Indian region. On the 14th conditions were generally unchanged. Readings were high and uniform in the north-west and the cyclonic storm was still shown over the south-west of the Bay. Rain continued to fall in South Madras and the winds were strong and cyclonic. A slight shower was also reported from Akyab. By the morning of the 15th the depression had travelled out into the centre of the Bay. Rain had almost ceased in Madras and the winds had fallen lighter, while, on the contrary, the force had risen at Diamond Island. Showers continued at Akyab. On the 16th the barometer was falling in Burma, while it was rising on the west side of the Bay. The wind force at Diamond Island had still further increased and rain was extending in Burma. High uniform pressures continued over North-Western and Central India and rain had quite ceased in the Carnatic. The chart of the 17th showed

no important change, but the low pressure over the Bay was evidently filling up. The winds were, however, still strong in Lower Burma and rain was falling at several stations. On the 18th also there was no change of importance except that the barometer was falling in Madras and rain had recommenced while it had almost ceased in Burma. On the 19th a fresh low pressure area was shown over the south-west of the Bay and rain was falling in South Madras. Elsewhere there was no important change.

*Temperature.*—The temperature variations of the past week have been generally small. The following table shows the variations of temperature from the normal average on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India:—

| PROVINCE. | 13th. | 14th. | 15th. | 16th. | 17th. | 18th. | 19th. | Mean variation of week. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burma . . . . | +2·5 | +1·2 | +0·5 | −2·0 | −2·0 | −2·3 | −0·3 | −0·3 |
| Bengal and Assam . | +0·1 | 0 | +0·4 | +1·1 | +2·2 | +3·0 | +2·9 | +1·4 |
| North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . . . | −1·9 | −0·9 | −0·8 | −0·3 | +0·4 | +1·0 | +1·3 | −0·2 |
| Punjab . . . . | +0·7 | −0·2 | +0·6 | +0·8 | +1·1 | +0·9 | −0·6 | +0·5 |
| Bombay . . . . | +1·3 | +2·5 | +1·5 | −0·8 | −1·0 | 0 | +1·4 | +0·7 |
| Berar and Central Provinces | −2·8 | −1·1 | −0·6 | −0·6 | 0 | +0·8 | +1·4 | −0·4 |
| Guzerat and Central India . | −2·6 | −1·7 | +0·2 | −1·0 | −0·2 | +0·8 | +1·8 | −0·4 |
| Sind and Rajputana . . | −0·6 | +0·4 | +0·8 | +1·4 | +1·3 | +2·1 | +2·2 | +1·1 |
| Madras . . . . | +1·8 | +1·2 | +1·4 | +1·5 | +2·6 | +3·0 | +4·9 | +2·3 |
| MEAN FOR WHOLE INDIA . | −0·2 | +0·2 | +0·4 | 0 | +0·5 | +1·0 | +1·7 | +0·5 |

The mean decimal variation for the whole of India was only + 0·05°. For the first five days of the week the variations were very small and variable, but on the 18th and 19th there was a slight excess. The provincial variations also show considerable irregularities. Bengal, the Punjab, Bombay, Sind, Rajputana, and Madras exhibited an excess and the other provinces a deficiency. The only province in which the variation was large, was Madras, where there was an excess of 2·3°.

*Rain.*—As mentioned in the earlier paragraphs, the only regions in which rain of any importance fell were Burma and the south of the Peninsula, and only in the south of the East Coast and in Malabar did the average fall of the whole week for the district equal one inch. In all other parts of India there was no rain. There were thus twelve districts which received rain and thirty-eight which reported no rain. Of the twelve divisions which received rain, four had an average fall for the week of less than one-tenth of an inch, four had an average fall of between 0·1 inch and 0·5 inch, two had an average fall of between 0·5 inch and 1 inch, and two had a fall of over 1 inch. The only divisions in which there was any excess, compared with the normal fall of the week, were the Burma divisions and the East Coast, central and south, and it was only in the south of the East Coast that the excess was at all large.

With the exception of Alleppy, which received 5 inches, Nellore which received 3 inches, Trivellore (Chingleput) which received 5½ inches, Wandiwash (North Arcot) which received 4¾ inches, the sudder station (South Arcot) which received 9 inches, and Mayavaram (Tanjore) which received 10 inches, there were no heavy falls of rain.

The only change in the state of the seasonal rainfall is that over the greater part of the country, the deficiency is somewhat more marked. The Burma divisions, Cachar, Orissa, Malabar, the East Coast (south), and Madras (south) exhibit an excess and all the other divisions a deficiency. In parts of the North-Western Provinces, Khandeish, Berar, the west of the Central Provinces, Guzerat, Sind, and Rajputana, there has been absolutely no rain since October the 18th.

| Provinces. | Division. | Rainfall data for week ending December 19th, 1891. | | | Rainfall data from October 18th to December 19th. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Average actual rainfall of Division. | Average normal rainfall of Division. | Excess or defect in inches. | Average actual rainfall of season to date. | Average normal rainfall, October 18th to December 19th. | Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage. |
| | | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Per cent. |
| Burma | Tenasserim | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5·32 | 2·55 | +109 |
| | Lower Burma | 0·08 | 0·01 | +0·07 | 5·83 | 4·29 | +36 |
| | Central ditto | 0·11 | 0·01 | +0·10 | 5·54 | 3·08 | +80 |
| | Upper ditto | 0·11 | ? | ? | 3·66 | ? | ? |
| | Arrakan | 0·10 | 0·03 | +0·07 | 8·98 | 4·56 | +97 |
| Bengal and Assam | Eastern Bengal | 0·01 | 0·03 | −0·02 | 1·76 | 3·26 | −46 |
| | Assam (Surma) | 0 | 0·03 | −0·03 | 3·17 | 2·83 | +12 |
| | Ditto (Brahmaputra) | 0 | 0·08 | −0·08 | 0·30 | 1·70 | −82 |
| | Deltaic Bengal | 0 | 0·05 | −0·05 | 1·06 | 1·69 | −37 |
| | Central ditto | 0 | 0·05 | −0·05 | 1·08 | 1·15 | 6 |
| | North ditto | 0 | 0·06 | −0·06 | 0·15 | 1·43 | −90 |
| | Orissa | 0 | 0·13 | −0·13 | 6·01 | 4·14 | +67 |
| | Chota Nagpur | 0 | 0·15 | −0·15 | 0·26 | 1·37 | −81 |
| | Behar (South) | 0 | 0·06 | −0·06 | 0·08 | 1·16 | −93 |
| | Ditto (North) | 0 | 0·05 | −0·05 | 0·03 | 0·86 | −97 |
| North-Western Provinces and Oudh. | North-Western Provinces (East) | 0 | 0·11 | −0·11 | 0·02 | 0·87 | −98 |
| | Oudh (South) | 0 | 0·17 | −0·17 | 0·08 | 0·59 | −87 |
| | Ditto (North) | 0 | 0·17 | −0·17 | 0 | 0·47 | −100 |
| | North-Western Provinces (Central) | 0 | 0·13 | −0·13 | 0 | 0·42 | −100 |
| | North-Western Provinces (West) | 0 | 0·13 | −0·13 | 0·16 | 0·41 | −61 |
| | North-Western Provinces (Submontane) | 0 | 0·15 | −0·15 | 0·09 | 0·54 | −83 |
| Punjab | Punjab (South) | 0 | 0·09 | −0·09 | 0·07 | 0·28 | −75 |
| | Ditto (Central) | 0 | 0·08 | −0·08 | 0·22 | 0·30 | −27 |
| | Ditto (Submontane) | 0 | 0·20 | −0·20 | 0·10 | 0·56 | −82 |
| | Ditto (Hill Districts) | 0 | 0·45 | −0·45 | 0·48 | 1·25 | −62 |
| | Ditto (North-West) | 0 | 0·08 | −0·08 | 0·44 | 0·91 | −52 |
| | Ditto (West) | 0 | 0·01 | −0·01 | 0·02 | 0·21 | −90 |
| Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras). | Malabar | 1·04 | 0·25 | +0·79 | 13·38 | 9·25 | +45 |
| | Madras (South Central) | 0·32 | 0·47 | −0·15 | 7·67 | 7·65 | 0 |
| | Coorg | 0 | 0·30 | −0·30 | 6·51 | 7·23 | −10 |
| | Mysore | 0·01 | 0·21 | −0·20 | 3·41 | 4·56 | −25 |
| | Konkan | 0 | 0·08 | −0·08 | 1·14 | 2·52 | −55 |
| | Bombay (Deccan) | 0 | 0·14 | −0·14 | 0·75 | 3·09 | −76 |
| | Hyderabad (North) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Khandeish | 0 | 0·21 | −0·21 | 0 | 1·79 | −100 |
| Central Provinces and Berar. | Berar | 0 | 0·18 | −0·18 | 0 | 1·65 | −100 |
| | Central Provinces (West) | 0 | 0·16 | −0·16 | 0 | 1·38 | −100 |
| | Ditto ditto (Central) | 0 | 0·07 | −0·07 | 0·02 | 1·11 | −98 |
| | Ditto ditto (East) | 0 | 0·09 | −0·09 | 0·01 | 1·32 | −99 |
| Bombay (North) | Guzerat | 0 | 0·02 | −0·02 | 0 | 0·48 | −100 |
| | Kattiawar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0·32 | −100 |
| | Sind | 0 | 0·03 | −0·03 | 0 | 0·14 | −100 |
| Rajputana and Central India. | Central India (East) | 0 | 0·12 | −0·12 | 0·02 | 0·78 | −97 |
| | Rajputana (East) and Central India (West) | 0 | 0·08 | −0·08 | 0·04 | 0·54 | −93 |
| | Rajputana (West) | 0 | 0·02 | −0·02 | 0 | 0·13 | −100 |
| Madras | East Coast (North) | 0 | 0·17 | −0·17 | 0·73 | 6·70 | −89 |
| | Ditto (ditto) | 0 | ? | ? | 0·25 | ? | ? |
| | Hyderabad (South) | 0 | 0·06 | −0·06 | 0·04 | 1·30 | −97 |
| | Madras (Central) | 0·02 | 0·10 | −0·08 | 1·42 | 3·37 | −58 |
| | East Coast (Central) | 0·50 | 0·45 | +0·05 | 3·25 | 12·05 | −73 |
| | Ditto (South) | 3·14 | 1·28 | +1·86 | 19·01 | 15·06 | +26 |
| | Madras (South) | 0·52 | 0·74 | −0·22 | 15·05 | 11·16 | +35 |

W. L. DALLAS,
*Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

*Simla, the 24th December, 1891.*

E. C. BUCK,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

# Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

**Madras.**—*For week ending 26th December.*—Rainfall heavy in parts of South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Tinnevelly; fair in remainder of southern districts except parts of Coimbatore, Salem, and North Arcot; light showers in parts of Nellore, Cuddapah, and Cumbum taluk of Kurnool, which have done some good; no rain elsewhere. No material change in prospects. Prices nearly stationary in southern districts, slight fall in North Arcot, risen slightly elsewhere and sharply in Vizagapatam. Works:—Numbers employed—Chingleput 1,403, Wandiwash 103, Polur 240, Kalahasti 2,432, Coimbatore 3,034, Salem 3,945, Kurnool 3,278, Anantapur 459, and Bellary 2,607, total 17,501 against 18,501 last week. In Cuddapah this week 889. Decrease in Bellary due to enforcement of tasks which are said to be too severe. Kitchens:—numbers fed mostly women and children—Chingleput 21, Wandiwash 461, Polur 118, Kalahasti, 634, Coimbatore 250, Salem 336, and Kurnool 1,8, total 1,958, decrease from last week 227. Kitchens being closed in North Arcot, Chingleput, and Coimbatore. Loans disbursed up to date: For construction and repairs of wells:—Chingleput R3,77,209; Wandiwash R1,62,657, Polur R18,254, Coimbatore R1,30,597, Cuddapah R55,188, Nellore R6,220, Tinnevelly R41,481, South Arcot R18,049, Salem R43,085, Kurnool R1,745, and Bellary, corrected figures, R1,570. For purchase or support of cattle and seed grain:—Chingleput R21,872, Wandiwash R700, Polur R855, Coimbatore R52,015, Cuddapah R5,006, Nellore R1,670, Tinnevelly R4,870, South Arcot R5,740, Salem R9,378, Kurnool R1,080, and Bellary R598. Wells constructed—Chingleput 1,522, Wandiwash and Polur 399, and seven other districts 318; under construction—Chingleput, 2,374, Wandiwash and Polur 1,167, and seven other districts 1,808.

**Bombay.**—*For week ending 30th December.*—Slight rain in parts of Nasik and Belgaum; no rain elsewhere. Late crops fast withering for want of moisture in parts of Deccan and Karnatak. Scarcity of fodder continues in parts of Sind and seven districts of the Deccan and Karnatak. Cattle being removed to other places in parts of four districts. Water scarce in parts of three districts. Prices continue high in eight districts. Harvesting of early crops continues in five districts.

**Bengal.**—*For week ending 29th December.*—No rain. Weather cold and dry. Rice harvest is mostly gathered in, and the outturn for the whole province is fair, but in several parts of Behar and Northern Bengal the high lands have yielded almost nothing, and in Nuddea and Jessore the crop is reported to be very poor. General prospects of the *rabi* crops are fair, but rain is wanted, particularly for the unirrigated tracts in Behar, Central Bengal and Chota Nagpore. In these tracts a good rainfall within a fortnight would still save the crops to a considerable extent, otherwise there will be a poor return. Poppy cultivation has generally improved since the weather has become colder. In Mozufferpore it has been a total failure in the unirrigated lands. Prospects of sugarcane, tobacco and indigo are satisfactory. In some districts the pressing of sugarcane has begun. *Ganja* promises to be a good crop in the Rajshahye district. There is ample supply of fodder and water all over the province, and cattle are in good condition. Food-stocks are sufficient, and prices generally remain almost stationary. There are no signs of immediate scarcity anywhere, and the cutting of paddy affords occupation to the labouring classes. If there be no rain during the present month, there will be more or less severe distress later on in thanas Shewhur, Belsund, Paru and Lalgunge in Mozufferpore, in parts of the Madhubani sub-division of Durbhanga, of the Supool and Mudebpura sub-divisions of Bhagulpore, of the Sudder sub-division of Monghyr, in thanas

Kudwa and Amour in Purneah, in parts of the Buxar and Bhabuah sub-divisions of Shahabad, and of the Sudder and Aurungabad sub-divisions of Gya. No definite information respecting the tracts likely to be affected in the Rajshahye division has yet been received. The Commissioner is making tours of inspection throughout the division.

**North-Western Provinces and Oudh.**—*For week ending 30th December.*—Weather clear. Irrigation continues. *Rabi* and poppy doing well. Rain needed in places. Prices almost stationary.

**Punjab.**—*For week ending 30th December.*—No rainfall. Prices stationary in all but three districts, where they are rising. *Kharif* crops harvested; *rabi* sowings over; weeding in progress. Rain badly wanted in most districts. Condition of *rabi* crops is reported good; at present it is said to be average in two districts. Condition of cattle is poor in three districts, fair in two, and good elsewhere. Fodder scarce in five districts, below average in one, and sufficient elsewhere.

**Central Provinces**—*For week ending 30th December.*—Weather clear and cold. Harvesting of *kharif* crops in progress. Rain needed for *rabi* crops, especially in southern and eastern districts. Fodder sufficient. Cattle in good condition.

**Burma.**—*For week ending 26th December.*—LOWER BURMA: Reaping continues and approaching completion in some districts. Except in parts of Prome and Thayetmyo districts the paddy crop is reported to be on the whole good, but prices of paddy are ruling much higher than usual at this season. UPPER BURMA: In Mandalay condition of crops good. In Bhamo reaping of early paddy completed, sowing of dry-weather paddy begun, wet-weather paddy fair except in Mohlaing where it has been much damaged by recent rain; reaping of wet-weather paddy in progress. In Katha prospects of crops good, reaping progressing except in Myadoung sub-division and Manle and Kawlin townships and parts of Pinlebu. In Shwebo new paddy has been reaped and is selling at R135 per 100 standard baskets. In Sagaing, in the Sagaing sub-division one-third of paddy and sesamum crops have been reaped, the remaining two-thirds have been destroyed by drought; in Myinmu and Ava sub-divisions sesamum and millet are being reaped. In Lower Chindwin sowing of pulses continues in eastern sub-division; *jowar* being reaped in Kudaw township; outturn very poor; reaping of millet and sesamum commenced in Ayadaw; estimated yield one-tenth of usual crop; in western sub-division onions have been sown and reaping of wet-weather paddy and *jowar* commenced; standing crops in eastern sub-division very bad; crops along river bank western Kani estimated to yield from one-fourth to one-third of an average crop; in many places standing crops in western sub-division fair. In Upper Chindwin reaping of wet-weather paddy nearly finished; dry-weather planting of paddy progressing. In Myingyan crop prospects same as reported last week, cotton being picked and early paddy being reaped in Natogyi township. In Pakoko in the Pauk sub-division reaping progressing, harvest good; in Yawdwin reaping progressing, paddy being exported; crop prospects fair throughout Pakokku sub-division. In Magwe crops in Natmauk sub-division kept alive by heavy dew on irrigated lands; in Taungdwingyi they are being reaped. In Kyaukse wet-weather crop is being reaped, ploughing for dry-weather paddy progressing. In Yamethin and Pyinmana reaping continues. Price of paddy has fallen slightly in Akyab and Magwe, considerably in Toungoo, Bhamo, and Yamethin, and risen considerably in Thongwa, Henzada, and Thayetmyo; elsewhere it is stationary. Numbers on relief works:—Shwebo, Meiktila, Minbu, and Magwe not reported; Sagaing 2,712, exclusive of those on Kandaw tank not reported; Lower Chindwin 1,377; Myingyan 4,633, exclusive of numbers on Kainglet-Pabya road; Yamethin 4,375.

**Assam.**—*For week ending 23rd December.*—Weather seasonable. Reaping of winter paddy and gathering of pulses continue. Supply of fodder normal. Condition of cattle fair. Tea pruning going on.

**Mysore and Coorg.**—*For week ending 30th December.*—Slight rain in two districts. Standing crops withered altogether or withering in parts. Want of rain felt generally. Fodder scarce. Prices risen in two districts.

Harvesting of rice crop still in progress in Coorg. Coffee-picking continues. Prices of food-grains rising Water and fodder for cattle sufficient.

**Berar and Hyderabad.**—*For week ending 30th December.*—Weather fair and cool in Berar. Threshing of *jowari* commenced, cotton-picking continues, *rabi* crops not in good condition in three districts for want of sufficient moisture. Prices rising in three districts. Fodder and water sufficient except in one taluk where fodder is insufficient. Cattle healthy.

No rain in Hyderabad during the week. Harvesting of *abi* crops continues. Standing *rabi* crops are at present in good condition except in some villages where they are now in need of rain. Fodder for cattle, though at present available, is gradually becoming scarce. Prices :—wheat 8¾, coarse rice 8, white *juar* 12, yellow *juar* 14½, and *tur* 12, seers per current rupee.

**Central India.**—*For week ending 30th December.*—No change in condition of crops and weather since last report.

**Rajputana.**—*For week ending 30th December.*—Agricultural operations and standing crops generally satisfactory. *Kharif* harvested. *Rabi* in good condition in Ajmere, but the area cultivated is much below average; cotton collected. Wheat and *jowar* prospects good in Jhallawar. Good outturn of *rabi* expected in Sirohi. Cattle getting worse in Ajmere and poor in Marwar, Kherwara, Meywar, Kishengurh, and Bikanir. Pasturage and fodder scarce in six States and at Ajmere, Kherwara, and Harowtee. Prices steady in ten States and at Ajmere, rising in three, and fluctuating in one. Seven hundred and ninety-six immigrants and 4,523 cattle entered Kotah during the week. In Ajmere-Merwara, 27, 80 persons employed on relief works and 769 gratuitously treated; 1,987 persons employed on relief works in Marwar, and 2,752 gratuitously treated; in Bikanir 1,530 persons employed and 510 gratuitously treated.

**Nepal.**—*For week ending 24th December.*—Weather fine. Prospects of crop normal. Prices steady.

E. C. BUCK,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXXVI OF 1891-92.

### APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

*N.B.*—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

| Latest Return received. | Railways. | Average receipts per mile per week in 1890. | Week ending 13th December, 1890. Total mean length open. | Week ending 13th December, 1890. Receipts. Total. | Week ending 13th December, 1890. Receipts. Per mile open. | Week ending 12th December, 1891. Total mean length open. | Week ending 12th December, 1891. Receipts. Total. | Week ending 12th December, 1891. Receipts. Per mile open. | Total Receipts from 1st April to 13th December, 1890. | Total Receipts from 1st April to 12th December, 1891. | Total increase in 1891-92. | Total decrease in 1891-92. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *State Lines worked by Companies.* | R | Miles. | R | R | Miles. | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 12th December, 1891. | East Indian | 539 | 1,526 | 9,20,463 | 603 | 1,525 | 9,84,838 | 646 | 2,89,44,219 | 3,37,78,217 | 48,33,998 | ... |
| 12th ditto | Patna-Gya | 175 | 57 | 8,972 | 157 | 57 | 8,570 | 150 | 3,55,268 | 3,91,990 | 36,722 | ... |
| 12th ditto | Tirhoot section, B. & N. W. R. | 156 | 323 | 50,188 | 155 | 338 | 34,980 | 103 | 15,73,552 | 16,37,328 | 63,776 | ... |
| 12th ditto | Lucknow-Bareilly section, R. K. R. | 63 | 141 | 7,965 | 56 | 199 | 10,564 | 53 | 2,88,214 | 3,41,876 | 53,662 | ... |
| 12th ditto | Bengal-Nagpur | 101 | 585 | 68,907 | 118 | 831 | 1,22,629 | 148 | 18,83,989 | 39,39,244 | 20,55,255 | ... |
| 12th ditto | Indian Midland (a) | 90 | 752 | 79,161 | 106 | 753 | 1,10,248 | 146 | 2,90,396 | 3,79,221 | 9,88,825 | ... |
| 12th ditto | Rajputana-Malwa | 200 | 1,672 | 4,03,180 | 241 | 1,672 | 4,66,000 | 279 | 1,13,08,513 | 1,45,21,613 | 32,19,100 | ... |
| 12th ditto | Southern Mahratta | 85 | 1,042 | 89,212 | 86 | 1,044 | 1,05,778 | 101 | 31,57,786 | 32,63,341 | 1,05,555 | ... |
| 12th ditto | South Indian (b) | 166 | 779 | 1,22,895 | 158 | 901 | 1,39,742 | 155 | 43,38,771 | 49,85,485 | 4,46,714 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 232 | 6,877 | 17,51,443 | 255 | 7,320 | 19,83,349 | 271 | 5,42,34,710 | 6,60,38,377 | 1,18,03,667 | ... |
| | *State Lines worked by the State.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12th December, 1891. | North Western (c) | 219 | 2,395 | 5,99,036 | 250 | 2,395 | 6,71,045 | 280 | 1,85,06,096 | 2,20,75,863 | 44,78,867 | ... |
| 12th ditto | Oudh and Rohilkhand | 205 | 692 | 1,42,623 | 206 | 692 | 1,80,000 | 200 | 48,45,887 | 58,30,266 | 9,84,379 | ... |
| 12th ditto | Eastern Bengal | 291 | 763 | 2,41,337 | 316 | 777 | 2,16,280 | 278 | 80,41,011 | 84,25,367 | 3,84,356 | ... |
| 12th ditto | Bengal Central (d) | 103 | 125 | 13,673 | 109 | 125 | 13,580 | 109 | 4,63,427 | 5,28,127 | 64,700 | .. |
| 12th ditto | Nalháti | 71 | 27 | 2,262 | 84 | 27 | 1,340 | 50 | 65,378 | 61,858 | ... | 3,520 |
| 12th ditto | Cherra-Companyganj | 45 | 8 | 423 | 53 | 8 | 395 | 49 | 12,600 | 12,085 | ... | 515 |
| 12th ditto | Jorhát | 44 | 28 | 1,273 | 45 | 28 | 1,530 | 55 | 45,404 | 47,287 | 1,883 | ... |
| 12th ditto | Burma (e) | 90 | 556 | 84,786 | 152 | 609 | 1,07,457 | 176 | 35,40,736 | 36,36,032 | 95,296 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 220 | 4,594 | 10,85,413 | 236 | 4,661 | 11,91,627 | 256 | 3,56,11,379 | 4,16,16,825 | 60,05,446 | ... |
| | *Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12th December, 1891. | Great Indian Peninsula (f) | 505 | 1,492 | 8,94,267 | 599 | 1,492 | 8,71,862 | 584 | 2,48,08,096 | 2,93,96,270 | 45,88,174 | ... |
| 12th ditto | Bombay, Baroda and Central India | 540 | 461 | 2,55,701 | 555 | 461 | 2,76,000 | 599 | 85,90,757 | 95,53,232 | 9,62,475 | ... |
| 12th ditto | Madras | 218 | 840 | 1,74,856 | 208 | 840 | 1,09,966 | 202 | 68,54,171 | 65,48,983 | ... | 3,05,188 |
| | TOTAL | 424 | 2,793 | 13,24,824 | 474 | 2,793 | 13,17,828 | 472 | 4,02,53,024 | 4,54,98,485 | 52,45,461 | ... |
| | TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) | 265 | 14,264 | 41,61,680 | 292 | 14,774 | 44,92,804 | 304 | 13,00,90,113 | 15,31,53,687 | 2,30,54,574 | ... |
| | *Assisted Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12th December, 1891. | Delhi-Umballa-Kalka | ... | ... | ... | ... | 162 | 20,863 | 129 | ... | 7,63,125 | 7,63,125 | ... |
| 12th ditto | Tárakeshwar | 248 | 22 | 4,720 | 215 | 22 | 5,324 | 242 | 1,93,356 | 2,01,944 | 9,588 | ... |
| 12th ditto | Bengal and North-Western (Company's section) | 143 | 376 | 52,201 | 139 | 401 | 41,320 | 103 | 15,13,740 | 17,55,831 | 2,42,091 | ... |
| 12th ditto | Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section) | 90 | 67 | 4,502 | 67 | 67 | 4,329 | 65 | 2,39,923 | 2,83,456 | 43,533 | ... |
| 12th ditto | Dibru-Sadiya | 127 | 78 | 10,000 | 128 | 78 | 9,637 | 124 | 3,72,249 | 3,57,507 | ... | 14,742 |
| | TOTAL | 118 | 543 | 71,423 | 132 | 730 | 81,473 | 112 | 23,18,268 | 33,61,863 | 10,43,595 | ... |
| | *Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12th December, 1891. | The Nizam's Guaranteed State | 140 | 354 | 42,276 | 119 | 364 | 65,474 | 180 | 17,42,035 | 19,01,746 | 1,59,711 | ... |
| 12th ditto | Mysore section, S. M. R. | 77 | 296 | 25,269 | 85 | 311 | 26,486 | 85 | 8,64,043 | 9,52,689 | 88,646 | .. |
| 12th ditto | The Gaekwar's Dabhoi | 57 | 72 | 2,971 | 41 | 72 | 2,730 | 38 | 1,43,050 | 1,38,305 | ... | 4,745 |
| 12th ditto | The Gaekwar's Mehsána | 41 | 27 | 1,748 | 65 | 93 | 4,130 | 44 | 35,553 | 1,34,233 | 98,680 | ... |
| 12th ditto | The Gaekwar's Petlad | 71 | 13 | 855 | 66 | 13 | 1,510 | 116 | (g) 30,240 | 43,096 | 12,856 | .. |
| 12th ditto | Kolhápur | .. | ... | ... | ... | 29 | 1,129 | 39 | ... | (h) 53,321 | 53,321 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 104 | 762 | 73,119 | 96 | 882 | 1,01,459 | 115 | 28,14,921 | 32,23,390 | 4,08,469 | ... |
| | *Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Ry. Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12th December, 1891. | Rájpura-Bhatinda | 101 | 108 | 8,323 | 77 | 108 | 8,347 | 77 | 3,46,635 | 5,11,505 | 1,64,870 | ... |
| | *Lines owned and worked by Native States.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12th December, 1891. | Jodhpore | 58 | 124 | 6,384 | 51 | 237 | 16,600 | 70 | 2,54,521 | 4,34,613 | 1,80,092 | ... |
| 12th ditto | Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar | 91 | 334 | 31,395 | 94 | 334 | 26,657 | 80 | 10,80,306 | 9,84,723 | ... | 95,583 |
| 12th ditto | Morvi | 60 | 94 | 4,998 | 53 | 94 | 4,374 | 47 | 2,19,013 | 2,22,211 | 3,198 | ... |
| 12th ditto | Jodhpore-Bikanir | . | ... | ... | ... | 25 | (i) 200 | 8 | | (i) 200 | 200 | .. |
| | TOTAL | 78 | 552 | 42,777 | 77 | 690 | 47,831 | 69 | 15,53,840 | 16,41,747 | 87,907 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 246 | 16,229 | 43,57,322 | 268 | 17,184 | 47,31,914 | 275 | 13,71,32,777 | 16,18,92,192 | 2,47,59,415 | .. |

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi State Railway.
(b) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.
(c) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(d) Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(e) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay and Mu Valley Railways.
(f) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon, and Amraoti State Railways.
(g) Total receipts from 5th May to 13th December, 1890.
(h) Total receipts from 21st April to 12th December, 1891.
(i) Total receipts from 4th to 12th December, 1891.

F. B. HEBBERT,
*Offg. Under-Secretary.*

CALCUTTA, *the 28th December, 1891.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

## RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1891.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

| Districts. | Wheat. | | Barley. | | Rice, best sort. | | Rice, common. | | Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). | | Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). | | Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). | | Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). | | Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). | | Maize (*Zea Mays*). | | Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). | | Firewood. | | Salt. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. |
| | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| **Burma—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Tenasserim—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mergui | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 4 | 9 8 | 12 14 | 11 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 428 0 | 428 0 | 7 5 | 5 13 |
| Tavoy | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 4 | 11 4 | 12 9 | 12 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 399 3 | 399 3 | 10 15½ | 10 15½ |
| Moulmein and Amherst | 7 14 | 7 14 | ... | ... | 7 4 | 7 4 | 9 2 | 9 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 2 | 10 2 | 12 2 | 12 2 | ... | ... | 220 0 | 220 0 | 17 12 | 17 12 |
| *Pegu (deltaic)—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pegu | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 14 | 6 12 | 7 7 | 8 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 2 | 11 2 | * | * | ... | ... | 143 0 | 143 0 | 14 3 | 14 3 |
| Rangoon | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | 6 8 | 8 0 | 7 8 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 125 0 | 125 0 | 18 0 | 17 8 |
| Thôngwa | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 1 | 8 3 | 11 15 | 12 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 150 0 | 150 0 | 14 4 | 14 4 |
| Bassein | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 5 | 7 13 | 7 5 | 8 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 9 | 11 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 213 15 | 213 15 | 17 8 | 17 8 |
| *Pegu (inland)—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shwegyin | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 5 | 7 1 | 5 10 | 7 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 250 0 | 250 0 | 16 2 | 18 14 |
| Tharrawaddy | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 15 6 | 15 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 3 | 12 3 | ... | ... | 8 10 | 8 10 | 450 0 | 450 0 | 14 3 | 14 3 |
| Henzada | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 5 | 7 14 | 8 5 | 7 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 183 8 | 183 8 | 16 2 | 16 2 |
| Prome | 10 6 | 10 6 | ... | ... | 6 15 | 6 15 | 6 15 | 7 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 2 | 9 14 | ... | ... | 9 6 | 9 6 | 193 3 | 138 1 | 18 14 | 18 14 |
| Toungoo | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 4 | 9 1 | 8 8 | 9 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 10 | 12 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 326 8 | 326 8 | 14 3 | 14 3 |
| Thayetmyo | 8 6 | 8 6 | ... | ... | 8 4 | 7 12 | 8 5 | 8 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 2 | 11 10 | * | 18 14 | ... | ... | 245 0 | 245 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 |
| *Upper Burma—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mandalay | 9 2 | 9 8 | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 12 | 8 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 11 | 17 2 | 17 2 | 8 13 | 8 13 | 68 0 | 68 0 | 17 4 | 16 14 |
| *Arakan—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sandoway | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 12 | 22 11 | 25 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 469 11 | 469 11 | 28 0 | 28 0 |
| Kyaukpyu | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 12 | 13 4 | 13 12 | 14 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 340 0 | 340 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 |
| Akyab | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 145 0 | 145 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 |
| **Assam—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Surma—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sylhet | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 8 | 16 13 | 16 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 5 | 13 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 108 0 | 108 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Cachar | 9 0 | 10 4 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 80 0 | 80 0 | 9 8 | 10 0 |
| Khási and Jaintia Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 8 | 9 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 8 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 100 0 | 100 0 | 7 8 | 7 0 |
| Garo Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 |
| *Brahmaputra—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goálpára | 12 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 6 0 | 7 0 | 10 8 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | 14 0 | 16 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 |
| Kámrup | 8 0 | 7 8 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 11 0 | 19 8 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Darrang | 7 0 | 7 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 150 0 | 150 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Nowgong | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 0 | 120 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Sibságar | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 80 0 | 80 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 |
| Lakhimpur | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | 6 12 | 6 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Eastern hill tracts—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chittagong Hill Tracts | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 6 | 10 10½ | 12 0 | 12 10‡ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 320 0 | 320 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 |
| Hill Tipperah(*a*) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nágá Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 0 | 3 0 | ... | 4 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 8 | 4 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 0 | 50 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 |
| *Eastern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Backergunge | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 6 | 11 6 | 15 0 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 14 8 | ... | ... | 15 0† | 14 8† | 100 0 | 100 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Noakholly | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 |
| Chittagong | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 110 0 | 110 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Tipperah | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 13 14 | 13 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 4 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Dacca | 11 0 | 10 8 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 12 12 | 13 0 | 14 8 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 14 0 | 13 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Mymensingh | 10 0 | 9 8 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 11 8 | 14 8 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| *Deltaic—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Khoolna | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 12 8 | 14 8 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 |
| 24-Pergunnahs | 10 8 | 11 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Midnapore | 11 4 | 11 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 17 12 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 10 | 130 0 | 120 0 | 10 0 | 10 12 |
| Howrah | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | 10 4 | 10 4 | 13 8 | 14 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 16 12 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 10 12 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Calcutta | 10 10 | 11 1 | 17 12 | 18 9 | 8 10 | 8 10 | 12 12 | 12 5 | ... | ... | 10 10 | 9 12 | ... | ... | 11 10 | 12 14 | 16 3 | 16 9 | 16 8 | 16 14 | 14 12 | 14 11 | 95 0 | 95 0 | 11 4 | 11 0 |
| Hooghly | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Nuddea (Kishnaghur) | 13 1 | 13 1 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 11 7 | 11 7 | 13 10 | 13 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 10 | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Jessore | 12 0 | 11 8 | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 12 | 16 0 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 4 | ... | ... | 15 0 | 16 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 9 2 | 9 2 |
| Furreedpore | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 31 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 13 4 |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bankoora | 12 8 | 12 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 16 4 | 16 4 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 |
| Burdwan | 11 4 | 11 8 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 15 0 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 9 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 16 8 | 17 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 |
| Beerbhoom | 11 4 | 12 0 | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | 13 5 | 13 0 | 200 0 | 160 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Moorshedabad | 13 4 | 13 5 | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 |
| Sonthal Pergunnahs | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 16 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Pubna | 13 8 | 13 8 | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 12 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 15 | 8 15 |
| Bogra | 11 8 | 12 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 14 4 to 15 12 | 14 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 90 0 | 90 0 | 9 9 | 9 9 |
| Rajshahye | 12 0 | 12 0 | 26 4 | 19 8 | 10 8 | 9 12 | 12 12 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 8 | 19 8 | ... | ... | 16 11 | 17 8 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 9 9 | 9 9 |
| Maldah | 12 12 | 12 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 13 8 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 0 | 140 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 |
| *Northern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rungpore | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 4 | 10 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 13 5 | 13 5 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 9 4 | 9 4 |
| Dinagepore | 12 0 | 10 10 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 8 | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 4 | 10 4 |
| Jalpaiguri | 11 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Darjeeling | 9 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | 10 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 |
| *Orissa—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pooree | 9 7 | 9 7 | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 15 12 | 15 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0‡ | 11 0‡ | ... | ... | 13 2 | 13 2 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 11 13 | 11 13 |
| Cuttack | 7 14 | 10 8 | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 13 2 | 14 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0‡ | 13 8‡ | ... | ... | 17 11 | 17 1 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Balasore | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| *Chota-Nagpur—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Singhbhoom | 14 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 21 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Manbhoom | 11 4 | 11 4 | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 19 8 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 10 | 10 10 |
| Lohardugga | 7 4 to 10 0 | 7 8 to 11 8 | 14 8 | 15 0 | 12 8 | 11 8 | 16 0 to 16 8 | 15 8 to 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 0 | 35 0 | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 4 | 22 0 | 25 0 | 12 0 to 19 0 | 12 0 to 19 0 | 160 0 | 150 0 | 9 12 | 9 12 |
| Hazáribágh | 12 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 15 8 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | 17 0 | 16 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 |

(*a*) Not stated. * Not sold. † Khesari, husked. ‡ Kalai.

## RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1891 —*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

| Districts. | Wheat. | | Barley. | | Rice, best sort. | | Rice, common | | Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). | | Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). | | Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). | | Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). | | Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). | | Maize (*Zea Mays*). | | Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). | | Firewood. | | Salt. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. |
| | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| **Bengal**—*continued* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Behar, south*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Monghyr | 13 8 | 13 8 | 20 0 | 20 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 16 0 | 20 8 | 20 0 | 21 0 | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Gya | 12 8 | 12 8 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 14 12 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 4 | 16 4 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 15 4 | 15 4 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Patna | 13 8 to 16 4 | 13 8 to 15 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 17 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 21 0 | 17 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 24 8 | 24 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 |
| Shahabad | 13 8 | 13 4 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 21 0 | 21 8 | 21 8 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 8 | 10 0 |
| *Behar, north*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Purneah | 11 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 84 0 | 80 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Bhágalpur | 13 14 | 13 14 | 21 7 | 22 11 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 13 4 | 13 14 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | 20 3 | 20 3 | 20 3 | 21 7 | 16 6 | 16 6 | 164 0 | 151 8 | 10 11 | 10 11 |
| Durbhunga | 14 4 | 13 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 11 12 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 20 14 | ... | ... | 20 4 | 18 0 | 20 8 | 20 8 | 16 8 | 15 6 | 165 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Mozufferpore | 13 0 | 14 0 | 25 0 | 18 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 19 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Sarun | 13 0 | 13 8 | 23 8 | 23 8 | 9 4 | 8 8 | 13 4 | 13 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 8 | 24 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 23 4 | 23 0 | 16 12 | 17 0 | 160 0 | 180 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Chumparun | 14 0 | 14 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 to 17 0 | 13 0 to 17 0 | .. | ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 0 | 10 8 |
| **N.-W. Provinces**— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Eastern*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mirzapur | 12 0 | 12 0 | 17 0 | 16 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 16 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Benares | 11 11 | 12 3 | 16 15 | 16 10½ | 8 13 | 8 11 | 11 2 | 11 6 | 18 0 | ... | 16 6 | ... | 17 1 | 17 5½ | 11 15 | 11 15 | 17 7 | 16 13 | 20 3 | 18 13½ | 18 2 | 18 2½ | 120 0 | 120 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 |
| Ghazipur | 12 14 | 12 14 | 17 6 | 17 6 | 7 1 | 7 1 | 12 3 | 12 3 | ... | ... | 17 6 | 17 6 | ... | ... | 10 5 | 10 5 | 18 10 | 18 10 | 19 5 | 19 5 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 154 0 | 206 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Jumpur | 12 8 | 12 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 10 8 | 12 8 | ... | .. | ... | ... | 18 0 | 16 0 | ... | .. | 18 0 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 19 4 | 170 0 | 165 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Allahabad | 12 10 | 12 8 | 18 2 | 18 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 14 2 | 14 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 19 3 | 19 0 | 23 7 | 24 0 | 18 2 | 18 8 | 19 10 | 19 0 | .. | .. | 19 1 | 19 8 | 100 0 | 110 0 | 10 1 | 10 0 |
| *Central*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bánda | 17 0 | 16 8 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 22 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 16 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 18 12 | ... | ... | 15 8 | 15 8 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 |
| Fatehpur | 13 4 | 14 4 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | .. | 20 4 | 20 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 12 | 17 8 | 17 12 | 17 12 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 12 | 10 12 |
| Hamirpur | 17 8 | 17 8 | 21 0 | 19 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 24 0 | .. | 20 8 | 21 4 | ... | ... | . | . | 20 8 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 140 0 | 140 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Jalaun | 18 0 | 17 0 | 19 8 | 19 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 22 0 | 17 0 | 20 8 | 20 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 6 0 | 16 0 | 20 8 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Cawnpore | 13 8 | 14 0 | 20 0 | 17 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | ... | .. | 19 0 | 17 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 18 8 | 18 0 | 22 8 | 21 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| Etáwah | 13 6 | 13 10 | 18 8 | 18 4 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 19 8 | 16 8 | 19 0 | 19 4 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 16 6 | 16 5 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Farukhabad | 13 0 | 12 12 | 17 0 | 15 6 | 5 4 | 5 4 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | .. | 15 8 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 8 | 15 8 | 19 4 | 19 8 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Mainpuri | 14 4 | 14 8 | 17 0 | 17 4 | 4 8 | 4 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 17 8 | 16 8 | 17 8 | 16 8 | ... | ... | . | . | 16 0 | 15 12 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Etah | 14 4 | 14 4 | 20 4 | 20 4 | 7 8 | 7 0 | 13 8 | 11 8 | 20 8 | 18 8 | 16 12 | 16 12 | 22 8 | 23 8 | 10 12 | 10 12 | 20 8 | 20 8 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 14 4 | 14 4 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 12 | 11 8 |
| *Western*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lalitpur | 15 8 | 15 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 22 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Jhánsi | 16 0 | 15 12 | 20 9½ | 20 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 19 4 | 19 4 | 18 1 | 17 5½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 6 | 17 5½ | 21 14 | 22 2 | 20 4 | 19 14 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Agra | 12 8 | 12 8 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 18 0 | 19 8 | 17 8 | 17 8 | ... | ... | 16 0 | 13 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| Muttra | 13 0 | 13 8 | 20 0 | 21 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 20 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| Aligarh | 13 0 | 12 12 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 5 4 | 5 8 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 19 8 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 12 4 | 12 8 |
| Bulandshahr | 14 4 | 13 14 | 18 0 | 17 8 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 10 0 | 9 11 | 19 8 | 16 0 | 16 8 | 16 8 | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 17 4 | 17 4 | 17 4 | 17 0 | 14 8 | 15 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 |
| *Sub-montane*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ballia | 15 4 | 15 7 | 21 2 | 21 4 | 9 8 | 10 2 | 15 8 | 14 4 | 20 8 | ... | 20 8 | ... | 21 0 | ... | 13 0 | ... | 20 8 | 20 8 | 21 0 | ... | 18 0 | 18 5 | 115 0 | 115 0 | 10 6 | 10 4 |
| Azamgarh | 13 4 | 13 4 | 17 4 | 17 12 | 8 14 | 8 13 | 14 12 | 14 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 17 12 | 17 0 | 17 12 | 17 12 | 13 4 | 13 4 | 177 8 | 177 8 | 9 13 | 9 13 |
| Gorakhpur | 12 8 | 12 8 | 20 10 | 19 12 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 16 3 | 16 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 12 | 22 12 | 15 4 | 14 6 | 20 10 | 19 12 | 20 10 | 20 10 | 17 9 | 16 3 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Basti | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 28 0§ | 23 0§ | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Shahjahánpur | 14 4 | 14 0 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 12 8 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 16 8 | 17 0 | 22 0 | 17 0 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 |
| Budaun | 14 12 | 14 2 | 18 12 | 18 0 | 9 0 | 6 0 | 13 4 | 13 0 | 18 0 | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 18 4 | 17 8 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 |
| Etawah | 13 0 | 14 6 | 19 4 | 20 0 | 13 8 | 12 8 | 15 12 | 15 0 | . | ... | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 14 | 20 4 | 20 10 | 21 4 | ... | ... | 130 0 | 130 0 | 10 15 | 10 15 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bareilly | 12 13 | 12 14 | 17 0 | 17 0½ | 6 14½ | 7 0½ | 12 14½ | 12 14 | 15 13¾ | 16 6½ | 16 6½ | 16 6½ | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 16 6½ | 16 6½ | 18 3½ | 17 9 | 18 12 | 18 3 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 10 8¾ | 10 9 |
| Moradabad | 13 12 | 13 12 | 18 0 | 17 3 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 13 12 | 14 4 | ... | ... | 17 8 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 19 8 | 19 3 | 20 4 | 20 4 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 4 | 11 8 |
| Tarái | 15 12 | 16 4 | 18 12 | 20 0 | 7 15 | 7 8 | 14 2 | 15 0 | 21 4 | 20 0 | 17 8 | 15 0 | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 17 8 | 18 12 | 20 0 | 21 4 | 21 4 | 21 4 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Bijnor | 13 12 | 14 1 | 18 4 | 19 2 | 9 9 | 8 0 | 12 6 | 12 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 14 | 16 10 | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 135 0 | 135 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 |
| Muzaffarnagar | 13 3 | 13 3 | 17 10 | 17 10 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 12 10 | 12 7 | 16 8 | 15 6 | 13 3 | 9 14 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 18 7 | 18 11 | 16 8 | 15 6 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 132 0 | 132 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Meerut | 12 12 | 13 0 | 18 8 | 18 0 | 5 8 | 5 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 17 0 | [illegible] | 15 8 | 14 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 18 0 | 18 4 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 |
| Sahárunpur | 13 8 | 13 8 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Dehra Dún | 13 0 | 13 8 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Kumaun | 10 12 | 11 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | ... | ... | 8 8† | 8 8† | 160 0 | 160 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 |
| Garhwál | 14 0 | 14 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 6 14 | 6 14 |
| **Oudh—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Southern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Partabgarh | 15 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 15 8 | 16 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Sultanpur | 14 0 | 13 8 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 19 8 | 18 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 8 | 20 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Rae-Bareli | 14 8 | 15 0 | 21 0 | 18 8 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 27 8 | 14 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 22 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Unao | 13 8 | 14 4 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Lucknow | 13 8 | 13 7 | 18 10 | 18 8 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 12 6 | 12 8 | 21 0 | ... | 18 12 | 17 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 6 | 17 4 | 20 8 | 19 8 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 10 12 | 10 12 |
| Hardoi | 14 8 | 14 8 | 18 0 | 14 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 8 | 14 8 | ... | ... | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 8 | 17 0 | 20 0 | 18 8 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 8 | 11 4 |
| *Northern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fyzabad | 12 0 | 12 8 | 18 0 | 17 8 | 12 0 | 11 4 | 15 12 | 16 0 | 21 8 | 8 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Barabanki | 13 4 | 13 4 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 8 0 | 10 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 20 0 | 18 8 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 19 4 | 19 12 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 12 | 18 8 | 20 0 | 20 8 | 18 0 | 18 1 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 11 0 | 10 4 |
| Gonda | 15 0 | 14 0 | 16 10 | 19 10 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 15 8 | 15 4 | 21 0 | 16 0 | 21 0 | 19 8 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 17 8 | 18 8 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 20 8 | 20 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Bahraich | 14 8 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 26 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 30 0 | 28 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 28 0 | 25 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Sitapur | 14 8 | 14 8 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 24 0 | 18 0 | 23 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 23 0 | 16 0 | 14 8 | 20 8 | 21 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 20 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Kheri | 14 8 | 14 0 | 22 0 | 25 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 21 0 | 26 0 | 27 0 | 20 0 | 20 8 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| **Rajputana—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Eastern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Partábgarh | 12 13 | 12 8 | 15 2 | 15 10 | 8 2 | 8 2 | 10 0 | 8 12 | 18 2 | 18 12 | 12 8 | 12 8 | ... | ... | .. | ... | 15 2 | 15 10 | 18 2 | 18 2 | 25 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | 15 11 | 15 11 |
| Bánswára | 12 13 | 12 8 | 17 8 | ... | 8 12 | 8 12 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | .. | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 4 | 21 4 | 29 0 | 32 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 9 6 | 9 6 |
| Meywar (Oodeypore) | 10 15 | 10 8¾ | 15 3¾ | 14 1 | 7 0½ | 7 13 | 7 6¾ | 8 9½ | 15 10 | 13 4½ | 11 11½ | 11 11½ | *Nil* | *Nil* | 12 14¼ | 12 1¾ | 12 8 | 11 11½ | 14 13½ | 14 1 | 8 9½ | 8 9½ | 160 0 | 160 0 | 9 9 | 9 6 |
| Sirohee | 9 8 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Erinpura | 10 12 | 10 6 | 13 14 | 13 12 | ... | . | 8 0 | 8 0 | 14 0 | 13 8 | 12 8 | 12 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 5 | 14 7 | | ... | ... | ... | 240 0 | 240 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| Ajmere | 12 0 | 11 11 | 15 3 | 15 3 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 8 | 16 8 | 15 13 | 15 13 | .. | ... | 85 0 | 85 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 |
| Abu | 9 8 | 9 12 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | ... | | 11 12 | 11 12 | .. | ... | ... | .. | 12 8 | 12 4 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | . | | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Kishengurh | 13 4 | 12 0 | 15 8 | 15 12 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 15 12 | 15 8 | 13 12 | 14 4 | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | 16 12 | 17 0 | 15 12 | 15 4 | ‡ | ‡ | * | * | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| Boondee | 18 0 | 16 8 | 28 0 | 22 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 30 0 | 26 0 | . | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 19 0 | 16 8 | 30 0 | 26 0 | ... | | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Kotah | 17 0 | 16 8 | 18 8 | 18 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | | .. | 17 0 | 16 8 | 22 8 | 25 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Jhallawar | 14 8 | 14 3½ | 20 3 | 20 3 | 7 13½ | 7 13½ | 10 3 | 10 3 | 26 0 | 25 2 | 17 15 | 17 11 | ... | ... | 26 11 | 27 10 | 15 5½ | 14 10½ | 26 13 | 26 11 | 11 12½ | 11 12½ | 175 0 | 175 0 | 9 12 | 9 12 |
| Tonk | 14 10 | 14 6 | 19 4 | 17 12 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 19 1 | 19 12 | 17 4 | 16 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 3 | 16 14 | 20 2 | 20 4 | ... | ... | 85 0 | 85 0 | 11 14 | 11 14 |
| Jeypore | 13 0 | 13 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 14 9 | 15 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 13 0 | 15 0 | 17-4 to 17 8 | 15-4 to 17 12 | 17 4 | 18 8 | 14 0 | 21 0 | 113 0 | 120 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 |
| Kerowlee | 15 0 | 15 0 | 18 12 | 18 12 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 18 12 | 18 12 | 17 8 | 16 14 | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 19 6 | 17 8 | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 200 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 11 4 |
| Dholpur | 14 0 | 13 4¾ | 18 2 | 17 12½ | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 14½ | 9 14½ | 17 12¼ | 16 1¼ | 16 10½ | 16 8½ | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 16 12¼ | 16 10¼ | .. | . | 19 13¾ | 20 4 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 11 8½ | 11 8½ |
| Bhurtpore | 14 8 | 15 0 | 20 4 | 21 12 | 7 12 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 8 12 | 19 8 | 20 0 | 16 8 | 17 0 | ... | ... | 11 12 | 11 12 | 18 6 | 18 12 | 18 0 | 17 8 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 220 0 | 200 0 | 11 12 | 11 12 |
| Ulwur | 14 2 | 14 6 | 19 4 | 19 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 20 3 | 16 8 | 16 10 | 16 11 | ... | ... | 12 9 | 12 0 | 19 6 | 19 2 | 19 4 | 19 9 | 21 12 | 21 12 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 12 12 | 12 12 |
| Deoli Cantonment | 13 15½ | 13 7 | 16 1 | 16 4 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 17 1 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | .. | ... | 15 8 | 16 10 | .. | ... | .. | ... | 200 0 | 200 0 | 12 0 | 11 13 |
| Nusseerabad Cantonment | 12 0¾ | 12 9 | 15 8¼ | 15 12 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ‡ | ... | ‡ | ... | 17 0½ | 17 7 | 15 0 | 14 11½ | 10 8 | 10 8 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| Hilly Tracts of Meywar | 12 4 | 12 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | ... | . | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ‖ | ‖ | 11 8 | 11 0 |
| Bálmer | 9 6 | 9 12 | | ... | 4 8 | 4 8 | 7 0 | 7 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 12 | 11 12 | | | ... | .. | 260 0 | 260 0 | 13 0 | 12 12 |
| Anadra | 10 4 | 10 8 | .. | .. | 6 8 | 6 4 | 7 8 | 8 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 12 12 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | .. | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| Shahpoora | 11 8 | 11 12 | 14 0 | 13 12 | 7 8 | 7 0 | 9 8 | 9 0 | 17 0 | 15 8 | 11 8 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | 160 0 | ... | 11 0 | 10 8 |
| *Western—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jodhpore | 10 0 | 10 0 | 15 10 | 15 10 | 6 4 | 6 4 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 15 0 | 14 6 | 12 8 | 13 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 5 | 15 5 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 7 | 13 7 |
| Jeysulmere | 8 6 | 7 12 | ... | . | 6 12 | 6 8 | 8 4 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 11 10 | 10 12 | 10 8 | ... | . | ... | ... | 10 10 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 |
| Bickaneer | 9 9½ | 9 0 | ... | ... | 2 14 | 2 14 | 6 4 | 6 4 | ... | ... | 9 11¾ | 9 14½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 6¼ | 14 0 | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 |
| **Central India—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indore | 11 0 | 11 2 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | ... | ‡ | ... | ‡ | 14 0 | 14 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Neemuch Cantonment | 12 8 | 12 8 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 20 0 | 21 4 | 14 5 | 15 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 20 3 | 20 12 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 12 4 | 12 0 |
| Goona | 17 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 17 0 | 17 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Gwalior | 14 7½ | 14 7½ | 16 3½ | 15 15 | 7 7 | 7 7 | 9 9 | 9 9 | 17 12¾ | 17 8½ | 16 1 | 15 6½ | ... | ... | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 2¼ | 13 2¼ | 17 12¾ | 18 1 | 13 0 | 13 4½ | 170 0 | 170 0 | 11 15 | 11 15 |

* Sold in bundles. † Husked. ‡ Not sold. § Unhusked. ‖ Six pies per bundle.

## RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1891—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

| Districts. | Wheat | | Barley. | | Rice, best sort. | | Rice, common. | | Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). | | Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). | | Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). | | Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). | | Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). | | Maize (*Zea Mays*). | | Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). | | Firewood. | | Salt. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. |
| | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| **Punjab—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Southern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hissar | 14 0 | 15 0 | 21 0 | 18 0 | ... | .. | 10 0 | 10 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | † | † | † | † | 22 0 | 20 0 | † | † | † | † | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 6 | 11 8 |
| Ferozepore | 14 0 | 12 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 12 0 | 15 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 16 0 | 16 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 110 0 | 100 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| Montgomery | 13 0 | 13 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 8 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 300 0 | 300 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gurgaon | 14 0 | 14 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | ... | .. | 8 0 | 8 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | † | † | † | † | 19 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Delhi | 13 0 | 13 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | † | † | 8 0 | 10 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 70 0 | 70 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Rohtak | 14 0 | 14 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | † | † | 16 0 | 17 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Karnál | 13 0 | 13 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 11 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 25 0 | 15 0 | 17 0 | 160 0 | 120 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Lahore | 13 0 | 13 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 85 0 | 85 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| *Sub-montane—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Umballa | 15 0 | 15 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 12 12 | 12 13 |
| Ludhiána | 14 0 | 14 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | † | † | 13 0 | 13 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 12 12 | 12 0 |
| Jullundur | 14 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ‡ | * | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | ‡ | * | 80 0 | 80 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| Hoshiárpur | 14 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 9 0 | 19 0 | 22 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 21 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 100 0 | 90 0 | 13 0 | 13 2 |
| Gurdáspur | 15 0 | 16 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 12 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 18 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 21 0 | 19 0 | 21 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 120 0 | 120 0 | 13 4 | 13 4 |
| Amritsar | 13 0 | 14 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 17 0 | 19 0 | ‡ | 10 0 | † | † | 15 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | † | † | 90 0 | 90 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| *Hills—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Simla | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 65 0 | 65 0 | 9 13 | 9 14 |
| Kángra | 16 0 | 16 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 |
| *North-western—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Siálkot | 14 0 | 14 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 18 0 | 22 0 | 18 0 | 22 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 18 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 22 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 |
| Gujránwála | 15 0 | 15 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 11 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | † | † | 12 0 | 12 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | † | † | 95 0 | 95 0 | 13 12 | 13 12 |
| Guirát | 14 0 | 15 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | † | † | 10 0 | 10 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | † | † | 140 0 | 140 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 |
| Jhelum | 14 0 | 14 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 17 0 | * | 16 0 | 17 0 | † | † | * | * | 19 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | * | * | 110 0 | 110 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 |
| Ráwalpindi | 14 0 | 14 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | * | * | 17 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 70 0 | 80 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 |
| Hazára | 14 0 | 14 0 | 21 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 9 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 13 0 | 13 0 | † | † | ‡ | ‡ | 15 0 | 15 0 | 19 0 | 17 0 | † | † | 90 0 | 90 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Peshávar | 15 0 | 15 0 | 31 0 | 31 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | † | † | 19 0 | 21 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 21 0 | 23 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 90 0 | 80 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 |
| Kohát | 14 0 | 14 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | † | † | 23 0 | 23 0 | 17 0 | 15 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | † | † | 102 0 | 102 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 |
| *Western—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sháhpur | 14 0 | 15 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 10 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | † | † | 200 0 | 200 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| Jhang | 13 0 | 13 0 | 23 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 8 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | † | † | 240 0 | 240 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| Mooltan | 11 0 | 11 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | † | † | 14 0 | 14 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | † | † | 90 0 | 100 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 |
| Bannu | 16 0 | 16 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | ... | .. | 13 0 | 13 0 | 23 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 24 0 | 21 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 |
| D. I. Khan | 13 0 | 13 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 6 0 | 6 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 94 0 | 94 0 | 35 0 | 35 0 |
| Muzaffargarh | 12 0 | 13 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | 18 0 | 18 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 11 0 | 11 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 |
| D. G. Khan | 13 0 | 12 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | 18 0 | 17 0 | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | 100 0 | 100 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 |
| **Sind and Baluchistan—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Karáchi | 10 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | 15 0 | 14 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar) | 10 0 | 10 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 |
| Thar and Párkar (Umarkot) | 8 8 | 8 8 | ... | .. | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 8 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| Sukkur | 12 10 | 12 0 | 16 8 | 18 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 15 8 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| Shikárpur | 10 8 | 10 8 | 16 0 | 16 8 | 8 2 | 8 4 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 18 4 | 18 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 11 | 14 14 | ... | ... | 9 8 | 10 0 | 100 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| Upper Sind Frontier | 10 12 | 10 12 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 15 0 | 17 8 | 18 0 | 20 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 4 | 14 12 | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | 213 0 | 213 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Quetta | 12 4 | 13 12 | 17 0 | 16 8 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 8 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | 48 0 | 64 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Bombay—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Konkan—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kárwar | 8 8 | 8 8 | * | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 9 8 | 9 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | * | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | * | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 213 5 | 213 5 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Ratnágiri | 9 4 | 9 4 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 9 14 | 12 11 | 11 5 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 14 1 | 14 11 | 18 13 | 18 13 | ... | .. | 11 3 | 11 3 | ... | ... | 10 3 | 10 3 | 120 0 | 105 0 | 12 15 | 12 15 |
| Colába (Alibág) | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | 7 10 | 7 10 | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 11 7 | 11 7 | ... | .. | ... | ... | 10 10 | 10 10 | ... | ... | 7 4 | 7 4 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 |
| Bombay | 8 13 | 8 4 | 13 5 | 15 2 | 6 9 | 6 15 | 10 5 | 10 3 | 15 5 | 17 9 | 12 6 | 13 9 | 15 0 | 16 5 | 12 15 | 14 13 | 12 12 | 12 15 | 15 1 | 17 9 | 8 13 | 8 14 | 62 6 | 62 6 | 11 3 | 11 3 |
| Tanna (Salsette) | 8 13 | 8 13 | * | * | 6 7 | 6 7 | 7 8 | 7 8 | * | * | 12 0 | 12 12 | 16 13½ | 16 13½ | * | * | 11 7 | 11 7 | * | * | 9 4 | 9 4 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 12 5 | 12 5 |
| *Deccan—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dharwar (Hubli) | 9 5 | 10 14 | * | * | 7 12 | 8 11 | 8 8 | 9 5 | 14 8 | 18 1 | 14 3 | 16 13 | 17 4 | 20 11 | * | * | 10 11 | 10 11 | * | * | 15 0 | 15 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 10 5 | 10 5 |
| Belgaum | 7 8 | 10 0 | 18 0 | 26 0 | 7 8 | 9 8 | 8 8 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 23 0 | 19 0 | 21 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | * | * | 8 0 | 10 8 | 95 0 | 95 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 |
| Satara | 9 6 | 9 6 | 13 1 | 13 1 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 9 | 8 9 | 15 4 | 17 5 | 13 9 | 15 8 | 14 0 | 16 6 | 14 9 | 19 6 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 15 5 | 20 6 | 10 5 | 11 0 | 108 0 | 108 0 | 11 10 | 11 10 |
| Sholapur | 10 5 | 12 10 | * | * | 8 12 | 9 12 | 9 5 | 10 5 | 16 10 | 24 1 | 14 1 | 19 3 | * | * | * | * | 9 9 | 11 12 | * | * | 10 3 | 13 12 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 |
| Bijápur | 9 1 | 11 12 | ... | * | 5 10 | 7 5 | 8 0 | 9 6 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 4 | ... | * | 10 2 | 12 8 | 8 7 | 10 10 | ... | * | 8 2 | 10 6 | 100 0 | 80 0 | 9 10 | 10 15 |
| Poona (City) | 8 1 | 8 1 | 12 14 | 13 10 | 7 15 | 8 9 | 8 9 | 9 3 | 15 4 | 17 6 | 11 8 | 13 13 | 16 6 | 16 6 | ... | ... | 11 8 | 12 10 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 14 6 | 67 7 | 67 7 | 11 2 | 11 2 |
| *Khandesh—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ahmadnagar | 10 4 | 11 0 | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 19 0 | 25 0 | 15 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 4 | 13 4 | ... | ... | 16 0 | 19 4 | 91 0 | 91 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| Násik | 11 8 | 12 3 | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | .. | .. | 14 6 | 17 4 | 21 6 | 23 12 | ... | ... | 14 6 | 14 6 | ... | ... | 11 8 | 14 6 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 14 4 | 14 4 |
| Khandesh (Dhulia) | 11 4 | 12 4 | * | * | 7 4 | 7 4 | 9 6 | 9 6 | 21 12 | 25 5 | 18 0 | 19 12 | * | * | * | * | 10 13 | 10 9 | * | * | 18 12 | 18 12 | 106 0 | 106 0 | 11 6 | 10 6 |
| *Guserat—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Surat | 11 0 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | * | * | 6 0 | 6 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | * | * | 14 0 | 14 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| Broach | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | . | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 15 0 | 15 4 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| Kaira | 9 6 | 9 11 | 16 0 | 15 4 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | * | * | 15 4 | 16 6 | 20 0 | 21 5 | * | * | 12 12 | 14 8 | * | 18 13 | * | * | 107 0 | 107 0 | 13 4 | 13 4 |
| Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar) | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 9 | 12 0 | 6 4½ | 6 4½ | 8 0 | 8 0 | 14 4½ | 14 4½ | 14 14 | 14 14 | * | * | * | * | 9 11½ | 9 11½ | * | * | 11 7 | 11 7 | 73 2 | 73 2 | 10 13½ | 10 13½ |
| Ahmadabad (Daskrohi) | 9 0 | 9 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 |
| Panch Máháls (Godhra) | 10 0 | 9 4 | ... | .. | 9 4 | 9 4 | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | 20 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | 16 4 | 16 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 12 2 | 12 2 |
| Deesa Cantonment | 10 8 | 10 8 | ... | 12 8 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 7 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 145 0 | 145 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| *Kattywar—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rájkot | 10 14 | 11 6 | ... | ... | 5 8 | 5 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 13 8 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | ... | ... | 8 8 | 9 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 |
| **Central Provinces—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Western—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nimár | 11 2 | 11 2 | ... | ... | 6 12 | 6 12 | 12 8 | 11 15 | 17 11 | 20 11 | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | . | * | * | ... | | 11 10 | 12 3 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 6 | 11 6 |
| Khandwa-Ásirgarh Cant. | 10 10 | 11 0 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 10 12 | 18 7 | 19 0 | 16 8 | 16 4 | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | ... | ... | 0 8 | 10 4 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 |
| Hoshangabad | 10 5 | 10 5 | ... | ... | 8 1 | 8 1 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 14 6 | 14 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 6 | 13 2 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 |
| Betul | 11 1 | 11 1 | ... | ... | .. | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 17 4 | 17 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 15 | 13 15 | ... | ... | 10 4 | 10 4 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 |
| Chhindwára | 12 11 | 15 3 | ... | ... | 8 9 | 7 8 | 10 15 | 10 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 14 | 16 14 | ... | ... | 9 13 | 12 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 |
| Nágpur | 11 4 | 11 4 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 20 0 | 21 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 8 | ... | ... | 11 4 | 11 4 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 9 12 | 9 12 |
| Wardha | 11 7 | 11 7 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 7 | 11 7 | 20 0 | 21 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 16 0 | 13 5 | 120 0 | 110 0 | 10 11 | 10 11 |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Narsinghpur | 12 0 | 12 6 | ... | ... | 9 3 | 9 3 | 10 6 | 10 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | 18 14 | 18 14 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 9 2 | 9 2 |
| Saugor | 11 12 | 11 12 | ... | ... | 9 7 | 9 7 | 9 13 | 9 13 | 14 5 | 14 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 14 7 | 14 7 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 9 2 | 9 2 |
| Damoh | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 12 13 | 12 13 | 13 11 | 13 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 9 2 | 9 2 |
| Jubbulpore | 12 8 | 12 8 | ... | ... | 11 4 | 11 8 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 14 12 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 4 | 115 0 | 120 0 | 9 4 | 9 4 |
| Baghelkhand (Sutna) | 15 4 | 15 14 | 23 8 | 23 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 18 0 | 16 8 | ... | ... | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 4 | 18 6 | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 12 | 10 12 |
| Mandla | 17 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 10 0 | 15 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Seoni | 12 7 | 13 9 | ... | ... | 9 12 | 9 12 | 13 9 | 13 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 15 | 17 15 | ... | ... | 13 9 | 13 9 | 190 0 | 190 0 | 9 2 | 9 2 |
| Bálághát | 17 1 | 17 1 | ... | ... | 13 2 | 13 2 | 19 2 | 19 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 10 | 19 3 | ... | ... | 15 0 | 16 4 | 136 0 | 136 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Bhandára | 13 4 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 4 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 12 | 17 8 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 12 8 | 190 0 | 190 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Chanda | 15 2 | 12 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 2 | 12 6 | 18 3 | 17 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 5 | 11 11 | ... | ... | 11 4 | 10 8 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 10 0 | 9 5 |
| *Eastern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilaspur | 15 8 | 17 12 | ... | ... | 15 13 | 13 8 | 20 1 | 20 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 5 | 25 2 | ... | ... | 15 4 | 14 4 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 9 0 | 7 8 |
| Raipur | 14 3 | 15 5 | ... | ... | 11 6 | 11 6 | 14 4 | 18 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 4 | 21 4 | ... | ... | 15 5 | 15 5 | 80 0 | 64 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Sambalpur | 12 4 | 14 0 | ... | ... | 15 12 | 16 10 | 20 2 | 21 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 4 | 18 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 9 10 | 9 10 |
| **Berar—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buldána | 11 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 23 0 | 25 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Básim | 14 5 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 8 10 | 8 1 | 10 13 | 10 10 | 25 10 | 27 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 13 | 18 0 | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 10 | 78 0 | 78 0 | 9 0 | 9 2 |
| Akola | 12 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 |
| Ellichpur | 11 0 | 12 8 | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 23 0 | 26 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 127 0 | 128 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Amráoti | 11 8 | 11 14 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 22 4 | 24 13 | 13 12 | 11 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 12 | 14 13 | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 67 0 | 80 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Wun | 13 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 16 0 | 20 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| **Nizam's Territories—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Secunderabad | 9 9 | 11 4 | * | * | 6 10 | 6 12 | 8 4 | 9 4 | 13 13 | 16 5 | 13 3 | 16 5 | 15 15 | ... | * | * | 11 1 | 11 11 | * | * | 14 2 | 15 15 | 155 0 | 155 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Boláram | 11 1 | 11 10 | * | * | 7 0 | 7 0 | 9 5 | 10 4 | 14 14 | 20 9 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 11 14 | 12 11 | * | * | * | * | 116 14 | 116 14 | 9 5 | 9 5 |
| Chadarghat | 7 8 | 8 8 | * | * | 7 0 | 7 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | * | * | * | * | 12 0 | 12 0 | * | * | * | * | 120 0 | 120 0 | 9 8 | 9 0 |

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

## RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1891—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

| Districts. | Wheat. | | Barley | | Rice, best sort. | | Rice, common. | | Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). | | Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). | | Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). | | Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). | | Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). | | Maize (*Zea Mays*). | | Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). | | Firewood. | | Salt. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. |
| | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| **Madras—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Malabar Coast—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malabar | 7 14 | 7 14 | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 14 | 10 14 | * | * | * | * | 20 6 | 20 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 136 2 | 136 2 | 11 11 | 11 11 |
| S. Canara | 7 14 | 7 11 | ... | ... | 11 14 | 11 2 | 13 13 | 13 13 | * | * | * | * | 19 5 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 121 8 | 121 8 | 14 3 | 14 3 |
| *South, central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coimbatore | 10 11 | 10 11 | ... | ... | 10 13 | 10 13 | 11 5 | 11 5 | 14 13 | 17 6 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 18 14 | 18 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 133 11 | 133 11 | 12 11 | 12 11 |
| Nilgiris | 7 2 | 7 2 | ... | ... | 7 3 | 7 3 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 14 | 13 14 | 12 10 | 12 10 | 13 0 | 12 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 274 3 | 274 3 | 10 2 | 8 5 |
| Salem | 7 11 | 8 8 | ... | ... | 8 8 | 9 6 | 9 6 | 10 5 | 13 0 | 15 8 | 12 5 | 18 0 | 13 11 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 217 11 | 217 11 | 12 14 | 13 8 |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bellary | 6 11 | 7 11 | ... | .. | 7 8 | 9 2 | 8 10 | 9 11 | 14 6 | 16 3 | 12 3 | 14 2 | 14 10 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 97 3 | 97 3 | 11 14 | 11 14 |
| Anantapur | 5 13 | 7 3 | ... | ... | 6 6 | 8 0 | 7 10 | 8 10 | 12 14 | 17 0 | 12 3 | 15 0 | 15 8 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 97 3 | 97 3 | 11 14 | 11 14 |
| Cuddapah | 6 10 | 8 8 | ... | ... | 7 0 | 9 2 | 7 14 | 10 0 | 13 6 | 16 3 | 13 2 | 16 5 | 13 8 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 140 0 | 140 0 | 12 3 | 12 3 |
| Kurnool | 6 11 | 8 5 | ... | ... | 8 3 | 9 10 | 8 10 | 10 0 | 13 11 | 16 6 | 12 8 | 15 0 | * | * | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 142 14 | 142 14 | 12 2 | 12 8 |
| *East Coast, north—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ganjam | 8 0 | 7 2 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 12 8 | * | * | * | * | 23 11 | 25 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 119 2 | 119 2 | 10 11 | 10 11 |
| Vizagapatam | 10 8 | 10 8 | ... | ... | 8 6 | 8 6 | 10 3 | 10 3 | 18 6 | 17 13 | 18 13 | 17 13 | 18 3 | 19 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 97 3 | 97 3 | 11 11 | 11 11 |
| Godávari | 8 2 | 8 10 | ... | ... | 9 14 | 10 14 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 19 3 | 21 2 | 17 10 | 21 2 | 16 6 | 21 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 243 0 | 243 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 |
| *East Coast, central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kistna | 6 0 | 6 0 | ... | ... | 9 5 | 11 8 | 9 14 | 12 2 | 15 13 | 19 0 | * | * | 17 14 | 23 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 140 14 | 140 14 | 13 3 | 13 3 |
| Nellore | 7 11 | 9 2 | ... | ... | 8 8 | 10 2 | 9 8 | 10 10 | 12 6 | 16 8 | * | 15 0 | 13 6 | 17 5 | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 93 5 | 93 5 | 12 13 | 12 13 |
| *East Coast, south—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Madras | 9 5 | 9 5 | ... | ... | 8 10 | 9 10 | 9 2 | 10 3 | 13 0 | 15 2 | * | 11 14 | 13 14 | 16 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 123 14 | 123 14 | 12 11 | 12 11 |
| Chingleput | * | * | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 13 | 10 6 | 10 14 | * | * | * | * | 16 14 | 17 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 136 2 | 136 2 | 12 6 | 12 6 |
| N. Arcot | 7 11 | 8 8 | ... | ... | 9 6 | 10 5 | 10 5 | 11 5 | 11 13 | 14 8 | 10 11 | 11 10 | 16 3 | 18 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 10 | 160 10 | 11 5 | 11 5 |
| S. Arcot | 7 0 | 7 0 | ... | ... | 10 6 | 10 14 | 10 14 | 11 6 | 15 2 | 15 2 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 17 8 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 209 0 | 209 0 | 11 5 | 11 5 |
| Tanjore | 8 2 | 8 2 | ... | ... | 10 6 | 10 13 | 12 14 | 13 6 | * | * | 19 10 | 20 5 | 18 2 | 21 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 145 13 | 145 13 | 12 14 | 12 14 |
| Trichinopoly | 7 5 | 7 5 | ... | ... | 9 6 | 9 8 | 9 10 | 9 13 | 13 5 | 13 11 | 15 14 | 15 14 | 16 6 | 16 6 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 143 6 | 143 6 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| *Southern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tinnevelly | 8 8 | 8 14 | ... | ... | 8 11 | 9 2 | 10 6 | 10 13 | * | * | * | * | * | * | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 58 5 | 58 5 | 14 6 | 14 13 |
| Madura | 7 0 | 8 10 | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 14 10 | 16 3 | 17 10 | 15 8 | 17 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 121 8 | 121 8 | 13 10 | 13 10 |
| **Mysore—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mysore | 6 10 | 8 0 | 6 4 | 7 12 | 6 10 | 8 0 | 7 2 | 8 12 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | * | 12 0 | 13 0 | 108 0 | 108 0 | 9 8 | 9 0 |
| Bangalore | 8 2 | 9 11 | 7 9 | 8 12 | 6 4 | 7 0 | 7 4 | 8 4 | 15 3 | 18 3 | ... | ... | 15 0 | 19 3 | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 5 | ... | ... | 13 3 | 14 0 | 84 0 | 84 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Kolar | 9 0 | 9 12 | 8 12 | 9 4 | 7 0 | 7 12 | 8 0 | 8 12 | 16 0 | 18 8 | 16 0 | 19 8 | 15 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 8 12 | 8 12 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 9 12 | 13 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 8 0 | 9 4 |
| Túmkúr | 9 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 6 8 | 8 0 | 7 8 | 8 9 | 13 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 14 8 | 24 0 | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 8 | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 340 0 | 340 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Hassan | ... | ... | 8 4 | 9 0 | 7 4 | 8 0 | 8 4 | 9 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 16 0 | 14 0 | 72 0 | 72 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 |
| Kadur | 8 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 24 0 | .. | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 |
| Shimoga | 7 6 | 9 7 | ... | ... | 8 6 | 8 6 | 9 7 | 9 15 | 21 0 | 23 1 | ... | ... | 21 0 | 25 5 | 16 13 | 16 13 | 10 8 | 11 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 480 0 | 480 0 | 8 6 | 8 6 |
| Chitaldroog | 8 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 6 8 | 8 8 | 7 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 24 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 26 0 | 20 0 | 30 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 12 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 |
| **Coorg—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coorg | 8 0 | 8 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 8 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 8 | 18 0 | ... | ... | 16 8 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 110 0 | 110 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| **Aden** | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | 6 3 | 6 3 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 3 | 10 3 | 9 4 | 9 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 4 | 9 4 | ... | ... | 5 9 | 5 9 | 65 5 | 65 5 | 32 0 | 32 0 |

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

J. F. FINLAY,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No XXXVII OF 1891-92.

### APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

*N.B.*—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

| Latest Return received. | Railways. | Average receipts per mile per week in 1890. | Week ending 20th December, 1890. Total mean length open | Receipts. Total | Receipts. Per mile open. | Week ending 19th December, 1891. Total mean length open. | Receipts. Total | Receipts. Per mile open. | Total Receipts from 1st April to 20th December, 1890. | Total Receipts from 1st April to 19th December, 1891. | Total increase in 1891-92. | Total decrease in 1891-92. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *State Lines worked by Companies.* | R | Miles. | R | R | Miles. | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 19th December, 1891 | East Indian | 539 | 1,526 | 8,98,305 | 589 | 1,525 | 9,58,021 | 628 | 2,98,42,524 | 3,47,65,830 | 49,23,306 | ... |
| 19th ditto | Patna-Gya | 175 | 57 | 7,240 | 127 | 57 | 8,641 | 152 | 3,62,508 | 4,00,103 | 37,655 | ... |
| 19th ditto | Tirhoot section, B. & N. W. R. | 156 | 323 | 44,421 | 138 | 338 | 35,590 | 105 | 16,17,973 | 16,72,918 | 54,945 | .. |
| 19th ditto | Lucknow-Bareilly section, R. K. R. | 63 | 141 | 8,752 | 62 | 199 | 10,333 | 52 | 2,96,966 | 3,52,588 | 55,622 | ... |
| 19th ditto | Bengal-Nagpur | 101 | 585 | 73,102 | 125 | 831 | 1,13,143 | 136 | 19,57,091 | 40,61,964 | 21,04,873 | ... |
| 19th ditto | Indian Midland (a) | 90 | 752 | 86,968 | 116 | 752 | 1,14,280 | 152 | 22,77,366 | 32,99,856 | 10,22,490 | ... |
| 19th ditto | Rajputana-Malwa | 200 | 1,672 | 4,00,384 | 239 | 1,672 | 4,48,000 | 268 | 1,17,02,897 | 1,49,74,371 | 32,71,474 | ... |
| 19th ditto | Southern Mahratta | 85 | 1,042 | 94,561 | 91 | 1,044 | 1,02,698 | 98 | 32,52,347 | 33,63,503 | 1,11,156 | ... |
| 19th ditto | South Indian (b) | 166 | 779 | 1,25,382 | 161 | 901 | 1,35,307 | 150 | 46,64,153 | 51,21,659 | 4,57,506 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 232 | 6,877 | 17,39,115 | 253 | 7,319 | 19,26,013 | 263 | 5,59,73,825 | 6,80,12,852 | 1,20,39,027 | . |
| | *State Lines worked by the State.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19th December, 1891 | North-Western (c) | 219 | 2,395 | 5,09,564 | 213 | 2,395 | 7,00,338 | 292 | 1,91,06,560 | 2,37,92,495 | 46,85,865 | . |
| 19th ditto | Oudh and Rohilkhand | 205 | 692 | 1,46,847 | 212 | 692 | 1,84,896 | 267 | 49,92,674 | 60,15,102 | 10,22,428 | ... |
| 19th ditto | Eastern Bengal | 291 | 703 | 2,59,802 | 341 | 777 | 2,05,270 | 264 | 83,00,813 | 80,44,247 | 3,43,434 | |
| 19th ditto | Bengal Central (d) | 103 | 125 | 13,339 | 107 | 125 | 13,320 | 107 | 4,76,700 | 5,41,943 | 65,177 | |
| 19th ditto | Nalháti | 71 | 27 | 2,613 | 97 | 27 | 1,350 | 50 | 67,991 | 63,276 | ... | 4,715 |
| 19th ditto | Cherra-Companyganj | 45 | 8 | 452 | 57 | 8 | 371 | 46 | 13,052 | 12,456 | .. | 596 |
| 19th ditto | Jorhát | 44 | 28 | 1,316 | 47 | 28 | 1,359 | 49 | 46,720 | 48,648 | 1,928 | .. |
| 19th ditto | Burma (e) | 190 | 556 | 95,927 | 173 | 609 | 1,10,363 | 181 | 36,30,663 | 37,42,863 | 1,06,200 | . |
| | TOTAL | 220 | 4,594 | 10,29,860 | 224 | 4,601 | 12,17,267 | 261 | 3,66,41,239 | 4,28,60,960 | 62,19,721 | .. |
| | *Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19th December, 1891 | Great Indian Peninsula (f) | 505 | 1,492 | 9,15,309 | 613 | 1,492 | 8,59,389 | 576 | 2,57,23,405 | 3,02,78,982 | 45,55,577 | ... |
| 19th ditto | Bombay, Baroda and Central India | 540 | 461 | 2,59,357 | 563 | 461 | 2,66,000 | 577 | 88,50,114 | 98,18,267 | 9,68,153 | ... |
| 19th ditto | Madras | 218 | 840 | 1,80,029 | 214 | 840 | 1,81,454 | 216 | 70,34,200 | 67,30,434 | | 3,03,763 |
| | TOTAL | 424 | 2,793 | 13,54,695 | 485 | 2,793 | 13,06,483 | 468 | 4,16,07,719 | 4,68,27,686 | 52,19,967 | ... |
| TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) | | 265 | 14,264 | 41,23,670 | 289 | 14,773 | 44,50,123 | 301 | 13,42,22,783 | 15,77,01,498 | 2,34,78,715 | ... |
| | *Assisted Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19th December, 1891 | Delhi-Umballa-Kalka | ... | ... | . | .. | 162 | 18,563 | 115 | .. | 7,82,584 | 7,82,584 | ... |
| 19th ditto | Tárakeshwar | 248 | 22 | 3,930 | 179 | 22 | 4,848 | 220 | 1,96,286 | 2,06,061 | 9,775 | ... |
| 19th ditto | Bengal and North-Western (Company's section) | 113 | 376 | 36,815 | 98 | 401 | 38,700 | 97 | 15,50,555 | 17,94,531 | 2,43,976 | ... |
| 19th ditto | Rohilkhand - Kumaun (Company's section) | 90 | 67 | 4,707 | 70 | 67 | 4,278 | 64 | 2,44,630 | 2,90,374 | 45,744 | ... |
| 19th ditto | Dibru-Sadiya | 127 | 78 | 8,395 | 108 | 78 | 9,935 | 127 | 3,80,644 | 3,67,442 | | 13,202 |
| | TOTAL | 118 | 543 | 53,847 | 99 | 730 | 76,324 | 105 | 23,72,115 | 34,40,992 | 10,68,877 | |
| | *Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19th December, 1891 | The Nizam's Guaranteed State | 140 | 354 | 52,142 | 147 | 354 | 62,671 | 177 | 17,94,177 | 19,69,262 | 1,75,085 | . |
| 19th ditto | Mysore section, S. M. R. | 77 | 296 | 25,061 | 85 | 311 | 26,398 | 85 | 8,80,104 | 9,81,277 | 92,173 | . |
| 19th ditto | The Gaekwar's Dabhoi | 57 | 72 | 3,429 | 48 | 72 | 3,230 | 45 | 1,46,479 | 1,41,756 | ... | 4,723 |
| 19th ditto | The Gaekwar's Mehsána | 41 | 27 | 1,611 | 60 | 93 | 3,630 | 39 | 37,164 | 1,38,372 | 1,01,208 | |
| 19th ditto | The Gaekwar's Petlád | 71 | 13 | 653 | 50 | 13 | 1,410 | 108 | (g)30,893 | 44,632 | 13,739 | ... |
| 19th ditto | Kolhápur | | ... | ... | ... | 29 | 1,260 | 43 | ... | (h)54,545 | 54,545 | |
| | TOTAL | 104 | 762 | 82,896 | 109 | 872 | 98,599 | 113 | 28,97,817 | 33,29,844 | 4,32,027 | .. |
| | *Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Ry. Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19th December, 1891 | Rájpura-Bhátinda | 101 | 108 | 8,323 | 77 | 108 | 8,347 | 77 | 3,54,958 | 5,19,852 | 1,64,894 | |
| | *Lines owned and worked by Native States.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19th December, 1891 | Jodhpore-Bikanir | 58 | 124 | 6,717 | 54 | 292 | (i)16,000 | 55 | 2,61,238 | (i)4,50,909 | 1,89,671 | ... |
| 19th ditto | Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar | 91 | 334 | 26,799 | 80 | 334 | 25,283 | 76 | 11,07,105 | 10,09,796 | ... | 97,309 |
| 19th ditto | Morvi | 60 | 94 | 5,132 | 55 | 94 | 4,844 | 52 | 2,24,145 | 2,27,311 | 3,166 | .. |
| | TOTAL | 78 | 552 | 38,648 | 70 | 720 | 46,127 | 64 | 15,92,488 | 16,88,016 | 95,528 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 246 | 16,229 | 43,07,384 | 265 | 17,203 | 46,79,520 | 272 | 14,14,40,161 | 16,66,80,202 | 2,52,40,041 | ... |

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi State Railway.
(b) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.
(c) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(d) Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(e) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay and Mu Valley Railways.
(f) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(g) Total receipts from 5th May to 20th December, 1890.
(h) Total receipts from 21st April to 19th December, 1891.
(i) Includes the Jodhpore Railway.

F. B. HEBBERT,
*Offg. Under-Secretary*

CALCUTTA, *the 31st December, 1891.*

*Printed and published for the* GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 2.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


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*Nothing for Publication.*

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*Nothing for Publication.*

SUPPLEMENT No 2.


## PART I.

### Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 8th January, 1892.*

No. 3.—In exercise of the power conferred by the Statute 24 and 25 Vict, Cap. 67, Section 17, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Friday, the 15th instant, at 11 A.M., as the time, and the Council Chamber in the Government House, Calcutta, as the place, for a meeting of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

### FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Fort William, the 5th January, 1892.*

No. 14-*G*.—The privilege leave for fourteen days granted, in Foreign Department notification, no. 1319-G., dated the 10th September, 1891, to Mr. J. A. Crawford, Political Agent of the 2nd class, and First Assistant and Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad, is extended by three days.

*The 6th January, 1892.*

No. 18-*G*.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. G. Oesinger as Consular Agent for France at Madras.

No. 22-*(A.)G*.—Saiyad Dilawar Ali Shah is appointed temporarily to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner in Ajmere, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge.

No. 22-*(B.)G*.—Bhai Arjan Singh is appointed temporarily to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner in Merwara, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge.

H. M. DURAND,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## HOME DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

#### ESTABLISHMENTS.

*Calcutta, the 7th January, 1892.*

**No. 20.**—In Home Department Notification No. 516, dated the 28th November, 1891, regarding the retirement from the Indian Civil Service of Mr. F. M. Halliday, *for* "6th November, 1891," *read* "30th October, 1891."

**No. 24.**—The services of Mr. P. H. O'Brien, Indian Civil Service, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

#### MEDICAL.

*The 6th January, 1892.*

**No. 8.**—The services of the Medical officers on the Bengal Establishment named in the margin, which were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Bengal Government, by the Home Department Notifications quoted against their names, are placed permanently at the disposal of that Government.

Surgeon G. J. H. Bell, M.B.—Home Department Notification No. 367, dated 28th May, 1890.
Surgeon H. W. Pilgrim—Home Department Notification No. 390, dated 10th June, 1890.
Surgeon R. R. A. Whitwell, M.B.—Home Department Notification No. 569, dated 2nd September, 1890.
Surgeon N. P. Sinha—Home Department Notification No. 420, dated 19th June, 1890.
Surgeon A. W. D. Leahy—Home Department Notification No. 148, dated 20th March, 1891.
Surgeon D. M. Moir—Home Department Notification No. 574, dated 17th September, 1891.
Surgeon E. H. Brown—Home Department Notification No. 590, dated 8th September, 1890.
Surgeon F. J. Drury, M.B.—Home Department Notification No. 812, dated 24th December, 1890.

**No. 9.**—The services of Surgeons J. B Gibbons and G. Jameson, M.B., which were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Bengal Government by Home Department Notifications No. 322, dated the 7th August, 1884, and No. 132, dated the 22nd March, 1888, are placed permanently at the disposal of that Government with retrospective effect from the 20th February, 1885, and the 18th March, 1890, respectively.

#### JUDICIAL.

*The 5th January, 1892.*

**No. 7.**—The Hon'ble A. Wilson, Barrister-at-Law, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough for six months on urgent private affairs, with effect from the 1st February, 1892, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, together with the necessary subsidiary leave.

#### POLICE.

*The 4th January, 1892.*

**No. 1.**—The services of Captain W. R. Little, Indian Staff Corps, 21st Bengal Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam for employment as Commandant of the Naga Hills Military Police Battalion.

*The 6th January, 1892.*

**No. 11.**—The services of Lieutenant J. C. Erck, I.S.C., 23rd Madras Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment as an Assistant Commandant in the Upper Burma Military Police.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL.

*The 5th January, 1892.*

**No. 5.**—The Reverend G. H. N. Ingle, a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, reported his arrival on the afternoon of the 29th December, 1891.

Mr. Ingle's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 30th December, 1891.

*The 6th January, 1892.*

**No. 8.**—With effect from the 7th January, 1892, or the subsequent date on which he may assume charge of his duties, the Reverend L. Klugh, a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Jubbulpore.

#### EDUCATION.

*The 7th January, 1892.*

**No. 7.**—Mr. M. E. DuS. Prothero, Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Director of Public Instruction in Assam, during the absence on furlough of Mr. J. Willson, or until further orders.

**No. 10.**—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Calcutta:—

Prince Jahán Kadr Mirza Muhammad Wahid Ali Bahádur.

Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, Indian Civil Service, Barrister-at-Law.

Mr. Alexander Macdonell, M.A., Bengal Education Department.

Maulavi Khuda Bakhsh, Khan Bahadur, Government Pleader, Bankipore.

The Revd. A. P. Begg, B.A., London Missionary Society's Institution, Calcutta.

Babu Kailás Chandra Bose, L.M.S.

Babu Upendra Náth Mitra, M.A., B.L.

Babu Prán Náth Pandit, M.A., B.L.

C. J. LYALL,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATION.

### PATENTS.

*Calcutta, the 5th January, 1892.*

**No. 2 P.**—Applications in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 2nd January 1892, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

No. 338 of 1891.—William Dunsmore Bohm, of 51, Avenue Road, Acton, in the County of Middlesex, England, Metallurgical Chemist and Engineer, for improvements in apparatus for leaching ores in separating gold and silver therefrom.

No. 339 of 1891.—William Dunsmore Bohm, of 51, Avenue Road, Acton, in the County of Middlesex, England, Metallurgical Chemist and Engineer, for improvements in and apparatus for the separation of gold and silver from ores or materials containing them.

No. 340 of 1891.—Carl Vogel, of 40, Sofienstrasse, Stuttgart, in the Empire of Germany, Architect, for improvements in and connected with automatically indicating or recording targets.

No. 341 of 1891.—Algernon Joseph Yorke, of No. 1, Princes Square, Bayswater, in the County of Middlesex, England, Merchant, for improved method of and apparatus for producing available hydraulic pressure.

No. 342 of 1891.—William White Robertson, of Insein, British Burma in India, an Engineer in the Public Works Department, for improvements in the art or process of building, and in the economic application and distribution of supports, beams and trusses, etc., for floors, platforms and similar structures.

No. 343 of 1891.—Messrs. E. O. Moser & Co., of Stuttgart, Germany, Manufacturers of Chocolate, for improvements in and connected with the process of extracting cocoa or rendering it soluble for the preparation of soluble cocoa or the manufacture of cocoa powder, chocolate and the like preparations.

No. 344 of 1891.—Joseph Yates, Engineer, of Pinlico Road, London, England, for an appliance to facilitate taking pills (medicine).

No. 345 of 1891.—Archibald Constable, of 14 Parliament Street, in the City of Westminster, England, Publisher, for improvements in means for the protection of books.

No. 346 of 1891.—Benny Bernstein, of the City, County and State of New-york, United States of America, for a new or improved fastening for gloves, shoes, corsets and the like.

No. 347 of 1891.—Eugen Reverdy, of No. 14, Am Markt, Bremen, in the Empire of Germany, Factory Manager, for a new or improved machine for sorting hulled grain from unhulled grain and chaff.

E. C. BUCK,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Fort William, the 8th January, 1892.*

### APPOINTMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 24.—Lieutenant A. R. Ditmas, Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 28th October, 1890.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 25.—*1st Lancers*—

Lieutenant C. E. E. F. K. Macquoid, Wing Officer, 3rd Infantry, to be Officiating Squadron Officer, *vice* Captain F. Oswald, on furlough. Dated 9th December, 1891.

No. 26.—*3rd Infantry*—

Lieutenant E Tennant, 3rd Bombay Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer, *vice* Lieutenant Macquoid, appointed to the 1st Lancers;

Lieutenant E. N. Davis, 3rd Bombay Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer, *vice* Lieutenant Dalyell, appointed to the 3rd Lancers;

with effect from the 22nd December, 1891.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 27.—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from the date of joining:—

*16th Bengal Cavalry.*

Jai-deo Singh to be Jemadar on probation, *vice* probationary Jemadar Prem Singh, transferred to the 12th Bengal Cavalry.

### FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 28.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Colonel N. F. Parker, General List, Infantry, Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, for one year. Pension service—33rd year commenced 16th November, 1891.

Captain E. S. Masters, Staff Corps, Bhopal Battalion, Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad, for one year. Pension service—17th year commenced 10th November, 1891.

Lieutenant H W. Campbell, Staff Corps, Squadron Officer and Adjutant, 18th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, for one year. Pension service—10th year commenced 9th September, 1891.

Lieutenant W. J. P. Kaye, Staff Corps, 30th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry. Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, for one year. Pension service—7th year commenced 29th August, 1891.

No. 29.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—

Captain F. M. Rundall, Staff Corps, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, for one year. Pension service—20th year commenced 9th March, 1891.

No. 30.—The undermentioned Honorary Commissioned and Warrant officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under Article 920-F, Army Regulations, India, Volume. I, Part I; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—

Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary L. Ogley, Commissariat-Transport Department, for one year.

Conductor J. T. Mantz, Assistant Overseer, Ordnance Department, for one year.

No. 31.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Major P. E. Henderson, Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, Assam, (m. c.) for six months

Captain G. W. B. Swiney, Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 2nd Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, (p. a.) for two months.

Lieutenant D. D. Baynes, Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 12th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, (m. c.) for ten days.

No. 32.—Captain E. B. Burton, Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 17th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, is granted leave for the 14th October, 1891, in extension of that allowed him in G. G. O. No. 828 of 1890.

No. 33.—Colonel A. Bloomfield, Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 1st class, Central Provinces, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to reside out of India, under Article 738 (*b*), Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, with effect from the 22nd March, 1892.

### LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 34.—The following extract is published for general information:—

"*London Gazette,*" *dated the 15th December, 1891, page 6913.*

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
*15th December, 1891.*

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

The name of the Deputy-Assistant Commissary of the Bengal Establishment, granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant in the Gazette of 8th December, 1891, is *John Harrington*, and not as stated therein.

* * * * *

## PENSIONS.

No. 35.—Conductor James Nicol Waugh, Ordnance Department, Bengal, is transferred to the pension establishment.

## PROMOTIONS.

No. 36.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

### STAFF CORPS.

*To be Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Major William Hill, 5th January, 1892.

*To be Majors.*

Captain and Colonel in the Army Norman Robert Stewart, 30th December, 1891.

Captain William Grenville Mansel, 3rd January, 1892.

### NATIVE ARMY.

No. 37.—*5th Bengal Cavalry*—

Ressaidar Sarúp Sing to be Risaldar, Jemadar Bharat Singh to be Ressaidar, and Kot-Dafadar Ram-bakhsh Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Baldeo Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December, 1891.

No. 38.—*12th (The Kelat-i-Ghilzai) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Pír Bakhsh to be Subadar, and Havildar Guláb Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Háji Shah, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 3rd December, 1891.

Havildar Híra Lál to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhabbat Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 9th December, 1891.

No 39.—*18th Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Havildar Bahádur Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Thákur Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st September, 1891.

No. 40.—*44th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Color-Havildar Bikarám Gurúng to be Jemadar, *vice* Abhimán Singh Gurúng, transferred to the 1st Burma Infantry, with effect from the 21st November, 1891.

No. 41.—*1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment*—

Havildar Kalu Dura to be Jemadar, *vice* Punia Gurúng, deceased, with effect from the 20th November, 1891.

No. 42.—*5th Punjab Cavalry*—

Ressaidar Amar Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadar Abdul Kadir Khan to be Ressaidar, and Dafadar Taj Muhammad Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Abdullah Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November, 1891.

## RETIREMENTS.

No. 43.—Colonel Arthur Plantagenet Broome, General List, Infantry, Commandant, 18th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 20th November, 1891, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

## REWARDS.

### GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

No. 44.—It is notified that on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates specified:—

From the 13th August, 1891, in room of Deputy Surgeon-General J. H. Thornton, C.B., retired with the special additional pension of £250.

COLONEL CHARLES EDWARD STEWART, C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., STAFF CORPS.

*Dates of Commissions.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Ensign | 14th April, 1874. |
| Lieutenant | 1st May, 1855. |
| Captain | 14th April, 1866. |
| Major | 14th April, 1874. |
| Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel | 22nd November, 1879 |
| Lieutenant-Colonel | 14th April, 1880. |
| Colonel in the Army | 22nd November, 1883. |

*Appointments.*

Regimental duty, 27th Foot, 1854-57.
Doing duty with the 8th Punjab Infantry, 1857-58.
Regimental duty, 1st Sikh Cavalry and 5th Punjab Infantry, as Adjutant, February 1858 to February 1859.
Staff Officer of a column in the field in Oudh, February to June 1859.
Regimental duty, 5th Punjab Infantry, as Adjutant, Wing Officer, Second-in-Command, and Officiating Commandant, 1859 82.
On special duty under the Foreign Department, 1882-86.
Her Majesty's Consul at Resht and Tabriz, 1887-91.

*War Services.*

*India, 1857-59.*—Actions of Bari, Simri, Nawabganj and Sultanpur.—(Mentioned in despatches: medal).

*North-West Frontier, 1863.*—Expedition to and operations in the Ambela Pass.—(Mentioned in despatches; India medal and clasp).

*North-West Frontier, 1877-78.*—Expedition against the Jowaki Afridis.—(Mentioned in despatches: clasp to India medal; brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel).

From the 2nd September, 1891, in room of Deputy Surgeon-General G. F. Farrell, C.B., retired with the special additional pension of £250.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL JOHN CHARLES MORICE, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE, BENGAL.

*Dates of Commissions.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Assistant-Surgeon | 8th October, 1856. |
| Surgeon | 8th October, 1868. |
| Surgeon-Major | 1st July, 1873. |
| Brigade-Surgeon | 1st January, 1884. |
| Deputy Surgeon-General | 24th October, 1887. |

*Appointments.*

Regimental duty, 53rd Foot, 1857-58.
Regimental duty, Rohilkhand Horse (16th Bengal Cavalry), 1858-74.
Civil Surgeon, Simla, 1874-76.
Civil Surgeon, Srinagar, (Kashmir), 1876.
Civil Surgeon, Amritsar and Dharmsala, 1878-81.
Regimental duty, 7th Bengal Cavalry, 1882-85.
Medical Officer, Suakin Field Force, 1885.
Regimental duty, 2-4th Gurkha Regiment, 1886.
Officiating Deputy Surgeon-General, Presidency District, 1886-87.
Deputy Surgeon-General, Presidency District, 1887-91.

*War Services.*

*India, 1857.*—Relief of Lucknow; actions of Cawnpore, Sarai Ghat and Kali Nadi; capture of Fatehgarh; siege and capture of Lucknow; capture of Bareilly and Shahjahanpur; and operations on the Rohilkhand frontier and in Bandelkhand.—(Medal and two clasps.)

*Hasara, 1868.*—Operations on the Black Mountain.—(India medal and clasp)

*Soudan, 1885.*—At Saukin.—(Mentioned in despatches: medal and clasp.)

## VOLUNTEER CORPS.

### APPOINTMENTS.

No. 45.—*3rd Punjab (North Western Railway) Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. George Henry List to be Captain, with effect from the 29th November, 1891, *vice* Englebright, retired.

### RESIGNATIONS.

No. 46.—*Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant E. E. Hill resigns his commission.

## MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### PROMOTIONS.

No. 47.—CORRIGENDUM.—In G. G. O. No. 1114, dated 27th November, 1891, for "*Sub-Conductor Thomas Fischer*" read Sub-Conductor Thomas Fisher.

## MARINE DEPARTMENT.

### APPOINTMENTS.

No. 3.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 57, dated 28th November, 1890, Mr. T. G. Bailey, Officiating Chief Builder, Kidderpore Dockyard, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 6th December, 1891.

### FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 4.—Captain H. A. Street, Indian Marine, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough (p. a.) for three months.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 8th January, 1892.*

Under clause 25 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 2nd and the 8th January, 1892:—

| Corps. | Rank and Names. | Date of decease. | Place of decease. | Testate or Intestate. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Battalion, the Royal Irish Regiment. | Lieutenant W. T. Blunt . | 3rd January, 1892 . | Fategarh. | | |
| Subordinate Medical Department | Assistant Apothecary W. Dickson. | 2nd January, 1892 . | Meean Meer. | | |

*Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 5th December, 1891, and the 8th January, 1892.*

| On whose account. | Rank. | Corps. | Date of decease. | Testate or Intestate. | Total unclaimed amount deposited. | Amount paid in India. | Date to which claims will be received. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | R a. p. | | |
| Charles Lawrence Walsh . | Surgeon . | Medical Staff | 4th Aug. 1891 | Intestate . | 1 9 0 | ... | ... |

E. H. H. COLLEN,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 4th January, 1892.*

No. 1.—The services of Mr. R. Sivewright, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, State Railways, who was lent to the Bengal Dooars Railway Company, are placed at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways for employment on the Mari-Attock Extension Railway and Frontier Railway Survey.

No. 2.—Mr. H. A. D. Wathen, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, is transferred to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works.

No. 3.—Mr. S. DeBrath, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, State Railways, is attached to the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

Public Works Department Notification No. 450, dated 22nd December, 1891, posting Mr. DeBrath to the Mari-Attock Extension Railway and Frontier Railway Surveys, is hereby cancelled.

No. 4.—Mr. C. M. Davies, Class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough for three months in extension of that notified in Public Works Department Notification No. 136, dated 24th April, 1891.

No. 5.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions of Executive and Assistant Engineers, attached to State Railways, with effect from the dates specified :—

| NAMES. | From | To | Nature of promotion. | With effect from |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Napier, Honourable E. H. S. | Assistant Engineer, 1st grade. | Executive Engineer, 4th grade. | Temporary . | 26th Sept., 1891. |
| Giles, W. . . . | Assistant Engineer, 1st grade. | Executive Engineer, 4th grade. | Ditto . | 6th Oct., 1891. |
| Chirnside, J. B. . . | Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.* | Executive Engineer, 4th grade. | Ditto . | 7th „ 1891. |
| Craster, Captain S. L., R.E. | Assistant Engineer, 1st grade. | Executive Engineer, 4th grade. | Ditto . | 20th „ 1891. |
| Chirnside, J. B. . . | Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank. | Executive Engineer, 4th grade. | Sub. *pro tem.* . | 1st Nov., 1891. |
| Twiss, Lieutenant J. H., R.E. | Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade. | Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, | Permanent . | 1st „ 1891. |
| Smith, J. H. M. . . | Assistant Engineer, 1st grade. | Executive Engineer, 4th grade. | Temporary . | 9th „ 1891. |
| Selby, Major H. O., R.E. | Executive Engineer, 2nd grade. | Executive Engineer, 1st grade. | Sub. *pro tem.* . | 12th „ 1891. |
| Despeissis, J. M. A. . | Assistant Engineer, 1st grade. | Executive Engineer, 4th grade. | Temporary . | 15th „ 1891. |
| Chiodetti, A. T. . . | Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank. | Assistant Engineer, 1st grade. | ..... | 15th „ 1891. |
| Johns, W. A. . . | Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.* | Executive Engineer, 4th grade. | Sub. *pro tem.* . | 16th „ 1891. |
| Chirnside, J. B. . . | Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem* | Executive Engineer, 4th grade. | Temporary . | 16th „ 1891. |
| Willcocks, J. . . . | Assistant Engineer, 1st grade. | Executive Engineer, 4th grade. | Sub. *pro tem.* . | 16th „ 1891. |
| Savory, H. G. S. . . | Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.* | Executive Engineer, 3rd grade. | Ditto . | 18th „ 1891. |
| Bose, Bhoobun Mohun, Rai Bahadur. | Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.* | Executive Engineer, 3rd grade. | Permanent . | 18th „ 1891. |
| Haig, W. S. . . . | Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.* | Executive Engineer, 3rd grade. | Ditto . | 18th „ 1891. |
| Hewitt, St. J. . . | Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, and | Executive Engineer, 4th grade, and | Ditto . | 18th „ 1891. |
| | Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.* | Executive Engineer, 3rd grade. | Sub. *pro tem.* . | 18th „ 1891. |
| Twining, Lieutenant P. G., R.E. | Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade. | Assistant Engineer, 1st grade. | Permanent . | 18th „ 1891. |
| Dallas, J. E. . . . | Executive Engineer, 3rd grade. | Executive Engineer, 2nd grade. | Sub. *pro tem.* . | 25th „ 1891. |
| Denne, R. T. . . . | Assistant Engineer, 1st grade. | Executive Engineer, 3rd grade. | Ditto . | 28th „ 1891. |
| Taylor, H. B . . | Assistant Engineer, 1st grade. | Executive Engineer, 4th grade. | Ditto . | 1st Dec., 1891. |
| Cowie, Captain C. H., R.E. | Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.* | Executive Engineer, 4th grade. | Temporary . | 1st „ 1891. |
| Willcocks, J. . . . | Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.* | Executive Engineer, 3rd grade. | Sub. *pro tem.* . | 1st „ 1891. |
| Manson, J. . . . | Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.* | Executive Engineer, 4th grade. | Ditto . | 1st „ 1891. |
| Dyson, R. C. . . | Assistant Engineer, 1st grade. | Executive Engineer, 4th grade. | Ditto . | 1st „ 1891. |
| Capper, Captain J. E., R.E. | Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.* | Executive Engineer, 4th grade. | Temporary . | 1st „ 1891. |
| Selby, Major H. O., R.E. | Executive Engineer, 1st grade, sub *pro tem.* | Executive Engineer, 2nd grade. | ..... | 7th „ 1891. |
| Dallas, J. E. . . . | Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.* | Executive Engineer, 3rd grade. | ..... | 7th „ 1891. |
| Alexander, E. J. . . | Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.* | Executive Engineer, 4th grade. | Sub. *pro tem.* . | 7th „ 1891. |

*The 6th January, 1892.*

No. 6.—Mr. W. T. O'Donoghue, Examiner of Accounts, is posted to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, as a temporary arrangement.

*The 7th January, 1892.*

No. 7.—The following permanent promotions are made in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, with effect from the 1st January, 1892:—

| NAMES. | From | To |
|---|---|---|
| Cardew, C. E. . | Class II, grade 2, and class I, grade 3, temporary rank . . | Class II, grade 1, and class I, grade 3, temporary rank. |
| Ivens, F. J. . | Class II, grade 2 . | Class II, grade 1. |

No. 8.—Mr. J. Elston, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, is, on return from leave, posted to the Establishment under the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment on Railways.

No. 9.—In continuation of Public Works Department Notification No. 384, dated 2nd November, 1891, it is hereby notified for general information that the project for the construction of a permanent line of Railway through the Mushkaf and Bolan Valleys from Sibi to Kolpur will in future be known as the "Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway".

J. G. FORBES, *Colonel, R.E.*,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

### GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

*The 21st October, 1891.*

From the 14th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 7th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

*Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.*

| | Per annum. R | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Postage | 5 | 8 | 0 |
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| Subscription for Parts IV, V, and VI, or any of them | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Postage | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Subscription for Supplement only | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Postage | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Subscription for Supplement and Part VI | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Postage | 3 | 0 | 0 |
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By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

*Publisher, Gazette of India.*

No. 1523.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first*

| | REVENUE. | Estimates, 1891-92. | April 1890 to Sep. 1890. | April 1891 to Sep. 1891. | COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Rs.* | *Rs.* | *Rs.* | *Rs.* | *Rs.* |
| I | Land Revenue* | 25,155,500 | 8,942,000 | 9,078,800 | 136,800 | ... |
| II | Opium | 7,593,400 | 3,946,100 | 3,955,200 | 9,100 | ... |
| III | Salt | 8,343,500 | 4,160,000 | 4,235,300 | 75,300 | ... |
| IV | Stamps | 4,148,200 | 2,120,400 | 2,216,000 | 95,600 | ... |
| V | Excise | 4,953,700 | 2,395,100 | 2,519,100 | 124,000 | ... |
| VI | Provincial Rates | 3,530,900 | 1,423,400 | 1,433,400 | 10,000 | ... |
| VII | Customs | 1,700,900 | 813,600 | 787,800 | ... | 25,800 |
| VIII | Assessed Taxes | 1,610,300 | 884,300 | 876,700 | ... | 7,600 |
| IX | Forest | 1,511,100 | 536,700 | 523,300 | ... | 13,400 |
| X | Registration | 369,900 | 197,500 | 215,600 | 18,100 | ... |
| XI | Tributes from Native States | 765,000 | 235,400 | 245,600 | 10,200 | ... |
| XII | Interest | 764,700 | 398,000 | 443,400 | 45,400 | ... |
| XIII | Post Office | 1,423,900 | 702,000 | 726,300 | 24,300 | ... |
| XIV | Telegraph | 755,000 | 347,700 | 432,600 | 84,900 | ... |
| XV | Mint | 266,300 | 132,400 | 59,200 | ... | 73,200 |
| XVI | Law and Justice: Courts of Law | 353,800 | 177,600 | 189,600 | 12,000 | ... |
| | Law and Justice: Jails | 321,000 | 105,300 | 110,700 | 5,400 | ... |
| XVII | Police | 357,000 | 163,500 | 181,400 | 17,900 | ... |
| XVIII | Marine | 199,100 | 73,300 | 90,700 | 17,400 | ... |
| XIX | Education | 203,600 | 90,100 | 98,200 | 8,100 | ... |
| XX | Medical | 60,200 | 21,300 | 23,900 | 2,600 | ... |
| XXI | Scientific and other Minor Departments | 72,700 | 34,900 | 41,600 | 6,700 | ... |
| XXII | Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c. | 213,400 | 92,600 | 89,900 | ... | 2,700 |
| XXIII | Stationery and Printing | 69,300 | 28,000 | 30,900 | 2,900 | ... |
| XXIV | Exchange | 41,400 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XXV | Miscellaneous | 357,000 | 116,000 | 141,400 | 25,400 | ... |
| XXVI | State Railways (Gross Receipts) | 14,659,700 | 6,112,600 | 7,852,800 | 1,740,200 | ... |
| XXVII | Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts) | 3,180,000 | 1,930,900 | 2,228,400 | 297,500 | ... |
| XXVIII | Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest) | 32,400 | 18,600 | 11,200 | ... | 7,400 |
| XXIX | Irrigation Major Works: Direct Receipts | 1,223,700 | 671,700 | 722,200 | 50,500 | ... |
| XXX | Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation | 180,700 | 78,900 | 86,200 | 7,300 | ... |
| XXXI | Military Works | 43,500 | 20,600 | 20,200 | ... | 400 |
| XXXII | Civil Works | 518,700 | 226,400 | 233,100 | 6,700 | ... |
| XXXIII | Army: Effective | 688,500 | 335,700 | 322,800 | ... | 12,900 |
| | " Non-effective | 61,500 | 23,400 | 29,800 | 6,400 | ... |
| | | 85,729,500 | 37,556,000 | 40,253,300 | 2,697,300 | ... |
| | England, including Army, Public Works, &c. £ | 212,600 | 152,400 | 125,900 | ... | 26,500 |
| | Exchange added to Revenue | 83,200 | 47,400 | 51,100 | 3,700 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 86,025,300 | 37,755,800 | 40,430,300 | 2,674,500 | ... |

* Includes Land Revenue due to Irrigation, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

THE TREASURY;
*Calcutta, the 7th January, 1892.*

*six months of the year 1891-92, as compared with the corresponding period of 1890-91.*

| | EXPENDITURE. | Estimates, 1891-92. | April 1890 to Sep. 1890. | April 1891 to Sep. 1891. | COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. |
| 1 | Refunds and Drawbacks | 231,400 | 123,900 | 130,600 | 6,700 | ... |
| 2 | Assignments and Compensations | 1,522,400 | 444,400 | 441,000 | ... | 3,400 |
| 3 | Land Revenue | 3,886,400 | 1,718,200 | 1,777,200 | 59,000 | ... |
| 4 | Opium (including Cost of Production) | 2,273,900 | 1,913,600 | 1,620,000 | ... | 293,600 |
| 5 | Salt ( do. do. ) | 466,100 | 236,400 | 262,600 | 26,200 | ... |
| 6 | Stamps | 88,300 | 43,100 | 45,200 | 2,100 | ... |
| 7 | Excise | 188,600 | 61,500 | 62,500 | 1,000 | ... |
| 8 | Provincial Rates | 51,800 | 25,900 | 30,100 | 4,200 | ... |
| 9 | Customs | 140,500 | 65,800 | 65,900 | 100 | ... |
| 10 | Assessed Taxes | 31,600 | 14,300 | 14,500 | 200 | ... |
| 11 | Forest | 902,800 | 306,600 | 326,300 | 19,700 | ... |
| 12 | Registration | 201,900 | 100,700 | 106,500 | 5,800 | ... |
| 13 | Interest on Ordinary Debt * | 4,154,300 | 2,123,900 | 2,074,200 | ... | 49,700 |
| 14 | Do. on other Obligations | 473,900 | 49,000 | 42,900 | ... | 6,100 |
| 15 | Post Office | 1,326,100 | 638,000 | 629,300 | ... | 8,700 |
| 16 | Telegraph | 622,700 | 273,400 | 275,400 | 2,000 | ... |
| 17 | Mint | 105,200 | 52,500 | 41,200 | ... | 11,300 |
| 18 | General Administration | 1,422,500 | 667,000 | 680,500 | 13,500 | ... |
| 19 | Law and Justice { Courts of Law | 2,839,200 | 1,354,900 | 1,399,500 | 44,600 | ... |
| | Law and Justice { Jails | 916,100 | 438,100 | 449,400 | 11,300 | ... |
| 20 | Police | 3,938,500 | 1,854,300 | 1,834,800 | ... | 20,500 |
| 21 | Marine (including River Navigation) | 471,200 | 187,800 | 193,400 | 5,600 | ... |
| 22 | Education | 1,424,400 | 571,500 | 613,000 | 41,500 | ... |
| 23 | Ecclesiastical | 169,100 | 80,200 | 79,400 | ... | 800 |
| 24 | Medical | 822,700 | 385,900 | 416,300 | 30,400 | ... |
| 25 | Political | 733,600 | 393,100 | 310,800 | ... | 82,300 |
| 26 | Scientific and other Minor Departments | 576,000 | 245,600 | 367,900 | 122,300 | ... |
| 27 | Territorial and Political Pensions | 498,800 | 262,100 | 250,800 | ... | 11,300 |
| 28 | Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances | 1,300 | 1,600 | 600 | ... | 1,000 |
| 29 | Superannuation Allowances and Pensions | 830,300 | 404,800 | 415,700 | 10,900 | ... |
| 30 | Stationery and Printing | 513,100 | 237,800 | 279,100 | 41,300 | ... |
| 32 | Miscellaneous | 318,600 | 120,700 | 112,900 | ... | 7,800 |
| 33 | Famine Relief | 3,000 | 3,500 | 3,400 | ... | 100 |
| 34 | Construction of Protective Railways | 975,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 35 | Construction of Protective Irrigation Works | 65,000 | 37,700 | 39,000 | 1,300 | ... |
| 36 | Reduction of Debt | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 37 | Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance) | 210,500 | —19,700 | 35,800 | 55,500 | ... |
| 38 | State Railways (Working Expenses) | 7,654,200 | 3,138,900 | 3,844,300 | 705,400 | ... |
| | Interest on Capital deposited by Companies | 19,400 | 4,900 | 4,900 | ... | ... |
| 39 | Guaranteed Companies (Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision) | 599,000 | 418,300 | 627,600 | 209,300 | ... |
| | Interest | 2,500 | 1,600 | 18,800 | 17,200 | ... |
| 40 | Subsidized Companies (Land, &c.) | 50,100 | 14,000 | 20,600 | 6,600 | ... |
| 41 | Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure | 128,800 | 54,900 | 54,400 | ... | 500 |
| 42 | Irrigation Major Works (Working Expenses) | 753,700 | 373,100 | 377,200 | 4,100 | ... |
| 43 | " Minor Works and Navigation | 1,022,000 | 384,900 | 445,800 | 60,900 | ... |
| 44 | Military Works | 1,118,900 | 452,300 | 453,800 | 1,500 | ... |
| 45 | Civil Works | 4,845,100 | 1,629,300 | 1,716,200 | 86,900 | ... |
| 46 | Army: Effective | 13,649,800 | 6,636,200 | 7,211,400 | 575,200 | ... |
| | " Non-effective | 915,700 | 463,200 | 460,200 | ... | 3,000 |
| 47 | Special Defence Works | 360,000 | 109,400 | 104,800 | ... | 4,600 |
| | | 64,516,000 | 29,109,100 | 30,767,700 | 1,658,600 | ... |
| | England, including Army, Public Works, Guaranteed Interest, &c. £ | 15,972,100 | 7,229,900 | 7,357,500 | 127,600 | ... |
| | Exchange charged as Expenditure | 6,250,000 | 2,248,300 | 2,983,900 | 735,600 | ... |
| | | 86,738,100 | 38,587,300 | 41,109,100 | 2,521,800 | ... |
| | *Deduct*—Provincial Deficits | 828,400 | 57,100 | 71,500 | ... | 14,400 |
| | | 85,909,700 | 38,530,200 | 41,037,600 | 2,507,400 | ... |
| | *Expenditure not charged to Revenue*— | | | | | |
| | Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works— | | | | | |
| | In India— | | | | | |
| 48 | State Railways | 1,291,600 | 895,200 | 653,000 | ... | 242,200 |
| 49 | Irrigation Works | 543,900 | 144,400 | 284,100 | 139,700 | ... |
| | In England— | | | | | |
| 48 | State Railways £ | 1,192,000 | 541,000 | 397,000 | ... | 144,000 |
| 49 | Irrigation Works £ | 4,400 | 3,000 | 3,100 | 100 | ... |
| 50 | Capital Charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities £ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue | 468,100 | 169,200 | 162,300 | ... | 6,900 |
| | | 3,500,000 | 1,752,800 | 1,499,500 | ... | 253,300 |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 89,409,700 | 40,283,000 | 42,537,100 | 2,254,100 | ... |

* Includes Interest on Debt incurred for Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

T. H. S. BIDDULPH,
*Offg. Dy. Comptroller-General.*

STEPHEN JACOB,
*Comptroller-General.*

## ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

*Notice of Death sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.*

| Name of deceased | Place of death. | Date of death. | By whom and when death reported. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Thomas Patrick Lynch. | Bubnowly Factory . | 1st October, 1891 . | District Judge, Gorrukpore, 24th December, 1891. | Intestate. The deceased was an Assistant in the Bubnowly Factory. No application for letters of administration. |
| Mr. A. C. Greer . | Bannu, Punjab . . | 17th December, 1891 . | District Judge, Bannu, Punjab, 22nd December, 1891. | Intestate. The deceased was in Bengal Civil Service. No application for letters of administration. |
| „ F. C. Henvey . | Chalsa, in Rungporé . | 10th December, 1891 . | District Judge, Rungpore, 28th December, 1891. | No notice of will. The deceased was an Assistant Conservator of Forests, Julpaiguri. |
| Mrs. Martha Burchall . | Mooltan . . . | 15th November, 1891 . | District Judge, Mooltan, 24th December, 1891. | Intestate. The husband, Mr. Joseph Oratior Burchall, has applied for letters of administration. |
| Mr. Chas. Hart . . | Ditto . . . | 25th November, 1891 . | Ditto . . . | Will left. Widow, executrix, has applied for probate. |
| „ W. J. Graham . | Kasjunj . . . | 13th October, 1891 . | District Judge, Aligarh, 18th December, 1821. | Will left. The deceased was Traffic Inspector. No application for probate. |
| „ Dan Steele . . | England . . . | 11th September, 1891 | District Judge, Allahabad, 17th December, 1891. | Intestate. The widow applying for letters of administration. |
| „ F. J. L'Estrange . | Lucknow . . . | 27th November, 1891 . | District Judge, Lucknow, 18th December, 1891. | Will left. The executrix has applied for probate. |
| „ M. W. Laird . | Aligarh . . . | 15th October, 1891 . | District Judge, Aligarh, 5th December, 1891. | Will left. The deceased was Pleader of the District Court. No application for probate or letters of administration. |
| „ Thomas Bartholomew Carbett. | Ditto . . . | 14th November, 1891 . | District Judge, Aligarh, 10th December, 1891. | Will left. The widow, Emily Hamit Carbett, has applied for probate. |
| Dr. J. M. P. White . | Barkhata Tea Estate, North Cachar. | 8th November, 1891 . | Deputy Commissioner as District Judge, Cachar, 23rd November, 1891. | Intestate. The deceased was Doctor of Ballacherra Tea Estate. No application for letters of administration. |
| Miss Margaret Dalzell Fallon. | Delhi . . . | 31st October, 1891 . | District Judge, Delhi, 11th November, 1891. | No will found. No application for administration. |

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,

*Administrator General of Bengal.*

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
CALCUTTA,
*The 8th January, 1892.*

## BANK OF BENGAL.

*Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 5th January, 1892.*

| LIABILITIES. | R | a. | p. | R | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital paid up | | | | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund | | | | 47,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 65,91,149 | 12 | 5 | 1,58,44,933 | 14 | 1 |
| Public Deposits at Branches | 92,53,784 | 1 | 8 | | | |
| Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches | | | | 6,37,69,900 | 4 | 11 |
| Bank Post Bills etc. | | | | 3,94,688 | 8 | 6 |
| Sundries | | | | 30,33,452 | 6 | 7 |
| RUPEES | | | | 10,77,42,975 | 2 | 1 |

| ASSETS | R | a. | p. | R | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government Securities | | | | 98,29,404 | 0 | 0 |
| Other authorized Investments | | | | 64,33,406 | 0 | 0 |
| Loans on Government and other authorized Securities | | | | 1,02,85,550 | 12 | 1 |
| Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities | | | | 69,50,760 | 1 | 2 |
| Bills discounted and purchased | | | | 2,26,48,490 | 12 | 5 |
| Balances with other Banks | | | | 9,78,548 | 7 | 9 |
| Bullion | | | | 11,88,844 | 14 | 7 |
| Dead Stock | | | | 12,03,219 | 8 | 0 |
| Stamps | | | | 10,867 | 15 | 10 |
| Sundries | | | | 22,51,744 | 11 | 4 |
| | | | | 6,17,80,837 | 3 | 2 |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office | 1,60,42,098 | 7 | 10 | 4,59,62,137 | 14 | 11 |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Branches | 2,99,20,039 | 7 | 1 | | | |
| RUPEES | | | | 10,77,42,975 | 2 | 1 |

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
*Calcutta, the 7th January, 1892.*

E. J. BIRCH,
*Offg. Chief Accountant.*

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
*Secretary and Treasurer.*

Rate for Demand Loans 3 per cent.
Percentage 55·3.

## CALCUTTA MINT.

*Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 6th January, 1892*

| | R | R |
|---|---|---|
| Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 30th December, 1891 | 44,87,266 | |
| Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date | 12,20,615 | 57,07,881 |
| ADD— | | |
| Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department | 11,69,645 | |
| Ditto ditto Government | 444 | 11,70,089 |
| | | 68,77,970 |
| DEDUCT— | | |
| New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week | 1,87,050 | |
| Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes | 4,841 | 1,91,891 |
| Balance on the evening of the 6th January, 1892 | ... | 66,86,079 |
| The Balance comprises— | | |
| Silver held on account of the Currency Department | 56,48,577 | |
| Ditto ditto Government | 10,37,502 | 66,86,079 |
| There is in addition awaiting assay— | | |
| Bullion belonging to Private Individuals | 16,16,325 | |
| Ditto ditto Government | ... | 16,16,325 |

B. SCOTT, *Major, R.E.,*
*Offg. Master of the Mint.*

CALCUTTA MINT,
*The 7th January, 1892.*

## ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the M. A. Examination :—

### ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

*In Order of Merit.*

1 Bandyopadhyay, Satischandra — Agra College.
2 De, Satischandra — Presidency College.

CLASS II.

*In Order of Merit.*

1 Gangopadhyay, Gopalchandra — Presidency College.
2 Chandra, Atulchandra — Ditto.
3 Datta, Autulchandra — Metropolitan Institution.
4 „ Nagendranath — Presidency College.
5 Som, Nirmalabálá — Private student.
6 Bhattacharyya, Nandalál — Teacher.
7 Datta, Bhubanmohan — Ditto.
8 Chattopadhyay, Prabodhchandra — Presidency College.
8 Das, Rebatimohan — Ditto.
10 Manekji, Merwanji Mulln — Morris College.
11 Das, Satyendranath — Private student.
12 Basu, Charuchandra — Ditto.
13 Ray, Girindralál — Metropolitan Institution.
14 Chattopadhyay, Jadunath — Private student.

CLASS III.

*In Order of Merit.*

1 Mitra, Nilmani — Private student.
2 Guptaray, Upendralál — Dacca College.
3 Bandyopadhyay, Bhubaneswar — Metropolitan Institution.
4 Mitra, Debendrakumar — St. Xavier's College.
5 Ghosh, Narendrakumar — Private student.
6 Biswas, Jagadballabh — Presidency College.
7 Mitra, Srikanta — Private student.
8 Chattopadhyay, Sriram — Ditto.
9 Chaudhuri, Surendranarayan — Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
9 Goswami, Purnachandra — Private student.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

*In Order of Merit.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bhattacharyya, Asutosh . | Sanskrit College. |
| 2 | Sadashiva, Jairam Dehadrai . | Private student. |
| 3 | Niyogi, Sasikumar . . | Sanskrit College. |

CLASS II.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bandyopadhyay, Harendranath. | Sanskrit College. |

CLASS III.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bhattacharyya, Rampran . | Sanskrit College. |

ARABIC.

CLASS I.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sh. Bahadur Ali . . . | M. A. O. College. |

PERSIAN.

CLASS I.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gholam Ghous . . . | Presidency College. |

HISTORY.

CLASS I.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sen, Bipinbihari . . . | Free Church of Scotland's Institution and Duff College. |

CLASS II.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bandyopadhyay, Srischandra | Private student. |

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS II.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mukhopadhyay, Janhabicharan. | Hughli College. |

CLASS III.

*In Order of Merit.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Sengupta, Prabadhprakas . | Presidency College. |
| 2 | Das, Ramanimohan . . | Private student. |
| 3 | Sen, Debendranath . . | Free Church of Scotland's Institution and Duff College. |
| 4 | Ezekiel, John . . . | Bishop's College. |
| 5 | Mallik, Indumadhab . . | Private student. |
| 6 | Datta, Harischandra . . | Ditto. |
| 7 | Bardhan, Gobindachandra . | Presidency College. |
| 8 | Sarkar, Manmathanath . | Ditto. |

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS III.

*In Order of Merit.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Mitra, Kumadbihari . . | Presidency College. |
| 2 | Raychaudhari, Bipindrakumar. | Ditto. |
| 3 | Sen, Ambicaprasad . . | Ditto. |

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE (B).

CLASS I.

*In Order of Merit.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Biswas, Kunjabihari . . | Presidency College. |
| 2 | Bhaduri, Jyotibhushan . . | Ditto. |

CLASS II.

*In Order of Merit.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Sen, Kshiradlal . . . | Presidency College. |
| 2 | Ghosh, Dasarathi . . | Ditto. |

CLASS III.

| | |
|---|---|
| Krishna Lakshman Paonaskar. | Jabalpur College. |

A. M. NASH,
*Registrar.*

SENATE HOUSE,
*The 7th January, 1892.*

## CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Abu, the 24th December, 1891.*

No. 1639—586-*II*.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 5(2) of the Ajmere Rural Boards Regulation of 1886, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to declare that the following gentlemen, who were Members of the respective Local Boards in Ajmere and Merwara, and whose terms expired on the 30th day of November, 1891, will continue to hold their offices till 30th June, 1892:—

AJMERE LOCAL BOARD.

*Elected Members.*

1. Rai Bahadur Seth Samir Mal.
2. Rai Bahadur Seth Mulchand Soni.
3. Rai Seth Chand Mal.
4. Lala Bansidhar, Vakil, Honorary Magistrate.
5. Lieutenant-Colonel William Loch.
6. Thakur Jogi Dass of Meywaria.
7. Thakur Sheo Lal Singh of Richhmalian.
8. Suraj Mal of Tabiji.
9. Rai Bansi Lal.
10. Hafiz Mohammed Husein.
11. Raja Bijey Singh of Gangwana.
12. Lala Bansidhar, Pensioner.
13. Tej Nath Singh of Harmara.
14. Thakur Gobind Singh of Sithan.
15. Mir Mardan Ali.
16. Pirbhudan Charan of Kotri.
17. (*Vacant.*)

*Nominated Members.*

18. The Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere.
19. The Civil Surgeon, Ajmere.
20. The Executive Engineer, Special Division, Ajmere.
21. The Inspector of Schools, Ajmere-Merwara.
22. The Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade, Ajmere.
23. The Deputy Magistrate, Kekri.
24. Rajah Bahadur Mangal Singh, C.I.E., of Bhinai.
25. Thakur Umed Singh of Sawar
26. Rao Bahadur Singh of Masuda.
27. Raja Ghandarp Sen of Pisangan.
28. Rao Kalyan Singh of Junian.
29. Rao Madho Singh of Kharwa.
30. Rao Ranjit Singh of Bandanwara.
31. Thakur Sangram Singh of Para.
32. Thakur Sardar Singh of Deogaon Baghera.
33. Thakur Moti Singh of Barli.
34. Thakur Bhabut Singh of Tantoti.
35. Thakur Debi Singh of Mehrun (Kalan).
36. The Manager, Court of Wards for Deolia and Gobindgarh
37. Thakur Lachman Singh of Bagsuri.

MERWARA LOCAL BOARD.

*Elected Members.*

1. Lala Ram Narain, Vakil, of Beawar.
2. Seth Ramchandra of Beawar.
3. Bhima Subedar, Pensioner, of Malpura.
4. Sheo Ram, son of Goma, of Todgurh.
5. Seth Kundan Mal of Beawar.
6. Seth Champalal of Beawar.
7. Pundit Ram Pertap.
8. Dewa Patel of Dilwara.
9. Anna Subedar, Pensioner, of Rupnagar.
10. Mota Rawat of Kukra.
11. Mr. J. Everett, Pensioner, Beawar.
12. Punam Chand of Beawar.

*Nominated Members.*

13. The Assistant Commissioner, Merwara.
14. The Tehsildar of Beawar.
15. The Tehsildar of Todgurh.
16. The Assistant Surgeon, Beawar.
17. Budhe Khan of Hatun.
18. Lila Dhar, Pensioner, of Beawar.

The Chief Commissioner is further pleased to declare that the following gentlemen will also continue to hold their offices as Members of the District Board till the 30th June, 1892 :—

DISTRICT BOARD, AJMERE-MERWARA.

*Members returned by the Ajmere Local Board.*

1. Rai Bahadur Seth Samir Mal.
2. Rai Bahadur Seth Mulchand Soni.
3. Rai Seth Chand Mal.
4. Rai Bansi Lal.
5. Lala Bansidhar, Vakil.
6. Lala Ghasi Ram, Vakil.
7. Munshi Balmokund Dass, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere.
8. Thakur Jiwan Singh of Manoharpur.
9. (*Vacant.*)

*Members returned by the Merwara Local Board.*

10. The Assistant Commissioner, Merwara.
11. The Assistant Surgeon of Beawar.
12. The Tehsildar of Beawar.
13. The Tehsildar of Todgurh.
14. Budhe Khan of Hatun.
15. Anna Subedar of Rupnagar.
16. Sheo Ram, son of Goma, of Todgurh.
17. Lala Ram Narain, Vakil, of Beawar.
18. Seth Champalal of Beawar.
19. Seth Ramchandra of Beawar.

*Nominated Members.*

20. The Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere.
21. The Civil Surgeon of Ajmere.
22. The Executive Engineer, Ajmere Special Division.
23. The Inspector of Schools, Ajmere-Merwara.
24. The Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade.
25. The Deputy Magistrate of Kekri.
26. Raja Bahadur Mangal Singh, C.I.E., of Bhinai.
27. Thakur Umed Singh of Sawar.
28. Rao Bahadur Singh of Masuda.
29. Raja Ghandarp Sen of Pisangan.
30. Rao Kalyan Singh of Junian.
31. Rao Ranjit Singh of Bandanwara.
32. Rao Madho Singh of Kharwa.
33. Thakur Sangram Singh of Para.
34. Thakur Sardar Singh of Deogaon Baghera.
35. Thakur Bhabut Singh of Tantoti.
36. Thakur Moti Singh of Barli.
37. Thakur Debi Singh of Mehrun (Kalan).
38. The Manager, Court of Wards for Deolia and Gobindgarh.
39. Thakur Lachman Singh of Bagsuri.

*The 4th January, 1892.*

**No. 4—114-*III*.**—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 185-A of Act XIV of 1882 (Civil Procedure Code) and under the authority vested in him by Section 357 of Act X of 1882 (The Code of Criminal Procedure), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to notify that in all civil cases in which an appeal is allowed and in all criminal cases to which the provisions of Section 356 of the Code of Criminal Procedure are applicable, tried by Munshi Balmokand Dass, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, the evidence of each witness shall be taken down by that Officer in the English language only.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Lieut.*,

*First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara*

## RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA ADMINISTRATIONS, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

*Camp Ajmere, the 31st December, 1891.*

**No. 2974-S.**—Under the provisions of Section 25 of the Ajmere Municipalities Regulation, 1886, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to notify that the following gentlemen have been duly returned as members of the Ajmere Municipal Committee, at the election held on the 19th November, 1891, to fill up vacancies :—

*City Ward.*

Rae Seth Chand Mal.

*Suburbs.*

Mr. E. Harris.

The Chief Commissioner is further pleased to notify that the following gentlemen have been re-appointed to be members of the Ajmere Municipal Committee :—

1. The Executive Engineer, Provincial Division, Ajmere.
2. The Principal, Government College, Ajmere.

By Order,

G. F. L. MARSHALL, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,

*Secy. to the Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.*

## MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

*Simla, the 30th December, 1891.*

**No. 73-*A*.**—Lieutenant L. H. Close, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the examinatien for promotion to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter II, paragraphs 9 to 11, on the 19th December, 1891.

G. WILLIAMS, *Captain, R.E.*,

for *Director-General of Military Works.*

## DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 6th January, 1892.*

**No. 1.**—Captain J. E. Capper, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem*, is posted to the Mushkaf Valley Railway.

**No. 2.**—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 457, dated the 30th December, 1891, Mr. W H. Price, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, class III, grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate in class II of that Establishment, as District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, *vice* Mr. W. J. Chamberlain.

*The 7th January, 1892.*

No. 3.—Mr. G. P. Spooner, District Locomotive Superintendent, class II, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, extraordinary leave, without pay, for 12 months, in extension of the leave sanctioned in Director General of Railways' Notification No. 25 of the 8th July, 1891.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*
*Offg. Director-General.*

## NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Lahore, the 4th January, 1892.*

No 1.—Mr. A. Brereton, Deputy Manager, North Western Railway, is granted, under Article 371(*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, furlough for two years, with effect from 17th January, 1892, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

G. BOUGHEY, *Lieut.-Colonel, R E.,*
*Offg. Manager, N. W. Railway*

## TREASURE TROVE.

### NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that whereas certain treasure consisting of 20 Chandwadi rupees of old coinage has been discovered by Ganga, wife of Pandu Wadari, of Miri taluka, Newasa, in the Ahmednagar district, in an open place belonging to Ganpati wd. Vithujee Patil Zade of Miri.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear, either in person, or by agent, at the Office of the Mamlatdar of Newasa, on the 21st May, 1892, at 11 A.M., and to assert their claim, if any, to the said treasure, so that the matter may be enquired into and determined by the Mamlatdar in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

E. J. EBDEN,
*Collector of Ahmednagar.*

AHMEDNAGAR COLLECTOR'S CAMP,
SHRIGONDA,
*The 31st December, 1891.*

## POST OFFICE.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 7th January, 1892.*

No. 10372.—Mr. J. W. K. McCrea, Superintendent of Post Offices, officiating in the 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, from the 15th December, 1891.

The following acting appointments are made during his absence or until further orders :—

Mr. F R Fraser, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Babu Jadu Nath Banerji, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

No. 10393.—The following acting appointments are made during the absence of Mr. A. St. G. Pusey on privilege leave for one month, from the 21st December, 1891, or until further orders :—

Mr. M E. Monks, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade.

Mr. J. W. K. McCrea, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, on leave, to act in the 2nd grade.

Mr. F. R. Fraser, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade, *vice* Mr. McCrea, on privilege leave.

Babu Jadu Nath Banerji, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

*The 8th January, 1892.*

No. 10408.—Babu Bishnu Chandra Datta, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, from the 6th December, 1891.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
*Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 5th January, 1892.*

Blackwell, B. W.
Blackwell, B. W.
Blande, H.
Bruce, F. A.
Campbell Miss.
Cravden, M. J.
Desmond, Mrs.
Dow, Kah.
Dumra Gold Prospecting Syndicate, Manager.
Johnstone, Mrs. Lawrie.
Kennedy, M.
Lunsden, A.
Maclean, Mrs. F. M.
Mazaraki, Isidor.
McGarry, P. L.
Paul, W.
Pogose, A. N.
Pierce, Mrs. C. M.
Seymour, A. C.
Tod, J. E.
Taylor, Goo, Shaw.
Thomas, Miss.
Walker, Mrs. A. D.
Walcott, A. S.
Westmacott, H.
Zenker, H.

*Letters marked "Care of Post Office."*

Anderson, Aleck.
Anderson, G. M.
Armfield, Fred.
Atkinson, Miss May.
Baker, E. C. S.
Barrow, F.
Berg, Robert.
Berry, Adolph.
Berryman, T.
Browne, W. D.
Bush, Rev. H.
Cabbold, R. P.
Campton, H.
Carson, Mrs. Dave.
Cattrall, Mrs. C. E.
Cautlie, Mrs.
Choiemsoan, T.
Clansen, P. J.
Clark, Harry.
Coote, F.
D'Souza, P. B.
Davis Mrs. E.
Deavin, H. P.
Dewar, Major D. E.
Douglass, Miss L.
Dowling, M. W.
Dutch, A.
Dyson, Mrs.
Farrell, Mrs. M.
Fanning, Mrs. F. C.
Fearnley, Mr.
Finsterer, Wilhelm.
Fitzhenry, Mrs.
Flynn, W.
Ford, M.
Fordham, Montague.
Gay, Mrs. A.
Galitsin, Prince.
Garton, F.
Goth, John.
Glen, James W.
Greenhalgh, Capt. J. H.
Haimon, Monsieur.
Haiman, Alexis.
Hamilton, G. S.
Heker, Mr.
Herklots, Mrs.
Holland, H. C.
Homan, Leonard.
Horne, A E. C.
Hume, Col.
Jackson, Mrs. Geo.
Johnson, E. T. S.
Jones, Mr. M.
Kitts, E. J.
Leontien, Nicolas.
Lewis, Miss.
Liddeard, James E.
Lilly, Mrs. E.
Littledale, J. B.
Lola, Miss A.
Lynch, H. W.
McGregor, D.
Macdonald, Mrs.
Macgregor, Marcus.
Manager, Kankee Tea Estate.
Marchetto, Sig. Alberto.
Marten, A. J.
Maystein, Monsieur.
Miller, E.
Mitchell, Mrs. H. C.
Molloy, P.
Monro, Miss Constance.
Morgan, Lt. G. A.
Mosenthal, H.
Morris, John.
Munro, James.
Neilson, Miss.
O'Clein, Percy.
Ochme, Mr.
Orlibar, A. S.
Oomregur, Mr.
Page, Mr.
Pakenham, J. A.
Parr, H. O.
Paterson, Mrs.
Paul, Dr. C. G.
Payne, Professor W. J.
Perurei, Mrs.
Pierce, P. E.
Pollard, T. H. W.
Potocki, Conte.
Prentice, Dr.
Prendergast, E. P.
Prehn, Dr. Alwin.
Radford, Mrs.
Rosenthal, S.
Ross, J.
Riviere, de la.
Rankin, Mrs. W.
Roberts, H.
Robert, Paul.
Rocco, Sig. D.
Rossie, M.
Royal, Miss Bessie.
Ryder, Mrs. H.
Simes, George.
Simmons, E.
Smith, R. W.
Slater, Mrs. C.
Steinberg, A. F.
Stewart, Miss Burnett.
Strang, J. H. P.
Stretton, Capt.
Sutherland, W. C.
Tennant, Geo W.
Thimm, Ernest.
Thomas, R.
Wachtmeister, Count A.
Wheeler, E. L.
Webley, C. T.
Wilson, J.
Wilkinson L. K.
Wilkinson, Stephen.
Whitfield, George.
Whiting, Revd. J. L.
Yardley, A. T.
Young, Arthur.

*Registered Letters.*

Cattrall, Mrs. C. E.
Crowe, Mrs. E. S.
Jones, F. H.
Marchetto, Alberto.
Tailor, Albert.
Thomson & Co. (auctioneers).

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.*

Altschul, J.
Addie, G.
Adeker, M. N.
Armstrong, W., Miss.
Allen, Miss.
Amarsenger.
Blanchord, J. A.
Bate, C., Miss.
Bate, H.
Brown, T. R., Mrs.
Breggs.
Bulkeley, Mrs.
Baldwin, W.
Buckner, E. M., Miss.
Brabv, J.
Boodaw Duzee.
Crittell, J.
Creghton and Sons.
Costello, R. J.
Coutts, Mrs.
Caldwell, D.
Cooke, E. C., Miss.
Cassanello, P.
Cautlie, Dr.
Charles, R.
Courtney, C. G.
Crouch, A.
Crouch, T.
Clarke, A. H.
Cooper, Mrs.
Coots, A.
Crawhall, L. W.
Domingo, D.
Davidson, W. J.
Durant, H., Mr.
Davis, C. W.
Dunsford, F., Mrs.
Douglas, E., Mrs.
Ekells, G. R., Revd.
Ellis, H.
Ellis, J. E.
Farrell, J. B.
Fernandez, A. J.
Fraser, A. T., Col.
Fercibtolea, I.
Foreshew, L., Mrs.
Farmer, E. H.
Graves, C. A.
Gopinath Krishna.
Griffith, Dr.
Galliatsato, S. M.
Good, D.
Goth, J.
Gibson, E.
Hopkins, W.
Hogg, C. J.
Hill, C. G.
Habeehoner, J.
Henekhy, H., Mrs.
Hanson, C. M.
Hosmatullu Khan.
Hajee Kodeebux.
Herbert, A. R. K., Brig.
Hunter, H. C. L.
Harding, O.
Hildreth, Miss.
Hogan, E., Colonel.
Holluk, S., Mrs.
Hayumal, E.
Hardcastle, F. E. B.
Habertondt, G.
Jolu Prakash Gangalli.
Jenkins, W. A.
Jones, W. H. D., Col.
Jackson, D.
Jacquemyer, G. R.
Kishore Mohan Day.
Leslie, Mrs.
Lawrence, C. R.
Lennox, M.
Lawrence, W. R.
Martin, W. J.
M. Cowasjee Karmin.
Morgan, O. V.
Mun, P. W.
Maxwell, Miss.
Meachaw, Mrs.
McGarry, F. L.
McClelland, Miss.
Morris, J. B., Surgn.
Melder, B.
Minnett & Co., E.
Norris, F. J.
Neeinode Nath Mookerjee.
Newman, F. J.
Nood, W. C.
Powell, L. W., Miss.
Peyanlall.
Power, J. H.
Pereira, E., Miss.
Pears, H.
Pires, G.
Paul, P. G., Dr.
Prenge, A. G.
Prickord, H. S.
Robertson, W.
Rosenburg, M.
Reby, J. T.
Reid, L. H., Capt.
Rook, C. P.
Robert, P.
Rakhal Chandar Haldor.
Reininghous, G.
Storer, Col.
Samson, M.
Sturmer, E.
Smale, A. J.
Schlesinger, N. C.
Syed Ahmed.
Sukha
Smith, L. O.
Stone, Mrs.
Smith, E., Miss.
Stuart.
Scheffers, A.
Specler, L.
Syed Baker, Hoosein.
Shaik Moguljan.
Strenbery, A. F.
Syed Abu Jaffer.
Stanton, E. C., Capt.
Sutting, C., Baron.
Sennox, Miss.
Teikutoba J.
Thomas, S. H.
Tounveley, Miss.
Unwin, F.
Vincent, A. H.
Vyankatesh Shrinivas.
Vemzeono, D. C.
Wright, G. A. B., Mrs.
Wingfield, R. Mrs.
Wilson, T. W.
Westland, A. B.
Wright, W. R.
Wachtaunter, C. A.
Wiedmonn, N.
Waran.
Walter, Mrs.
Wentworth, F.
Whorton, G. L., Revd.
Younghusband, A. D.
Yannaggelly, F.

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 4th January, 1892.*

Archard, F. H.
Ferrers, Miss.
Irvine, W. H. B.
Mitchell, Mrs.
Renge, Mrs. R. H.
Stanton, H. L.

E. HUTTON,
*Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.*

*The 9th January, 1892.*

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

| Mails for | Date of closing at Calcutta. | Route by which despatched. |
|---|---|---|
| | 1892. | |
| Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom. | 13th Jan. | Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay. |
| Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets). | 12th „ | Ditto. |
| Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be, and Réunion. | 13th „ | Ditto. |
| Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands China, and Japan | 11th „ | Ditto. |
| Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania. | 11th „ | Ditto. |
| Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China | 16th „ | Per French Str. *Niemen.* |
| Madras and Colombo . . . | 13th „ | Per P. & O. Str. *Sutlej.* |
| Straits, China, and Japan . . | 14th „ | Per Steamer *Kutsang.* |
| Rangoon and Moulmein . . | 12th „ | Per Steamer *Chanda.* |
| Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore. | 15th „ | Per Steamer *Nowshera.* |
| Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon. | 13th „ | Per Steamer *Kola.* |
| Port Blair . . . . . | 13th „ | Per Steamer *vid* Madras. |

*N.B.*—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

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# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART III.

### Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

### UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE.

The Fifty-fourth Annual General Meeting of Subscribers of the above Institution will be held in the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 30th January, 1892, at 3 P.M., to receive the report of the Directors and to consider such matters as may then be submitted.

By order of the Directors,

W. H. RYLAND,
*Secretary.*

CALCUTTA,
*The 4th January, 1892.*

### PROMISSORY NOTES.

**Lost.**

The Government Promissory Note Nos. Ao—20023, Ao—20034, Ao—23717, and Ao—28378, of the 4 per cent. loan of 16th January, 1879, for R1,000 each originally standing in the name of Sowcar Nursee Jugjeevan, and last endorsed to Futtay Chand Golacha, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor, after two years from the date of last advertisement.

FUTTAY CHAND GOLACHA,
*Chicka Bazaar, House No. 45,*
*Cantonment, Bangalore.*

**Lost or Stolen.**

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 170719 and 170720, of the 4 per cent. of 1st February, 1843, for R500 each, originally standing in the name of Srimati Rashmani Dasi, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

SRIMATI RASHMANI DASI,
*No. 8, Nimtolla Ghât Street,*
*Calcutta.*

**Lost in transmission by Post.**

The upper halves of the Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 206028 and 239875, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, for R500 and R1,500, respectively, standing in the name of the Agra Bank, Limited, and Pubonesh Chakravarti, and last endorsed to Mrs. Louisa Woodward, the proprietress, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress, after two years from the date of last advertisement.

J. A. TOOMEY,
*Manager, National Bank of India, Limited,*
*Calcutta,*
*Attorney for Louisa Woodward.*

**Destroyed.**

The Government Promissory Note No. $\frac{085662}{045188}$, of the 4 per cent. of 1854-55, for R500, originally standing in the name of Nwab Syyid Muhommad Wali Khan, and last endorsed to Sah Boodhooji, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

NWAB SYYID MUHOMMAD WALI KHAN,
*Farakabad, N.-W. P.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

No. 2.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1892.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### CIVIL WORKS.

### Irrigation.

**REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1890-91.**

No. 1-I, Calcutta, dated the 4th January, 1892.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter No. 5059 I., dated 28th November 1891, from the Government of the Punjab, forwarding the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the Punjab for 1890-91, and Resolution by that Government reviewing the Report.

OBSERVATIONS.—The number of canals in operation in the Punjab is twelve as stated in para. 1 of Government of India Review No. 14 I., dated 21st January 1891, on the Irrigation Revenue Report for 1889-90. The Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal is still under construction. The construction estimates of the main Western Jumna Canal and those of the Bari Doab Canal were closed with effect from 31st March 1890, and of the Sirhind Canal and of the Lower Sohag and Para Canal with effect from 31st March 1891. Subsequent capital outlay on these canals will be charged to open capital account under the terms of para. 156, Chapter XV, Volume II of the Public Works Department Code.

A

2. The following statement shows the capital outlay incurred during and up to the end of 1890-91 divided according to financial heads of account :—

| | Number of works. | During the year 1890-91. | | | | | | | Total direct and indirect to end of 1890-91. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Works. | Establishment. | Tools and Plant. | Suspense Account. | Total direct charges. | Indirect charges. | Total direct and indirect charges. | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| MAJOR WORKS. | | | | | | | | | |
| Protective Irrigation Works (Account head 35) . . . . | 1 | 28,381 | 6,520 | —49 | —3,899 | 30,953 | 963 | 31,916 | 36,03,495 |
| Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue (Account head 49) | 8 | 18,61,769 | 2,56,880 | 6,184 | 1,60,355 | 22,85,188 | 56,539 | 23,41,727 | 5,98,78,008 |
| MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION. | | | | | | | | | |
| Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept (Account head 43) | 4 | 13,238 | 2,227 | 4 | —1,156 | 14,313 | 960 | 15,273 | 18,76,685 |
| TOTAL . | 13 | 19,03,388 | 2,65,627 | 6,139 | 1,55,300 | 23,30,454 | 58,462 | 23,88,916 | 6,43,58,188 |

3. The principal outlay was again incurred on the Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal, and on the Chenab Canal. On the former the capital outlay amounted to Rs. 4,83,172, charged against Imperial funds, and to Rs. 1,64,635 charged against the Patiala State, which the canal also serves to irrigate. The main channel was nearly completed to 47 miles from the head, and well advanced to 63 miles. Good progress was also made with the masonry works and distributaries.

On the Chenab Canal, the outlay was Rs. 19,19,315, principally in connexion with the permanent head-works, on which excellent progress was made.

On the Sirhind Canal, there was a write-back of Rs. 5,02,598 from Imperial to Contributions in adjustment of the shares of the cost of the project met from Imperial funds and by Native States respectively. The amounts charged in the accounts of the year against capital were, therefore, Rs. 5,10,366 under Contributions and a *minus* entry of Rs. 2,75,866 under Imperial.

4. The following statement shows the mileage of main canal and distributary in operation at the close of the year under review :—

| | Completed. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Miles of Canals. | Miles of Distributaries. |
| MAJOR WORKS. | | |
| Protective Irrigation Works . . . . . | 22 | 140 |
| Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue . . | 1,205 | 4,874 |
| MINOR WORKS. | | |
| Of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept . . | 1,791 | 155 |

5. The actual financial results of the year of the twelve canals in operation were as follows, the Native States portion of the Sirhind Canal being ex-

cluded. The Irrigation Revenue includes the rabi collections of 1889-90 and the kharif collections of 1890-91 :—

| Canal. | Total direct and indirect Capital outlay to end of 1890-91. | Gross Revenue collected. | | | Working Expenses. | | | Net Revenue. | Percentage of net revenue on Capital outlay. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Irrigation Revenue.* | Miscellaneous receipts. | Total. | Direct. | Indirect. | Total. | | |
| 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| **Major Works.** | | | | | | | | | |
| 35.—*Protective Irrigation Works*— | | | | | | | | | |
| Swat River Canal . . . | 36,03,495 | 2,47,898 | 2,584 | 2,50,482 | 1,02,470 | 6,622 | 1,09,092 | 1,41,390 | 3·92 |
| 49.—*Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue*— | | | | | | | | | |
| Western Jumna . . . | 1,11,92,828 | 15,23,548 | 96,963 | 16,20,511 | 5,54,122 | 32,731 | 5,86,853 | 10,33,658 | 9·23 |
| Bari Doab . . . . . | 1,64,33,558 | 17,75,469 | 1,57,725 | 19,33,194 | 5,63,081 | 42,338 | 6,05,419 | 13,27,7 5 | 8·07 |
| Sirhind . . . . . | 2,32,87,392 | 16,08,260 | 75,999 | 16,84,259 | 5,85,027 | 35,725 | 6,20,752 | 10,63,507 | 4·05 |
| Chenab . . . . . | 57,03,153 | 96,641 | 1,207 | 97,848 | 89,429 | 3,594 | 93,023 | 4,825 | 0 08 |
| Lower Sohag and Para . . | 6,91,557 | 62,218 | 1,691 | 63,909 | 74,096 | 6,028 | 80,124 | —16,215 | . . |
| Sidhnai . . . . . | 9,35,755 | 1,79,416 | 821 | 1,80,237 | 73,929 | 4,494 | 78,423 | 1,01,814 | 10 88 |
| Total of Major Works, 1890-91 . | 6,18,47,738 | 54,93,450 | 3,36,990 | 58,30,440 | 20,42,154 | 1,31,532 | 21,73,686 | 36,56,754 | 5·91 |
| Total for 1889-90 . | 5,99,57,537 | 46,45,759 | 3,21,008 | 49,66,797 | 19,80,800 | 1,33,315 | 21,14,115 | 28,52,682 | 4 76 |
| **Minor Works.** | | | | | | | | | |
| 43.—*Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept*— | | | | | | | | | |
| Upper Sutlej . . . . | 5,94,061 | 1,41,905 | 5,937 | 1,47,842 | 1,10,292 | 7,164 | 1,17,456 | 30,386 | 5·11 |
| Lower Sutlej and Chenab . . | 1,10,102 | 3,24,771 | 2,73,920 | 5,98,691 | 3,90,962 | 10,859 | 4,01,821 | 1,96,870 | 178·80 |
| Indus Inundation . . . | 7,07,635 | 1,55,035 | 72,418 | 2,27,453 | 2,87,454 | 15,866 | 3,03,320 | —75,867 | ... |
| Shahpur Inundation . . . | 40,739 | 48,644 | 957 | 49,601 | 36,598 | 2,031 | 38,629 | 10,972 | 26·93 |
| Total of Minor Works, 1890-91 . | 14,52,537 | 6,70,355 | 3,53,232 | 10,23,587 | 8,25,306 | 35,920 | 8,61,226 | 1,62,361 | 11·10 |
| Total for 1889-90 . | 14,37,204 | 6,94,779 | 3,27,288 | 10,22,067 | 6,70,729 | 31,832 | 7,08,561 | 3,13,5 6 | 21·81 |
| *Works of which only Revenue Accounts are kept*— | | | | | | | | | |
| Muzaffargarh, 1890-91 . . | ... | 2,57,657 | 1,37,945 | 3,95,602 | 1,95,641 | 5,941 | 2,01,582 | 1,94,020 | ... |
| " 1889-90 . . | ... | 2,56,661 | 99,737 | 3,56,598 | 1,65,240 | 6,932 | 1,72,172 | 1,84,426 | .. |
| Grand Total, 1890-91 . | 6,33,00,275 | 64,21,462 | 8,28,167 | 72,49,629 | 30,63,101 | 1,73,393 | 32,36,494 | 40,13,135 | † 6·33 |
| " 1889-90 . | 6,13,94,791 | 55,97,429 | 7,48,033 | 63,45,462 | 28,22,769 | 1,72,079 | 29,94,848 | 33,50,614 | † 5·46 |

* Refunds deducted from Revenue.
† These percentages of net Revenue on Capital outlay do not include Muzaffargarh Canal.

6. The aggregate returns from the Major Works are very good and show an increase in net revenue of over eight lakhs as compared with 1889 90. The principal increases are in the Western Jumna and Sirhind Canals; the latter for the first time yielding a net revenue more than sufficient to cover its interest charges. The gross revenue realised from the Swat River Canals was larger than in 1889-90, but the large outlay on works of improvement and repairs made the net return less. As, however, this canal was sanctioned as a protective work only, the figures may be considered favourable. The Chenab Canal paid its working expenses in full for the first time.

The decrease in the net returns from the Lower Sohag and Para and from the Sidhnai Canals, was caused by remissions of revenue rendered necessary by a deficient supply of water.

The Minor Works, with the exception of the Muzaffargarh Canals, exhibit a low net revenue in comparison with the figures for the previous year. Owing to the rivers rising in flood late and falling early in the season, and to the consequent deficient supply in the canals, the revenue receipts did not improve, and there was a large increase in charges. This was due, in the case of the Lower Sutlej Canals, partly to the execution of necessary improvements and,

partly to the fact that some receipts previously credited to Imperial are now made over to the Zar-i-Nagha fund. In the case of the Indus Canals, the increase in working expenses was caused by heavy silt clearances.

7. The net surplus of revenue from the Major Works in operation after meeting all interest charges amounted to Rs. 13,27,473, and the balance of revenue in favour of the canals at the close of the year amounted to nearly 211½ lakhs.

8. The following statement shows the area irrigated and the irrigation revenue assessed thereon during the year. The figures of irrigation revenue are not comparable with those given in para. 5, which represent actual collections :—

| Canal. | Area Irrigated. | | Assessment, 1890-91. | | | | | | Assessment, 1889-90. | Rate per acre irrigated. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1890-91. | 1889-90. | Water rates. | Occupier's rates. | Owner's rates. | Share of land revenue. | Water advantage rates. | Gross assessed revenue, excluding miscellaneous. | | 1890-91. | 1889-90. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | Acres. | Acres | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Swat River . . | 86,875 | 91,195 | 2,22,924 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,22,924 | 2,27,646 | 2·57 | 2·50 |
| Western Jumna . . | 388,505 | 410,968 | ... | 10,04,697 | 4,22,203 | 23,680 | ... | 14,50,580 | 13,57,980 | 3·73 | 3·23 |
| Bari Doab . . . | 535,045 | 523,409 | ... | 13,30,768 | ... | ... | 4,42,422 | 17,73,190 | 17,40,567 | 3·30 | 3·32 |
| Sirhind . . . | 600,162 | 488,981 | 19,13,416 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19,13,416 | 15,15,514 | 3·19 | 3·10 |
| Chenab . . . | 52,390 | 39,308 | ... | 97,586 | ... | ... | ... | 97,586 | 80,951 | 1·86 | 2·06 |
| Lower Sohag and Para | 88,604 | 63,223 | 52,777 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 52,777 | 78,115 | 1·36 | 1·23 |
| Sidhnai . . . | 122,525 | 109,082 | 2,38,576 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,38,576 | 1,80,639 | 1·90 | 1·65 |
| Upper Sutlej . . | 137,861 | 147,775 | ... | 188,59 | ... | 1,09,787 | 18,441 | 1,47,087 | 1,81,760 | 1·07 | 1·23 |
| Lower Sutlej and Chenab . . . | 340,220 | 374,494 | ... | 173 | ... | 3,24,646 | ... | 3,24,819 | 3,22,886 | 0·94 | 0·86 |
| Indus . . . | 218,280 | 214,544 | ... | ... | ... | 1,55,043 | ... | 1,55,043 | 1,55,098 | 0·71 | 0·73 |
| Shahpur . . . | 21,313 | 18,535 | 47,545 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 47,545 | 42,070 | 2·23 | 2·27 |
| Muzaffargarhi . . | 292,878 | 306,658 | ... | ... | ... | 2,57,658 | ... | 2,57,658 | 2,56,861 | 0·88 | 0·84 |
| Total . | 2,842,658 | 2,797,172 | 24,75,238 | 24,52,083 | 4,22,203 | 8,70,814 | 4,60,863 | 66,81,201 | 61,40,627 | 2·35 | 2·19 |

9. The irrigated area is again the largest on record, being 45,486 acres in excess of that for 1889-90. The increase is entirely under the perennial canals, the inundation canals showing a diminished area of irrigation.

The season was one of very heavy rainfall over the greater portion of the Punjab, and a large area of rabi crop was, owing to the plentiful winter rains, sown and matured without the aid of canal water.

10. The areas of kharif and rabi crop were as follows :—

| | Kharif. Acres. | Rabi. Acres. |
|---|---|---|
| Perennial Canals . . . . . | 633,701 | 1,031,276 |
| Inundation „ . . . . . | 644,540 | 533,141 |
| | 1,278,241 | 1,564,417 |

The increase under the perennial canals and the decrease under the inundation canals of the area cultivated under kharif crop compared with the figures for the previous year, is most marked: the total areas of both crops are the largest yet recorded.

11. The areas of the principal crops cultivated during the last two years compare as follows :—

*Principal crops.*

| | 1890-91. Acres. | 1889-90. Acres. |
|---|---|---|
| Sugarcane | 77,207 | 54,236 |
| Rice | 199,901 | 184,781 |
| Jowar | 160,232 | 169,085 |
| Maize | 102,891 | 101,031 |
| Wheat | 1,011,127 | 1,023,321 |
| Cotton | 273,300 | 240,640 |

The area under wheat is well sustained, and there has been a recovery in the area cultivated under sugarcane. The estimated value of the crops irrigated is 882 lakhs.

12. The following statement gives some particulars regarding the discharge in the rivers and canals and the irrigating duty of the water. The minimum river discharges observed were exceptionally high on account of the heavy winter rainfall :—

| Canal. | Minimum discharge of river. | Maximum discharge of Canal as designed. | Maximum discharge of canal during year. | Average discharge at head | | Acres irrigated per cubic foot of average discharge. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Kharif. | Rabi. | | |
| | Cubic feet per second. | Cubic feet per second. | Cubic feet per second. | Cubic feet per second. | | Kharif. | Rabi. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Swat River | 3 678 | 700 | 757 | 587 | 471 | 55 | 120 |
| Western Jumna | 3,720 | 2,800 | 3,334 | 2,281 | 2,277 | 87 | 83 |
| Bari Doab | 2,015 | 3,000 | 4,802 | 3.648 | 2,387 | 61 | 132 |
| Sirhind | 4,247 | 6,000 | 6,566 | 2,542* | 2,978 | 58 | 152 |
| Chenab | 4,800 | 2,350 | 794 | 409 | 238 | 85 | 75 |

* Excluding Native States Branches.

13. Under the Native States branches of the Sirhind Canal the proportion of the area actually irrigated to the area capable of being irrigated according to the British standard showed considerable improvement. In 1889-90 this proportion was only 55 per cent., but in the year under review it rose to 64 per cent.

14. The working of these branches is shown by the following figures :—

| State. | Capital outlay. | Gross revenue less refunds. | Working Expenses. | Water-rates assessed. | Area irrigated. | Water-rate assessed per acre. | Working expenses per acre. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Patiala | 1,14,61,277 | 5,16,342 | 3,67,742 | 6,06,384 | 184,545 | 3·29 | 1·99 |
| Nabha | 12,48,092 | 71,633 | 37,034 | 65,576 | 18,644 | 3·52 | 1·98 |
| Jhind | 10,92,565 | 52,642 | 30,794 | 47,918 | 13,394 | 3·58 | 2·30 |
| TOTAL | 1,38,01,934 | 6,40,617 | 4,35.570 | 7,19,878 | 216,583 | 3·32 | 2·01 |

These figures show a considerable improvement over those for the previous year; the revenue is more by over two lakhs and the working expenses are less.

15. The aggregate working expenses of the various canals were given in the statement in para. 5. The following figures exhibit the details of this expenditure:—

| | Canals. | 1890-91. | | | | | 1889-90. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Works. | Establishment. | Tools and Plant. | Indirect charges. | Total. | Total. |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| | MAJOR WORKS. | | | | | | |
| PERENNIAL | 35.—*Protective Irrigation Works*— | | | | | | |
| | Swat River Canal | 54,095 | 47,304 | 1,071 | 6,622 | 1,09,092 | 99,657 |
| PERENNIAL | 49—*Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue*— | | | | | | |
| | Western Jumna Canal | 3,19,828 | 2,30,430 | 3,864 | 32,731 | 5,86,853 | 5,07,984 |
| | Bari Doab Canal | 2,55,906 | 3,01,525 | 5,650 | 42,338 | 6,05,419 | 6,08,856 |
| | Sirhind Canal (British portion) | 3,24,981 | 2,53,765 | 6,281 | 35,725 | 6,20,752 | 6,41,215 |
| | Chenab Canal | 62,619 | 25,671 | 1,139 | 3,594 | 93,023 | 1,02,515 |
| INUNDATION | Lower Sohag and Para Canal | 31,004 | 43,054 | 38 | 6,028 | 80,124 | 62,860 |
| | Sidhnai Canal | 40,243 | 32,099 | 1,587 | 4,494 | 78,423 | 91,028 |
| | MINOR WORKS. | | | | | | |
| INUNDATION | 43.—*Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept*— | | | | | | |
| | Upper Sutlej Canals | 58,070 | 51,168 | 1,054 | 7,164 | 1,17,456 | 1,22,240 |
| | Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals | 3,08,617 | 80,610 | 1,735 | 10,859 | 4,01,821 | 3,21,272 |
| | Indus Canals | 2,00,466 | 85,917 | 1,071 | 15,866 | 3,03,320 | 2,42,984 |
| | Shahpur Canals | 21,427 | 14,507 | 664 | 2,031 | 38,629 | 22,065 |
| INUNDATION | *Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept*— | | | | | | |
| | Muzaffargarh Canals | 1,51,629 | 43,241 | 771 | 5,941 | 2,01,582 | 1,72,172 |
| | TOTAL | 18,28,885 | 12,09,291 | 24,925 | 1,73,393 | 32,36,494 | 29,94,848 |
| | Per acre irrigated | — | ... | ... | ... | 1·14 | 1·07 |

The aggregate increase in working expenses compared with 1889-90 amounts to Rs. 2,41,646. The increase under the head of "Works" alone amounts to Rs. 2,57,408, which is reduced by savings under Establishment. The causes that led to the increased works outlay have already been referred to in para 6.

16. The details of the charge for establishment are as follows:—

| | Rs. | Percentage of total. |
|---|---|---|
| Direction | 1,54,036 | 12·74 |
| Executive | 6,63,105 | 54·83 |
| Medical | 7,208 | 0·60 |
| Revenue, including collection fees | 3,83,893 | 31·74 |
| Navigation | 1,049 | 0·09 |
| | 12,09,291 | |

17. The principal works executed on Revenue account were— On the Western Jumna Canal, the completion of the embankment of the Hansi Canal and the general silt clearance of that branch; on the Bari Doab Canal, repairs and extensions of Dhanna works on the Ravi, Chakki torrent works at Dhangu, and berm cutting on the Main and Lahore Branches; on the Sirhind Canal the repair of the head-works at Rupar; on the Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals, the building of regulators to distributaries and the widening of the Dourana Langana Canal; on the Indus Canals, the diversion of the Chibri Canal.

| | Receipts. | Charges. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| Western Jumna . . | 44,207 | 7,860 |
| Sirhind . . . | 12,632 | 10,596 |

18. The navigation receipts and charges on the only two canals that are navigable were as marginally noted. There was a falling-off in the raft traffic on the Western Jumna Canal as compared with the previous year.

19. The Miscellaneous Receipts on the Western Jumna, Bari Doab and Sirhind Canals shown in the statement in para. 5, include Rs. 1,49,083 on account of water-power.

The Miscellaneous Receipts on the Lower Sutlej and Chenab and the Muzaffargarh Canals include the value of the "Chher" labour and the contributions from the Zar-i-Nagha funds. An explanation of these terms was given in para. 20 of the Review on the report for 1889-90. On the Lower Sutlej Canals the number of labourers called out was 647,981, of whom 522,283 were present, 26,625 were permitted to be absent, leaving 99,073 as actual absentees. The fines inflicted amounted to Rs. 49,537.

On the Muzaffargarh Canals the corresponding figures were— Called out, 489,474; present, 441,165; remitted, 12,207; absent, 36.102; fines, Rs. 19,054. The realizations on account of the Zar-i-Nagha fund, which are derived from the fines on absent chher labourers and other sources, amounted to Rs. 90,548 and Rs. 24,445, respectively; the expenditure from the same fund, to Rs. 93,281 and Rs. 23,930.

20. The net demand on account of water-rate during the year, including an unrealized demand at the commencement of the year of Rs. 70,107 (the difference between this and Rs. 62,215 shown in para. 21 of last year's Review is explained in Statement III C) and deducting remissions, was Rs. 48,05,832. Of this, Rs. 46,92,502 were realised, leaving Rs. 1,13,329 to be collected.

21. The report was received by the Government of India in good time, on 28th November. It is, as usual, admirably prepared, and furnishes an interesting and valuable record of steady development and improvement.

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ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Review and of the Report, and the Resolution by the Punjab Government, be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

Ordered also, that copies of the Review be forwarded to the Government of the Punjab for information and guidance, and that copies of this Review and of the Report and Resolution by the Punjab Government, be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department noted in the margin, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Public Works Department.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma and Coorg.
The Residents at Hyderabad and Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor General in Central India and Rajputana.

Ordered further, that this Review and the Resolution by the Local Government be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies of this Review and of the Report be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

F. J. HOME, *Colonel, R.E.*,
*Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

No. 4945 I., dated Lahore, the 21st November 1891.

RESOLUTION.—By the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies.

READ—

Revenue Report of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Punjab, for the year ending 31st March 1891.

RESOLUTION.—The outlay under Capital during and to the end of the year 1890-91 is shown in the following table :—

| Budget Head. | Canal. | Capital Outlay. During 1890-91. | Capital Outlay. To end of 1890-91. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | R | R |
| 35.—Protective Irrigation Works | I.—Swát River | 31,916 | 36,03,495 |
| 49.—Irrigation Works not charged to Revenue. | II.—Western Jumna | 71,964 | 1,11,92,828 |
| | IIA.—Sirsa Branch | 4,83,172 | 6,24,123 |
| | III.—Bári Doáb | 27,082 | 1,64,33,558 |
| | IV.—Sirhind | —2,75,886 | 2,32,87,392 |
| | V.—Chenáb | 19,19,315 | 57,03,153 |
| | VI —Lower Sohág and Pára | 21,144 | 6,91,557 |
| | VII.—Sidhnai | 94,676 | 9,35,755 |
| | XIII.—Jhelum | 260 | 9,642 |
| | Total | 23,41,727 | 5.88,78,008 |
| 43.—Minor Works and Navigation | VIII.—Upper Sutlej | 16,429 | 5,94,061 |
| | IX.—Lower Sutlej and Chenáb | ... | 1,10,102 |
| | X.—Indus | — 1,156 | 7,07,635 |
| | XI.—Shahpur | ... | 40,739 |
| | Mádhopur Workshops | ... | 4,24,148 |
| | Total | 15,273 | 18,76,685 |
| | Total Imperial | 23,88,916 | 6 43,58,188 |
| Contributions | IIA.— Sirsa Branch | 1,64,635 | 2,22,569 |
| | IV.—Sirhind | 5,10,366 | 1,38,01,934 |
| | Total Contributions | 6,75,001 | 1,40,24,503 |

Good progress was made on the Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal. The channel excavation was nearly completed for 47 miles and well advanced down to the 63rd mile. The masonry works were also well in hand, and equally good progress was made on the Distributaries. The Chenáb Weir Works were pushed on with great vigour during the year. The undersluices and regulator were, with the exception of arching, almost complete; the fishladder was completed, as was also a length of 1,150 feet of the weir, whilst the core walls had been completed for a distance of 1,550 feet, and fair progress had been made on the Feeder Line.

On the Chenáb Canal itself good progress was also made. A very detailed map of the whole tract was completed, and proposals were submitted for the extension of the Canal to enable the full power of the Head Works to be utilized. The Koranga and Fázil Shah (two of the canals subsidary to the Sidhani Canal) were completed and opened for irrigation, whilst the third (the Abdul Hakím) was nearly completed by the end of the year. The Construction Estimate of the Sirhind Canal was closed on the 31st March 1891, but work on the sanctioned extensions was in progress. On the Bári Doáb Canal no heavy works were in hand, but a scheme was under preparation to enable the Canal to carry an increased supply during the Kharíf.

On the Lower Sohág Canal the alternative head was nearly completed.

2. The revenue *assessed* during the last five years is shown for each Canal in the following table:—

| Budget item. | Canal. | Revenue Assessed. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1890-91. | 1889-90. | 1888-9. | 1887-88. | 1886-87. |
| | | R | R | R | R | R |
| 35 | Swát River . . . . | 2,25,508 | 2,30,372 | 2,74,775 | 1,87,020 | 68,342 |
| 49 | Western Jumna . . . | 15,47,543 | 14,71,597 | 11,44,888 | 11,02,415 | 11,91,931 |
| | Bári Doáb . . . . | 19,30,915 | 18,58,992 | 18,99,663 | 17,12,122 | 14,68,350 |
| | Sirhind . . . . | 19,89 415 | 15,99,432 | 13,77,243 | 10,41,209 | 5,29,340 |
| | Chenáb . . . . | 98,793 | 81,815 | 75,921 | 6,232 | ... |
| | Lower Sohág and Pára . . | 54,468 | 78,858 | 66,070 | 42,190 | 18,760 |
| | Sidhnai . . . . | 2,39,397 | 1,81,354 | 2,14,606 | 1,64,120 | 57,262 |
| | Total 49 . | 58,60,531 | 52,72,048 | 47,78,391 | 40,68,288 | 32,65,643 |
| | Total 35 and 49 . | 60,86,039 | 55,02,420 | 50,53,166 | 42,55,308 | 33,33,985 |
| 43 | Upper Sutlej . . . | 1,53,024 | 1,86,392 | 1,77,907 | 1,82,220 | 1,37,219 |
| | Lower Sutlej and Chenáb . | 5,98,739 | 5,63,237 | 5,84,396 | 6,10,897 | 6,11,558 |
| | Indus . . . . | 2,33,007 | 2,39,871 | 2,50,649 | 2,87,680 | 2,40,611 |
| | Shahpur . . . . | 48,502 | 43,148 | 42,559 | 34,994 | 27,917 |
| | Muzaffargarh . . . | 3,95,603 | 3,57,534 | 3,95,569 | 3,75,484 | 3,52,454 |
| | Total 43 . | 14,28,875 | 13,90,182 | 14,51,080 | 14,91,275 | 13,69,759 |
| | GRAND TOTAL . | 75,14,914 | 68,92,602 | 65,04,246 | 57,46,583 | 47,03,744 |

There is a slight falling off under item 35 (Swát River Canal) as compared with the previous year. The question of enhancing the existing rates, which are very low, is engaging attention, but, from the peculiar circumstances of the Canal, this matter requires very careful consideration. There is again a very substantial increase under item 49; it is mainly due to the Sirhind Canal, though the Bári Doáb, Sidhnai and Western Jumna Canals have all largely contributed to this result. There is a slight increase under item 43, which is mainly attributable to the good working of the Mooltan and Muzaffargarh Canals.

The Canal Revenue assessed during the year amounted to R75,14,914, or R6,22,312 in excess of last year, and R28,11,170 in excess of that assessed in 1886-87.

3. The following table shows the actual earnings of the Canals in operation for which interest accounts are maintained, and the returns on the Capital outlay for three years:—

| Budget item. | Canal. | Capital outlay to end of year. | Collections *less* Refunds. | Working Expenses. | Net Revenue. | Interest Charges | Percentage of net Revenue on Capital Outlay. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | 1890-91. | 1889-90. | 1888-89. |
| | | R | R | R | R | R | | | |
| 35 | Swát River . . | 36,03,495 | 2,50,482 | 1,09,092 | 1,41,390 | 1,38,416 | 3·92 | 4·18 | 3·79 |
| 49 | Western Jumna . | 1,11,92,828 | 16,20,511 | 5,86,853 | 10,33,658 | 4,23,814 | 9·23 | 5·99 | 4·03 |
| | Bári Doáb . . | 1,64,33,558 | 19,33,194 | 6,05,419 | 13,27,775 | 6,31,593 | 8·08 | 7·39 | 7·33 |
| | Sirhind . . . | 2,32,87,392 | 16,84,259 | 6,20 752 | 10,63,507 | 8,90,656 | 4·56 | 2·96 | 2·40 |
| | Chenáb . . | 57,03,153 | 97,848 | 93,023 | 4,825 | 1,84,170 | 0·08 | —0·67 | —1·39 |
| | Lower Sohág and Pára. | 6,91,557 | 63,909 | 80,124 | —16,215 | 26,238 | —2·34 | 3·00 | 0·31 |
| | Sidhnai. . . | 9,35,755 | 1,80,237 | 78,423 | 1,01,814 | 34,394 | 10·88 | 15·82 | 12·61 |
| | Total . | 5,82,44,243 | 55,79,958 | 20,64,594 | 35,15,364 | 90,865 | 6·04 | 4·79 | 4·07 |
| | Total 35 and 49 . | 6,18,47,738 | 58,30,440 | 21,73,686 | 36,56,754 | 23,29,281 | 5·91 | 4·76 | 4·05 |
| | Total 1889-90 . | 5,99,57,527 | 49,66,797 | 21,14,115 | 28,52,682 | 22,72,655 | 4·76 | ... | .. |

The Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal and the Jhelum Canal have been excluded from the above table as they are not yet in operation.

The Lower Sohág and Pára was the only Canal that failed to pay its working expenses; the Western Jumna, Bári Doáb and Sirhind all show large increases in percentage of net revenue on Capital outlay, whilst the percentage for the whole Province has risen from 4·76 last year to 5·91 in the year under review, and there is a balance of R13,27,473 after providing for interest charges, as against a balance of R5,80,027 last year and one of R1,64,313 the previous year.

4. The financial results up to the close of 1890-91 are exhibited below for all the Canals for which interest accounts are maintained:—

| Budget item. | Canal. | Total of | | Balance of | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Net Revenue. | Interest Charges. | Net Revenue. | Interest Charges. |
| | | R | R | R | R |
| 35 | Swát River . . . | 3,83,590 | 12,72,661 | ... | 8 89,071 |
| 49 | Western Jumna . | 3,81,62,221 | 82,03,029 | 2,99,59,192 | ... |
| | Sirsa Branch . . . | ... | 17,373 | ... | 17,373 |
| | Bári Doáb . . . | 1,84,15,312 | 1,71,28,631 | 12,86,681 | ... |
| | Sirhind . . . | 25,62,632 | 1,11,08,033 | ... | 85,45,401 |
| | Chenáb . . . | —1,24,430 | 6,46 839 | ... | 7,71,269 |
| | Lower Sohág and Pára . | 7,045 | 1,41,462 | ... | 1,34,417 |
| | Sidhnai . . . | 4,30,704 | 1,75,739 | 2,54,965 | ... |
| | Jhelum . . . | ... | 512 | ... | 512 |
| | Total 49 . | 5,94,53,484 | 3,74,21,618 | 2,20,31,866 | ... |
| | Total 1890-91 . . | 5,98,37,074 | 3,86,94,279 | 2,11,42,795 | ... |
| | Total 1889-90 . . | 5,61,80,320 | 3,63,49,977 | 1,98,30,343 | ... |
| | Total 1888-89 . . | ... | ... | 1,92,53,180 | ... |
| | Total 1887-88 . . | ... | ... | 1,90,88,867 | ... |

The balance of net revenue for the whole Province continues to increase very satisfactorily. At the end of March 1891 it amounted to R2,20,31,866 as against R2,11,42,795 at the end of the last financial year. The Sirsa Branch was not in operation, and the Chenáb Canal was still working as an Inundation Canal, the expenditure on the incomplete Head Works being still unproductive, so that a still greater and very marked improvement may be expected within the next few years.

5. The Working Expenses of the above-mentioned Canals for the past five years are given below:—

| Canal. | Working Expenses. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1890-91. | 1889-90. | 1888-89. | 1887-88. | 1886-87. |
| | R | R | R | R | R |
| Swát River . . . . . | 1,09,092 | 99,657 | 94,657 | 90,123 | 55,035 |
| Western Jumna . . . . . | 5,86,853 | 5,07,984 | 4,98,529 | 5,82,309 | 5,13,537 |
| Bári Doáb . . . . . | 6,05,419 | 6,08,856 | 6,01,007 | 5,28,999 | 5,87,976 |
| Sirhind . . . . . | 6,20,752 | 6,41,215 | 5,66,604 | 3,61,833 | 2,39,398 |
| Chenáb . . . . . | 93,023 | 1,02,515 | 81,841 | 59,941 | ... |
| Lower Sohág and Pára . . . | 80,124 | 62,860 | 54,254 | 37,034 | 13,008 |
| Sidhnai . . . . . | 78,423 | 91,028 | 76,095 | 41,009 | 14,364 |
| Total . | 21,73,686 | 21,14,115 | 19,72,987 | 17,01,248 | 14,23,318 |

The total for the year under review amounts to R21,73,686, or R59,571 more than in 1889-90. The increase is mainly due to abnormally heavy maintenance charges on the Swát River, Western Jumna and Lower Sohág and Pára Canals.

The figures under this head must, however, be expected to increase as the irrigated area extends.

6. The following table shows for the past five years the cost per acre irrigated of Working Expenses and Establishment :—

| Canal. | Cost per acre irrigated. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Working Expenses. | | | | | Establishment | | | | |
| | 1890-91. | 1889-90. | 1888 89. | 1887-88. | 1886-87. | 1890-91 | 1889-90. | 1888-89. | 1887-88. | 1886-87. |
| | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| Swát River . . | 1·23 | 1·0 | 0·88 | 0·93 | 0·74 | 0·53 | 0·62 | 0·48 | 0·47 | 0·25 |
| Western Jumna . | 1·51 | 1·21 | 1·68 | 2·45 | 1·62 | 0·59 | 0·56 | 0·80 | 1·09 | 0·81 |
| Bári Doáb . . | 1·13 | 1·16 | 1·16 | 1·12 | 1·45 | 0·56 | 0·54 | 0·50 | 0·51 | 0·59 |
| Sirhind . . | 1·03 | 1·31 | 1·19 | 0·92 | 1·11 | 0·42 | 0·55 | 0·46 | 0·30 | 0·29 |
| Chenáb . . | 1·77 | 2·00 | 1·72 | 5·52 | ... | 0·49 | 0·78 | 0·52 | 1·72 | ... |
| Lower Sohág and Pára . . . | 2·08 | 0·90 | 0·88 | 0·00 | 0·75 | 1·12 | 0·57 | 0·46 | 0·39 | 0·14 |
| Sidhnai . . . | 0·64 | 0·83 | 0·70 | 0·54 | 0·52 | 0·26 | 0·37 | 0·25 | 0·17 | 0·15 |

The cost of Working Expenses per acre irrigated on the Western Jumna Canal has again risen considerably; this is due to there having been heavy expenditure during the year not only on repairs, but also on extensions and improvements, whilst a smaller area was irrigated.

On the Lower Sohág the apparently large increase is mainly due to the fact that very large remissions were given before the submission of the demand statements, so that the rate has this year been struck on an abnormally small area.

7. The remaining Canals for which no interest accounts are maintained and which are classed as Minor Works (item 43) are all Inundation Canals, and their working is exhibited in the following table :—

| Budget item. | Canal. | Capital outlay to end of year. | Collections *less* Refunds. | Working Expenses. | Net Revenue. | Net Revenue of previous years. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | 1889-90. | 1888-89. | 1887-88. |
| | | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 43 | Upper Sutlej . . . | 5,94,061 | 1,47,842 | 1,17,456 | 30,386 | 56,374 | 62,822 | 2,152 |
| | Lower Sutlej and Chenáb . | 1,10,102 | 5,98,691 | 4,01,821 | 1,96,870 | 2,39,910 | 1,99,834 | 1,88,751 |
| | Indus . . . . | 7,07,635 | 2,27,453 | 3,03,320 | —75,867 | —4,103 | —0,928 | 26,529 |
| | Shahpur . . . . | 40,739 | 49,601 | 38,629 | 10,972 | 21,325 | 5,973 | 24,582 |
| | Total . | 14,52,537 | 10,23,587 | 8,61,226 | 1,62,361 | 3,13,506 | 2,61,701 | 1,88,056 |
| | Muzaffargarh . . . | ... | 3,95,602 | 2,01,582 | 1,94,020 | 1,84,426 | 1,88,841 | 1,81,951 |
| | Grand Total . | 14,52,537 | 14,19,189 | 10,62,808 | 3,56,381 | 4,97,932 | 4,50,542 | 3,70,907 |

With the exception of the Muzaffargarh Series, the net revenue has fallen off considerably on all the Inundation Canals, due (except in the case of Shahpur) to failure of supply owing to the rivers rising late and falling again very rapidly and at comparatively a very early date.

The loss on the Indus Canals amounted to R75,867, or 10·72 per cent. of the Capital invested.

Much of the expenditure incurred was for reclamation and other bunds; and it seems worthy of consideration whether the whole of such charges ought to be debited to the Canals as at present, and whether such expenditure ought not more properly to be, at least partly, met from an Agricultural grant, as was done in the case of the Muzaffargarh District on the opposite bank of the same river. If the whole of the expenditure ought to be debited, as before, to the Canals, it will probably be right at the approaching Land Revenue Settlement to provide that such expenditure shall be included in the account from which the half clearance rate is deduced.

In Shahpur the falling off shown in mainly attributable to an incorrect debit of the pay of the Engineer Officer deputed for the management of the Canals. The error referred to in para. 197 of the Chief Engineer's Report will be adjusted in the accounts for 1891-92.

8. The following table shows for the past five years the cost per acre irrigated of Working Expenses and Establishment on Inundation Canals:—

| Canal. | Cost per acre irrigated. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Working Expenses. | | | | | Establishment. | | | | |
| | 1890-91. | 1889-90. | 1888-89. | 1887-88. | 1886-87. | 1890-91. | 1889-90. | 1888-89. | 1887-88. | 1886-87 |
| | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| Upper Sutlej | 0·85 | 0·83 | 0·86 | 1·15 | 1 46 | 0·37 | 0·39 | 0·38 | 0·41 | 0·54 |
| Lower Sutlej and Chenáb | 1·16 | 0·86 | 1 09 | 1·41 | 1·20 | 0·23 | 0·20 | 0·29 | 0·34 | 0 27 |
| Indus | 1·38 | 1·13 | 1·27 | 1·64 | 1·39 | 0·39 | 0·39 | 0·42 | 0·44 | 0·44 |
| Shahpur | 1 81 | 1·19 | 1·60 | 0·99 | 0·83 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Muzaffargarh | 0·69 | 0·56 | 0·71 | 0·69 | 0·55 | 0 15 | 0·16 | 0·15 | 0·16 | 0·13 |

With the exception of the Shahpur Canals, the increase in the percentage is due to the falling off in the irrigated area. In Shahpur the increase in cost per acre is mainly due to the incorrect debit under the head of Establishment which has been referred to above.

9. The following statement shows the mileage of channels sanctioned and completed to end of 1890-91.

| | Canal. | Mileage of Channels. | | Mileage of Distributaries. | | Mileage available for Navigation. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Sanctioned. | Completed. | Sanctioned. | Completed. | |
| | | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. |
| Perennial. | Swát River | 22 | 22 | 140 | 140 | ... |
| | Western Jumna | 280 | 280 | 917 | 911 | 243 |
| | Sirsa Branch — British | 101 | ... | 368 | ... | |
| | Sirsa Branch — Native States | 37 | * | 160 | * | ... |
| | Bári Doáb | 362 | 362 | 1,048 | 1,048 | ... |
| | Sirhind — British | 319 | 319 | 2,521 | 2,445 | 143 |
| | Sirhind — Native States | 223 | 223 | 1,940 | 1,940 | 46 |
| | Chenáb | 125 | 91 | 529 | 283 | ... |
| Inundation. | Lower Sohág and Pára | 98 | 95 | 41 | 41 | ... |
| | Sidhnai | 68 | 58 | 146 | 146 | ... |
| | Upper Sutlej | 219 | 219 | 134 | 109 | ... |
| | Lower Sutlej and Chenáb | 751 | 751 | 19 | 19 | ... |
| | Indus | 713 | 713 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Shahpur | 108 | 108 | 27 | 27 | ... |
| | Muzaffargarh | 817 | 817 | 436 | 436 | ... |
| | Total — British | 3,983 | 3,835 | 6,326 | 5,605 | 386 |
| | Total — Native States | 260 | 223 | 2,100 | 1,940 | 46 |

* The Sirsa Branch is under construction.

The mileage of channels sanctioned on permanent Canals has increased during the year owing to an additional length of 20 miles on the Chenáb and 21 miles on the Sidhnai Subsidiary Canals having been now included in the statement. The lengths of the Inundation Canals are liable to vary from year to year according as lengths are washed away or new heads constructed. The length of Distributaries sanctioned and completed has largely increased during the year, the sanctioned length of these channels being now in excess of 6,300 miles in British territory.

10. The following table shows the area irrigated during the past five years on the Perennial and Inundation Canals:—

| Year. | Perennial. | | | Inundation. | | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Kharif. | Rabi. | Total. | Kharif. | Rabi. | Total. | Kharif. | Rabi. | Total. |
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| 1886-87 | 351,472 | 659,589 | 1,011,061 | 536,301 | 403,278 | 939,579 | 887,773 | 1,062,867 | 1,950,640 |
| 1887-88 | 543,030 | 655,907 | 1,198,937 | 578,216 | 472,928 | 1,051,144 | 1,121,246 | 1,128,835 | 2,250,081 |
| 1888-89 | 554,466 | 480,122 | 1,394,588 | 683,481 | 536,061 | 1 219,542 | 1,237,947 | 1,376,183 | 2,614,130 |
| 1889-90 | 544,978 | 1,017,883 | 1,562,861 | 704,514 | 529,797 | 1,234,311 | 1,249,492 | 1,547,680 | 2,797,172 |
| 1890-91 | 633,701 | 1,031,276 | 1,664,977 | 644,540 | 533,141 | 1,177,681 | 1,278,241 | 1,564,417 | 2,842,658 |

The total area irrigated (2,842,658 acres) is 45,486 acres in excess of that of last year, which in its turn was the largest recorded to that date in this Province. The Perennial Canals show a large increase throughout, whereas the

Inundation Canals fell off in both crops as compared with the arears of the last two years, which, however, were exceptionally large as compared with previous ones.

11. The following table shows the area of principal crops for the past five years :—

| CROPS. | 1890-91. | 1889-90. | 1888-89. | 1887-88. | 1886-87. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| Sugar-cane . . . | 77,207 | 54,236 | 71,561 | 83,691 | 59,104 |
| Rice . . . . . | 199 901 | 184,781 | 165,837 | 158,837 | 146,777 |
| Jowár . . . . | 160,232 | 169,085 | 171,939 | 189,839 | 151,525 |
| Maize . . . . | 102,891 | 101,031 | 122,392 | 80,876 | 36,961 |
| Wheat . . . . | 1,011,127 | 1,023,321 | 935,510 | 783,189 | 747,514 |
| Cotton . . . | 273,300 | 240,640 | 215,688 | 223,470 | 212,779 |

The principal changes in the areas of important crops are increases under cotton (32,660 acres), sugar-cane (22,971 acres), and rice (15,120 acres), and decreases under wheat (12,194 acres) and jowár (8,853 acres). The increase under cotton has been most marked on the Bári Doáb and Western Jumna Canals, but there has also been a substantial increase both on the Swát River and Chenáb Canals.

The increase in sugar-cane is due entirely to the Western Jumna Canal, whilst the increase under rice is attributable mainly to the Western Jumna and Chenáb Canals.

The decrease under jowár occurred on the Sirhind and Chenáb Canals, whilst that shown under wheat is wholly due to the Western Jumna Canal, where, however, the area was still large for that Canal. The total wheat area is still over a million acres and is second only to that of last year.

12. The value of the crops raised with canal water during the year is estimated at R8,81,57,770, as against a value of R8,14,02,861 last year, and a value of R7,51,97,720 in 1888-89.

The average value of the crops raised on the Perennial Canals during the year under review was R35·3 per acre, and the average water-rates assessed, (including owner's rates and water-advantage rates) was R3·2 per acre.

The increase in average value is due to the larger porportion of valuable crops (such as sugar-cane) irrigated during the year.

13. There were no remarkable floods during the year. The most marked feature of the supply being the sudden fall of all the rivers in the commencement of the fourth week of August, which most prejudicially affected the operations of all the Inundation Canals.

14. The rainfall was unusually heavy throughout the year over the greater portion of the Province. During the Kharíf, however, it fell late, whilst during the cold weather the rainfall was both heavy and continuous, thus enabling large areas of winter crops to be sown and matured without the aid of canal water.

15. The following table shows the duty, or area irrigated, per cubic foot of water entering the Canal on the Perennial Canals for the past five years :—

| CANALS. | AREA IRRIGATED PER CUBIC FOOT. | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1886-87. | | 1887-88. | | 1888-89. | | 1889-90. | | 1890-91. | |
| | Kharíf. | Rabi. | Kharíf. | Rabi. | Kharíf. | Rabi. | Kharíf. | Rabi. | Kharíf. | Rabi. |
| Swát River | 62 | ... | 84 | .. | 61 | ... | 51 | ... | 55 | ... |
| | ... | 183 | ... | 145 | ... | 158 | ... | 126 | ... | 120 |
| Western Jumna | 66 | ... | 92 | ... | 73 | ... | 78 | ... | 87 | ... |
| | ... | 110 | ... | 32 | ... | 70 | ... | 101 | ... | 83 |
| Bári Doáb | 69 | ... | 61 | ... | 62 | ... | 58 | ... | 61 | ... |
| | ... | 123 | ... | 123 | ... | 139 | ... | 169 | ... | 132 |
| Sirhind | 46 | ... | 57 | ... | 61 | ... | 43 | ... | 58 | ... |
| | ... | 88 | ... | 107 | ... | 119 | ... | 137 | ... | 152 |
| Chenáb | ... | ... | 32 | ... | 71 | ... | 112 | ... | 85 | ... |
| | ... | ... | ... | 55 | ... | 83 | ... | 42 | ... | 75 |

There has been a slight improvement in the Kharíf duty as compared with last year on all the Canals except the Chenáb, where, however, it is still very large. On the other hand, the duties in the Rabi have decreased on the Swát River, Western Jumna and Bári Doáb, owing to the abundant rainfall which obviated the necessity for carefully husbanding every drop of water, whilst it has increased on the Sirhind Canal, owing doubtless to the fact that there was comparatively less winter rain in this tract.

16. The Miscellaneous Receipts show a slight decrease as compared with the figures for the last two years. This appears to be mainly due to the falling off of navigation receipts on the Western Jumna Canal, but partly also to a decrease under the head of "Water-power on the Sirhind Canal," the receipts from which, however, are still in excess of all previous years except the last, when they were unusually high—

| Year. | Amount. |
|---|---|
| | R |
| 1886-87 | 2,28,470 |
| 1887-88 | 3,13,700 |
| 1888-89 | 3,47,921 |
| 1889-90 | 3,49,273 |
| 1890-91 | 3,35,040 |

17. The navigation receipts and charges for the last five years are exhibited in the following statement :—

| Year. | Western Jumna. | | | Sirhind. | | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Receipts. | Charges. | Profit or Loss. | Receipts. | Charges. | Profit or Loss. | Receipts. | Charges. | Profit or Loss. |
| | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 1886-87 | 19,473 | 5,216 | +14,257 | 8,789 | 21,803 | —13,014 | 28,262 | 27,019 | + 1,243 |
| 1887-88 | 39,474 | 9,101 | +30,373 | 12,105 | 18,083 | — 6,698 | 51,579 | 27,904 | +23,675 |
| 1888-89 | 44,658 | 7,405 | +37,253 | 11,288 | 13,894 | — 2,606 | 55,946 | 21,299 | +34,647 |
| 1889-90 | 63,672 | 7,414 | +56,258 | 13,684 | 10,895 | + 2,789 | 77,356 | 18,309 | +29,047 |
| 1890-91 | 44,207 | 7,860 | +36,347 | 12,632 | 10,596 | + 2,036 | 56,839 | 18,456 | +38,383 |

These receipts are considerably below those of last year, and are very little in excess of those of 1888-89. There appears to be little probability of any substantial improvement under this head.

18. The working of the Native States Branches of the Sirhind Canal has, as usual, been reviewed by the Chief Engineer in his report on that Canal. The area irrigated during the year has been 216,583 acres, being an increase of 64,148 acres over the area of last year. Although there has thus been a marked improvement in the working, these Branches only irrigated 64 per cent. of the area which they would have watered had they worked up to the standard obtained on the British Branches.

In the *Patiála* State the revenue realized has for the first time covered the working expenses, leaving a profit of R1,48,600, which is equivalent to a return of 1·30 per cent. on the Capital invested.

In the *Nábha* State there has been a most marked improvement, and the Canal, which has hitherto worked at a loss, has this year given a profit of R34,599, equivalent to a return of 2·78 per cent. on the Capital invested by the State.

In the *Jínd* State the working of the Canal has also considerably improved, there being a profit of R21,848 as against R2,064 last year.

The working expenses in Patiála are practically the same as last year, whilst in Nábha and Jínd there have been substantial reductions.

The following table shows the areas irrigated by each State for the last five years :—

| YEAR. | AREAS IRRIGATED FROM THE NATIVE STATES BRANCHES. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | PATIÁLA. | | | NÁBHA. | | | JÍND. | | | TOTAL. | | |
| | Kharif. | Rabi. | Total. | Kharif. | Rabi | Total. | Kharif | Rabi. | Total. | Kharif. | Rabi. | Total. |
| | Acres | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres | Acres | Acres. | Acres | Acres. |
| 1886-87 . . | 5,651 | 42,269 | 47,920 | 704 | 5,895 | 6,599 | 1,892 | 7,396 | 9,288 | 8,247 | 55,560 | 63,807 |
| 1887-88 . . | 27,032 | 50,949 | 77,981 | 3,828 | 5,105 | 8,933 | 3,756 | 5,871 | 9,627 | 34,616 | 61,925 | 96,541 |
| 1888-89 . . | 39,440 | 82,461 | 121,901 | 2,880 | 5,107 | 7,987 | 5,447 | 4,899 | 10,346 | 47,767 | 92,467 | 140,234 |
| 1889-90 . . | 25,661 | 106,180 | 131,841 | 1,951 | 8,050 | 10,001 | 1,740 | 8,853 | 10,593 | 29,352 | 123,083 | 152,435 |
| 1890-91 . . | 43,311 | 141,234 | 184,545 | 4,627 | 14,017 | 18,644 | 3,173 | 10,221 | 13,394 | 51,111 | 165,472 | 216,583 |

The value of the crops irrigated by the Native States Branches during the year is estimated at R64,73,370 as against R40,22,666 in 1889-90.

19. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to be able to cordially congratulate Colonel Ottley and the Officers of the Irrigation Branch on the general results for 1890-91, which seem to him to be again highly satisfactory. The revenue assessed was more than six lakhs in excess of the figures for the previous year, which were themselves considerably higher than any previously recorded. At the same time there was a general decrease noticeable in objections to assessments.

The percentage of net revenue on Capital outlay has risen to the handsome figure of 5·91, though remissions were liberally given where required.

In spite of the early closing of the Inundation Canals, which led to a considerable diminution of the area of their irrigation, the total area irrigated by all canals increased, and the increase was very large in the case of the Perennial Canals, though the autumn and winter rainfalls were heavy. With the increase in area the average water-rate increased showing improvement also in class of crops.

The estimated value of crops raised rose by sixty-seven lakhs and reached the enormous figure of eight hundred and eighty-one lakhs.

The good work done by Mr. Higham, Superintendending Engineer, and his staff seem to Sir James Lyall to deserve special recognition with reference to the very good progress made in the construction of the new Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal, and in the clearing out of drainage channels in the Delhi Division, a most important sanitary work; also with reference to the improved working and earnings of the Sirhind and Western Jumna Canals. The interest charges on the Sirhind Canal were for the first time covered by the net earnings and a surplus secured.

Sir James Lyall also concurs with Colonel Ottley in considering that Mr. MacLean deserves special credit for the great progress made on the Head Works of the Chenáb Canal, and that the very good work done by Mr. Benton, in renewals of the Head Works and emergent repairs of the Bári Doáb Canal, calls for recognition.

The Canals of the Province are already yielding a handsome profit, and it seems certain that the rate of profit will largely and steadily increase in the next few years. In addition to the profit to the revenues of the State, there are other economical and political advantages to be derived from Canal extension in the Punjab. Sir James Lyall hopes that this will be recognized, and that it will be held to be a good reason for special treatment of the Province in the matter of liberal supply of funds for Irrigation projects.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor.

J. W. OTTLEY, LIEUT.-COL., R.E.,
*Joint Secy. to Government, Punjab,*
*P. W. D. Irrigation Branch.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

## (STATISTICS.)

### IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

*Statement showing in Maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, Bombay Town, and Karachi during the month of October, 1891.*

| Articles, and whither imported. | Whence exported. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Madras. | Bombay. | Sindh. | Bengal. | N.-W. P. and Oudh. | Punjab. | Central Provinces. | Berar. | Assam. | Rajputana and Central India | Nizam's Territory. | Mysore. | Total. |
| | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. |
| **Cotton, raw—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calcutta | ... | ... | ... | 1,792 | 19,828 | 259 | 745 | ... | 59 | ... | ... | ... | 22,683 |
| Bombay Town | 475 | 37,265 | ... | ... | 1,327 | ... | 1,095 | 2,668 | ... | 7,540 | 178 | 12 | 50,560 |
| Karachi | ... | ... | 9,224 | ... | ... | 396 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,620 |
| Total | 475 | 37,265 | 9,224 | 1,792 | 21,155 | 655 | 1,840 | 2,668 | 59 | 7,540 | 178 | 12 | 82,863 |
| **Wheat—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calcutta | ... | ... | ... | 2,07,941 | 2,05,652 | 12,008 | ... | ... | ... | 660 | ... | ... | 4,26,261 |
| Bombay Town | ... | 1,81,511 | ... | ... | 4,59,178 | 2,91,814 | 3,17,520 | 99,083 | ... | 39,609 | ... | ... | 13,88,715 |
| Karachi | ... | ... | 3,81,245 | ... | ... | 14,17,547 | ... | ... | — | ... | ... | ... | 17,98,792 |
| Total | ... | 1,81,511 | 3,81,245 | 2.07.941 | 6,64,830 | 17,21,369 | 3,17,520 | 99,083 | ... | 40,269 | ... | ... | 36,13,768 |
| **Linseed—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calcutta | ... | 3 | ... | 4,35,433 | 1,98,585 | — | 15,271 | ... | ... | 18,841 | ... | ... | 6,68,133 |
| Bombay Town | ... | 54,862 | ... | ... | 5,834 | 542 | 44,972 | 36,349 | ... | 13,496 | 6,095 | ... | 1,62,150 |
| Karachi | ... | — | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | ... | 54,865 | ... | 4,35,433 | 2,04,419 | 542 | 60,243 | 36,349 | ... | 32,337 | 6,095 | ... | 8,30,283 |
| **Indigo—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calcutta | ... | ... | ... | 152 | 403 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 555 |
| Bombay Town | 178 | 275 | ... | ... | 8 | 7 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 470 |
| Karachi | .. | ... | 417 | ... | ... | 1,948 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,365 |
| Total | 178 | 275 | 417 | 152 | 411 | 1,955 | 2 | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | 3,390 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 653 | 2,73,916 | 3,90,886 | 6,45,318 | 8,90,815 | 17,24,521 | 3,79,605 | 1,38,100 | 59 | 80,146 | 6,273 | 12 | 45,30.304 |

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPT.,
*Calcutta, the 6th January, 1892.*

E. C. BUCK,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

## CONSUMPTION OF OPIUM IN INDIA.

*No. 99, dated 8th January 1892.*

ORDERED, that the papers mentioned in the following list, relating to consumption of opium in India, be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

J. F. FINLAY,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

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No. 68 (Revenue), dated 28th August 1890.

From—The Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

I forward, for the information of Your Excellency's Government, a copy of a memorial presented to me on the 30th July by an influential deputation on the subject of the consumption of opium and other drugs in India.

2. I informed the deputation that their memorial would be forwarded for the consideration of your Government, and I remarked that the number and character of the names appended to the memorial added weight to their representations. At the same time I said that the Government of India were, like myself, fully alive to the evil attendant upon the unrestrained consumption of opium and other intoxicating drugs.

3. I shall be glad to receive at your convenience any observations you may see fit to offer respecting this memorial.

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Dated 30th July 1890.

To the Right Honourable VISCOUNT CROSS, G.C.B., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India.

The humble memorial of the SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE OPIUM TRADE.

MY LORD,—On behalf of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, we desire to present to Your Lordship the following considerations with regard to the consumption of opium and other drugs in British India.

2. During the last two years the Society has received from different quarters information tending to show that in various parts of India the habit of opium-smoking is on the increase, and in particular that houses licensed by Government in many of the towns of India for smoking opium and its products on the premises were causes of great demoralisation We have also received information of a similar character with regard to other narcotic drugs, of the sale of which the Indian Government has a monopoly under the Abkari Act.

The information thus received by the Society is derived mainly from papers which have from time to time been reprinted in its quarterly organ, the *Friend of China*, and a reference to which will be found in the appendix to this memorial.

3. Recently the Society has obtained through a return furnished by Sir John Gorst to Mr. Mark J. Stewart, M.P., information as to the number of shops for the last tenyears in several provinces of India.

The numbers are as follows:—

*Number of licensed shops for opium, ganja, and kindred drugs in each province for the past ten years, so far as the reports show.*

| YEARS. | Madras. | Bombay. | BENGAL. | | | NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH. | | PUNJAB. | | BURMA. | | CENTRAL PROVINCES. | | ASSAM. | | Berar.§ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Opium. | Ganja. | Hemp, &c. | Opium. | Ganja, hemp, &c. | Opium. | Ganja, hemp, &c. | Opium. | Ganja, hemp, &c. | Opium. | Ganja, hemp, &c. | Opium. | Ganja, hemp, &c. | |
| 1879-80 | ... | ... | 3,295 | 3,210 | 372 | 792 | 2,964 | 1,164 | 986 | 67 | None | Figures not obtainable | | 1,463 | 267 | 532 |
| 1880-81 | ... | ... | 3,308 | 3,411 | 426 | 874 | 2,878 | 1,476 | 945 | 67 | ,, | 1,856 | 1,288 | 1,463 | 267 | 550 |
| 1881-82 | ... | ... | 2,893 | 3,488 | 415 | 992 | 4,284 | 1,468 | 945 | 28 | ,, | 1,733 | 1,014 | 1,404 | 286 | 555 |
| 1882-83 | ... | ... | 2,849 | 3,271 | 379 | 1,024 | 4,300 | 1,481 | 959 | 17 | ,, | 1,481 | 959 | 1,373 | 294 | 579 |
| 1883-84 | ... | ... | 2,843 | 3,298 | 372 | 1,078 | 4,799 | 1,515 | 980 | 18 | ,, | 1,515 | 980 | 1,373 | 294 | 586 |
| 1884-85 | ... | ... | 2,742 | 3,196 | 358 | 1,103 | 4,897 | 1,453 | 984 | 18 | ,, | 1,453 | 984 | 1,343 | 319 | 585 |
| 1885-86 | ... | ... | 2,626 | 3,033 | 349 | 1,056 | 4,785 | 1,418 | 989 | 17 | ,, | 1,236 | 975 | 1,329 | 314 | 594 |
| 1886-87 | ... | ... | 2,545 | 3,064 | 351 | 905 | 3,757 | 1,439 | 1,107 | 17 | ,, | 1,237 | 1,045 | 1,295 | 317 | 601 |
| 1887-88 | 1,157 | 1,295* | 2,381 | 2,949 | 330 | 1,086 | 3,857 | 1,717 | †1,783 | 16 | ,, | 1,229 | 1,070 | 1,116 | 327 | 603 |
| 1888-89 | 1,172 | ... | 2,367 | 2,926 | 338 | 1,084 | 3,878 | 1,849 | 1,790 | 30‡ | ,, | 1,295 | 1,121 | 1,030 | 328 | 604 |

*Madras and Bombay.*—The excise reports for years before 1887-88 do not give the number of licensed shops for opium and ganja; so only two years' figures can be given. For Bombay, too, the earliest report giving these particulars is that for 1887-88. The report for the following year has not yet come. So for Bombay only one year's figures can be given. In both Madras and Bombay shop licenses for opium and drugs are shown together.

* This figure differs from that previously given—namely, 651—because the smaller figure was for Bombay alone, and did not include Sind.

† These figures differ from those previously given. The present figures include the opium shops licensed to sell other drugs. The previous figures—397 and 722—showed only the shops separately licensed for sale of ganja, bhang, &c.

‡ In this year the 14 shops in Upper Burma were reckoned for the first time.

§ In Berar the shops for the different drugs are not distinguished.

4. With regard to the general question of the abkari revenue from drugs, the Society is well aware that the avowed policy of the Indian Government, as repeatedly expressed in the reports on the "Progress and Condition of India," is "to obtain a maximum of duty with a minimum of consumption." To quote the language employed in the Report for 1882-83, which contained a review for the preceding ten years: "The rates of duty are raised from time to time to the highest point that will not encourage illicit manufacture or illicit importation." That Report states that "in the case of opium and ganja, the most deleterious drugs in popular use, the consumption is being steadily reduced by successive augmentations in the rate of duty." Whilst we are by no means able to accept this principle as satisfactory, yet even if we could so accept it, we should still feel it our duty to call attention to the need of greater stringency, especially in some of the provinces of India, in order to carry it out loyally. We would call attention to the inevitable danger under such a rule lest the effort to reduce consumption be subordinated to the consideration of "maximum revenue;" and we would urge the importance of clear instructions being given on this point to the local officials since there is ground to fear that they have in some instances looked upon the revenue as the first consideration, and the limitation of consumption as quite secondary.

5. With regard to Bengal, the Central Provinces, and Assam, the Society notice with pleasure that the number of licenses for the sale of opium and other narcotics has been largely reduced during the ten years covered by the table given above. In the Central Provinces, however, we observe that the year 1888-89 shows an increase, as compared with the three previous years, of the number of licenses for the sale of opium; and, with regard to ganja and other drugs, that there has been a steady growth in the number of licenses from 1882-83, when the licenses numbered 959, to 1888-89, when the licenses were 1,121. We suggest the desirability of calling the attention of the Chief Commissioner to this increase, and of enquiring whether it would not be possible further to restrict the number of licenses.

6. The Society is also very glad to learn from the Report for 1888-89, as from similar statements in earlier Reports, that in Assam the measures taken by the Government of that Province in limiting the number of licenses and raising the price of the drug have greatly affected for the better the habit of consuming opium, specially in the valley of the Brahmaputra. We observe that the Chief Commissioner's resolution on the Report for 1888-89 suggests "that the time has come to raise the question whether the price at the Treasury, which has been for some years at its present figure, might not now be raised." We hope that effect will promptly be given to this suggestion, and the number of licenses be further reduced at the same time. We regret to note that in Assam the number of licenses for other narcotic drugs has been steadily rising during the ten years from 267 in 1879-80 to 328 in 1888-89.

7. The remaining provinces of India do not present similarly encouraging features. In the North-West Provinces and Oudh the number of licenses for opium has increased from 792 to 1,084, about 36 per cent. in the ten years whilst the licenses for other drugs have risen from 2,964 in 1879-80 to 3,878 in 1888-89 We regard this increase as a very serious matter, and trust that the attention of the Commissioner will be called to the subject. We are glad to see that in 1886-87 the whole of the chandu shops were closed, and that the Provincial Government was then promoting tea shops as a counter-attraction. We are gratified to learn that the peremptory closing of all the opium dens in Lahore was ordered to take effect from the 1st of April last. We trust that the same measure may be extended to other parts of these Provinces. The subject of providing substitutes for these demoralising practices has not been mentioned again in the reports on the "Progress and Condition of India," but we hope that it has not been lost sight of; and we would suggest that similar counter-attractions might be suitably encouraged by the Governments of other Provinces. It is well known that in this country the increased supply of attractive and comfortable coffee and cocoa shops and temperance restaurants has had a powerful influence in diminishing intemperance.

8. In the Punjab the increase of opium licenses is still more startling, there being 685, or 63 per cent., more in 1888-89 than in 1879-80. There can, we feel assured, be no adequate justification for such an increase. Recent information is to the effect that the opium dens in Lucknow were to be closed, with the exception of three; we rejoice at the closing of so many, but cannot admit the necessity for any exception.

9 In Berar the increase in licenses for all drugs is 72 or 12 per cent. We have not been furnished with returns for Coorg and Ajmere; but in the latter Province the "Progress and Condition" Report for 1887-88 shows an increase of licenses from spirits and drugs from 205 to 210, and in both Provinces the revenue from opium appears to have steadily increased.

10. The facts as to Lower Burma have frequently been brought by the Society before Your Lordship's predecessors. We venture here to refer to the memorial presented to Lord Kimberley on the 4th March 1886, in which, whilst expressing our approval of the reduction of licenses in 1881 and following years from 68 to 18 shops, we urged that the remaining licenses should also be withdrawn. We would here repeat the arguments which were put before Your Lordship's predecessor, and, whilst we are glad that two more shops have since then been closed, we cannot regard this as by any means a satisfactory rate of progress in the diminution of temptations and vice.

This partial success in checking the spread of an evil which, in Sir C. U. Aitchison's words, "affects the very life of this young and otherwise prosperous province," should inspire the Indian Government to proceed farther in the same direction, having as their goal the entire suppression of the trade. In support of this view, we quote the report of Mr. Hodgkinson, Commissioner of the Irrawaddy District :—*

Opium, drink, and gambling are the three curses of the country, and to cope with these evils the present machinery is utterly inadequate.

The terrible growth of opium eating and smoking, and the evil effects which have made themselves felt wherever the drug permeates, have been dwelt upon again and again, yet nothing has been done which really tends to check the evil, except in the Kyaukphyu District of the Arakan Division, where opium shops have been entirely abolished with the most beneficial result. In this division, it is true, the number of shops has been greatly reduced, and the selling price of the drug somewhat raised; but the only effect of the change has been an enormous increase in smuggling and law breaking (which the high value and small bulk of the drug make it most difficult to effectually check) in order to disseminate opium throughout the country without reducing the consumption in the very least. A large revenue is secured to the Government by the present system, but it is secured by sapping the very heart's blood of the people, the better classes of whom most bitterly reproach us, and in my opinion very justly, for our apathy and misgovernment in this matter.

We also refer Your Lordship to the important report by the Burmese Excise Commissioner, Mr. Copleston, who evidently is of opinion that total prohibition would be practicable, except at the sea-ports and that the only real objection to this course is the consequent loss of revenue. Mr. Copleston says :—†

The real question seems to be, first, whether it is to be accepted as an admitted fact—and there can be no doubt that a vast majority of officers do consider it to be so—that opium-eating and smoking are most injurious to the well-being both of individuals and of society in British Burma; and, secondly, whether the evil is to be stopped at all hazards, and regardless of the loss of revenue which must be incurred.

And again:—

The chief practical objection to the present system is that it is framed on the belief that opium is bad for the Burmese, and yet it does not go far enough, and falls far short of its intended efficiency. If opium is still believed to be a serious evil, and likely to cause deterioration—physical, mental, and moral—of the Burman, and if the revenue difficulty can be got over, then I would say let us have shops at the sea-ports, and penalise its possession outside these towns.

A most important argument in favour of total prohibition is that it, and it alone, will satisfy the moral convictions of the people of Burma. Commissioner Aitchison reported :—

Native opinion is unanimous in favour of stopping the supply altogether, and no measure we could adopt would be so popular with all the respectable and law-abiding class of the population.

More than once natives of Burma have petitioned for the total prohibition, and they have even gone so far as to suggest to Government to impose an extra land-tax in order to make up the deficit which would be occasioned by the loss of the opium revenue. We would respectfully submit to Your Lordship that it is the duty as well as the wisdom of the British rulers of India not to attempt to govern the vast realm committed to their charge altogether in accordance with the ideas and practices prevalent in Great Britain, but to give patient attention and generous consideration to the reasonable wishes, and especially to the higher moral sentiments of the people of India. In the particular case before us, if it can be proved—and it seems to us to be abundantly established on the testimony of British officials—that the Burmese are all but unanimous in desiring total prohibition of a noxious drug, then no considerations of revenue should be allowed to delay compliance with their so reasonable demand

11. To the foregoing arguments we have one more to add. It is stated in one of the appendices to the Despatch on Abkari Administration from the Government of India, addressed to Your Lordship in 1887, that "licenses were issued for the sale of ganja" in Lower Burma "up to the year 1872, since which the cultivation, sale, or possession of that drug has been absolutely prohibited." What reason can there be, except that of the revenue involved, why the same policy should not be adopted with regard to opium?

12. With regard to Upper Burma, the Society urged in the memorial just referred to that no licenses for opium should be granted. Here again we cannot do better than repeat the arguments presented in 1886:—

Granted, for the sake of argument, that the entire extirpation of the habit is beyond the powers of Government--although it is no compliment to the integrity and ability of British officials to place them in this respect on a level with the agents of a sovereign like Theebaw—even so, we submit that the legalisation of opium consumption would be a fatal mistake. The legal prohibition of the vice which has existed for generations in Burma, Siam, and China, and which has been encouraged and supported by the British Government in Corea and Japan, cannot owe its origin to the mere caprice of arbitrary monarchs, who might rather be expected to catch at so fair an opportunity of obtaining money from their subjects, but must be due to their perception of what the moral and religious sense of their people requires of them. The Oriental populations do not think it right and wise that each individual should be left to his own individual responsibility, with an opium-shop within sight, which he is free to enter or avoid at his pleasure. Knowing their own weakness, and in their anxiety for their children, they crave of their rulers that these pitfalls shall not be suffered in their midst. Even though no Asiatic Government—perhaps not all the vigour and honesty of British rule—can ever entirely prevent the illicit sale and consumption of the drug, still we believe that the imperfect operation of a prohibitory law is far less harmful than would be the introduction of licensed sale. In the first place it must be remembered that the regulated Government sale by no means avails to exclude illegal traffic, as is evident from the case of Lower Burma.

* Excise Report, 1883-84. | † Excise Report, 1884-85.

But the main objections to the licensing system are two—the greater facility for the spread of the vice and the injurious influence of Government patronage. While the sale and consumption are illegal, they must, under a Government of any vigour, necessarily hide away in the dark. The consequence is that it will be chiefly persons of low moral character—profligates, gamblers, and criminals—who will resort to these secret haunts of a forbidden indulgence. This state of things naturally tends to confine the indulgence chiefly to these classes, and to warn off all others. But if the Government throws the shield of its protection over the haunts of vice by licensing and deriving revenue from them, on the one hand the legality and publicity of the opium shops makes it easier for the more respectable classes to enter them, and on the other the Government loses in reputation in the eyes of the people. A further and weighty argument is to be found in the teaching of experience that the licensing of opium consumption opens the door to smuggling and illegal consumption. So long as the sale is licensed, it is not always easy to tell whether opium found on the person or in the dwelling of a Burman be part of what has been legally introduced. If altogether prohibited it would be contraband wherever found. In this way prohibition is much easier than regulation.

13. We regret that this view has not commended itself to the Government of India, and that 14 licensed shops for the sale of opium have been opened in the province, though an attempt was made to restrict the sale to the Chinese and Shan population. The following communication, taken from *Regions Beyond*, a missionary publication, for May last, shows how completely our predictions have been verified. We venture again to press the necessity of complete prohibition as the only effective mode of protecting the population of this recently-acquired Province from the evil habit which has wrought such havoc in Lower Burma:—

It is with bitter shame for our country and its character abroad that we read such words as the following, received lately from Mr. Stevens, of the China Inland Mission, who is stationed in Bhamo, Upper Burma, which has recently become part of our great Eastern Empire. He says:—

The English Government at first published a proclamation (of which I prepared the official Chinese translation) to the effect that the Queen-Empress would never derive a revenue from the sale and use of opium in Upper Burma. In a very few months after that explicit declaration preparations were made for licensing opium dens, and deriving a revenue from it in every possible way. Licenses to buy and sell wholesale, taxes upon the drug, licenses of opium monopolies, &c., all go now to increase the revenue, and opium-smoking goes on as before, the only advantage gained being that by taxation the price of the drug is raised; hence poor men who cannot earn enough to keep themselves supplied with it will either go back to China, or take to thieving to compass this end. Property is less secure from "sneak-thieves" than it was in the Burma days.

14. With regard to the provinces of Bombay and Madras, the figures supplied do not enable us to judge of the increase of licenses; but the revenue returns show that in Bombay the duty on opium consumed in the Province, which amounted to Rx. 59,497 in 1879-80, had risen to Rx. 121,518 in 1888-89, having more than doubled in a period of nine years. We do not find any mention of an increase of price to account for this rapid growth of the revenue, and we fear it points to a great increase in the facilities for opium-eating and opium-smoking. Your Lordship will observe that much of the evidence that has reached us as to the demoralising effects of the opium-dens relates specifically to the city of Bombay, and it is under a grave sense of responsibility for the welfare of our fellow-subjects in that important city, and in the Province of which it is the centre, that we implore Your Lordship at once to take steps to stay the spread of the plague amongst them.

15. In Madras, the return of opium licenses shows a comparatively small increase of shops from 1887-88 to 1888-89, but it gives us no information as to how far this is part of a steady process. The revenue returns, however, tell us that there has been an even greater proportionate increase in the amount derived from internal consumption of opium than in Bombay, the figure for 1879-80 being Rx. 25,383 against Rx. 60,858 in 1888-89. The evidence of Sir T. Pycroft and Mr. E. D. Harrison before the House of Commons Committee of 1871 was to the effect that there was practically no consumption of opium in the Province (Evidence 1871, Qq. 3238-39 and 3961-63; 1872, Qq. 3955-56). Since that time, however, measures appear to have been taken to spread the habit of opium-smoking. Thus in the "Progress and Condition" Report for 1884-85, we are told that "the licenses conveying the monopoly to particular dealers have generally been put up to auction, but in some of the hill tracts they have been disposed of free of charge." The only excuse for this would appear to be that hinted at in the Report for 1887-88, which states that "in the feverish hill tracts of the northern divisions (of Madras) the people obtain opium at a lower price than elsewhere." We would earnestly deprecate so cruel a kindness as that of teaching the people to rely on opium as a febrifuge. Without denying that it is capable of being used for this purpose, we are confident that the highest medical authorities will confirm us in stating that much more effective and less dangerous febrifuges may be found, and that in very many cases reliance on opium proves the remedy to be far worse than the disease.

16. In conclusion, we desire to impress upon Your Lordship the serious danger lest the opium habit, which has proved so fatal already in the Chinese Empire and in the Dutch Colonies of Java and Sumatra, should in like manner spread throughout Her Majesty's dominions in India. That it is specially fascinating, and therefore specially dangerous to Eastern populations, is shown by the above-named instances, whilst the practicability of entire prohibition has been proved by the examples of Japan, of Corea, of certain limited districts in Java, and, we believe, of the Philippine Islands.

17. That opium, when used under proper medical advice, may be, and often is, a most valuable drug we readily admit; but it is surely within the power of the British

Government of India to devise and carry out proper provisions for its sale only for these purposes, analogous in their purpose, though necessarily different in machinery, to those contained in the Pharmacy Act, 1868, under which the retail sale of opium is regulated in this country.

18. Especially do we entreat that steps be at once taken throughout British India to close the opium dens or shops for the retail sale of opium to be consumed on the premises, which we cannot but regard as a disgrace to the British Government of India. If such establishments must exist, better far that they should be illicit, liable to be suppressed by the police, and driven to hide themselves in holes and corners, than that they should flaunt themselves in open day, parading the license of the Queen-Empress, and carrying the sanction of the Supreme Government of India.

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## APPENDIX.

*Recent testimonies as to the spread of the opium habit in British India.*

| Writer. | Place referred to. | Reference to *Friend of China.* |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. W. S. Caine | Lucknow | Vol. XI, April 1889, page 31. |
| Mr. Maurice Gregory | Allahabad | " October 1889, page 105. |
| Dr. Morrison | Rampore Bauleah, Bengal | " January 1890, page 146. |
| Mr. M. Gregory | Bombay | " " " page 150. |
| Salvation Army Officer | Poona | " " " page 179. |
| Mr. A. S. Dyer | Bombay | " " " page 180. |
| Mr. F. Sessions | Bombay and Calcutta | " April " page 202. |
| Revd. Canon Wilberforce and Mr. F. Sessions | (Speeches) | " July 1890, pages 259, 265. |
| Revd. Canon Wilberforce | (General) | " India's Opium Revenue, page 31. |

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Dated 13th June 1890.

From—A. PEASE, Esq., Chairman of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade,
To—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India.

I beg to enclose copies of the resolutions passed at the Annual Meeting of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade held at Exeter Hall on the 3rd instant, and venture to ask for them Your Lordship's favourable consideration.

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At the Public Annual Meeting of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade held at Exeter Hall on Tuesday, 3rd June, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Proposed by the Revd. Canon Wilberforce, M.A.;
Seconded by Mr. Frederick Sessions,—

That, in the opinion of this meeting, the alarming spread of the opium *vice* in the Queen's Indian dominions is an established fact, which calls for the immediate and serious attention of Parliament and of Her Majesty's Government, and that the Government of India should be directed to use the absolute discretion conferred on it by the Indian Opium Act of 1878 by closing the licensed opium dens throughout India, and by the adoption of measures having for their object to limit the sale of opium to that which is necessary for medical use in accordance with the spirit and intention of the Pharmacy Act in force in this country. That copies of this resolution be sent to the Prime Minister, the Secretary and Under-Secretary of State for India, and Her Majesty's Governor General of India.

ARTHUR PEASE,
*Chairman.*

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At the Public Annual Meeting of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade held at Exeter Hall on Tuesday, 3rd June, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Proposed by Mr. Lewis Fry, M.P.;
Seconded by the Revd. W. S. Tomlinson;
Supported by Mrs. Parker,—

That in view of the widespread misery and demoralisation caused by opium-smoking throughout the Chinese Empire, the Dutch East Indies, and other parts of the Eastern hemisphere, and in consideration of the serious hindrance to missionary work caused by British connection with the opium trade, this meeting deems the cultivation of the poppy in Bengal by Government license, and under the stimulus of Government advances without interest, the preparation of opium in Government factories expressly to gratify the appetites of those who indulge in this vicious habit, and the sale by auction of the opium so prepared to be a mode of raising revenue contrary to the elementary principles of morality, and utterly inconsistent with the Gospel of Christ. This meeting, therefore, calls upon

Parliament no longer to permit the continuance of this evil system A copy of this resolution to be sent to each of the members for metropolitan constituencies, as well as to the officers of State mentioned in the previous resolution.

ARTHUR PEASE,
*Chairman.*

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No. 4938, dated 18th October 1890.

From—J. F. FINLAY, Esq., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT,

To—All Local Governments and Administrations.

I am directed to forward copies of a letter from the Chairman of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, enclosing copy of the resolutions adopted by that Society on the 3rd June 1890, and of a memorial addressed to Her Majesty's Secretary of State by the same Society, together with a reprint of the passages to which references are made in the Appendix to the memorial.

2. I am directed to request that you will submit, for the consideration of the Government of India, any remarks which His Excellency the Governor in Council / His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor / you may desire to make on these papers. The general questions raised in the memorial should be discussed so far as they affect the , and the suggestion made in paragraph 18 of the memorial regarding the grant of licenses for the retail sale of opium to be consumed on the premises should be specially considered. Your reply should also notice any particular statements regarding the contained either in the memorial or in the extracts referred to in the Appendix.

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No. 1955—218-90 E. I., dated 18th December 1890.

From—CAPTAIN L. S. NEWMARCH, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

I am directed to reply to your No. 4938 of the 18th October last, forwarding, for report, a memorial and connected papers submitted to the Secretary of State by the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade.

2. The inclosed letter from the Commissioner of Coorg is his report on the subject.

3. The questions raised do not affect Coorg much; and as the orders already passed by the Chief Commissioner, together with any general information that may be required, will be found in the several Annual Reports on the excise administration of the district, Sir Oliver St. John has no special remarks to offer here. He sees no reason, however, for treating opium shops differently from beer or spirit shops.

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No. 604—353, dated 29th November 1890.

From—COLONEL T. G. CLARKE, Commissioner of Coorg,

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement No. 1713-218 of 3rd instant giving cover to copy of letter from the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4938, dated 18th October last, and calling for my report thereon; and to submit the following remarks regarding the sale of opium and ganja in Coorg.

2. The exclusive right of sale of opium and ganja, including madat and majum, is leased for periods of three years at a time ordinarily to the highest bidder. Opium is supplied to the contractor by Government, being procured on requisition from the Malwa Opium Agency, and is sold to the contractor at the fixed rate of R1,500 per chest of 140lb 4oz The difference between this rate and the actual cost of the drug is a profit to the State, and amounted in the last official year to R1,209-8-0.

3. The right to the sale of opium and of ganja is put up to public competition separately, but hitherto the monopoly in respect to both has been held by one contractor.

4. In 1880-81 there were two shops in all in Coorg for the sale both of opium and ganja. In 1881-82 the number was increased to three, a shop being opened at each of the towns of Mercara, Virajendrapett, and Fraserpett. Since 1883-84, when the opium and ganja contracts were separately leased, six additional shops have been opened for the sale of ganja, &c., Gonikopal, Somvarpett, and Shanivarasante being the other towns where shops have been opened. There are thus nine shops for the sale of both opium and ganja as compared with two in 1880-81.

5. The revenue to Government from these sources has considerably increased during the same period. In 1880-81 the revenue amounted to R1,200; in 1882-83, to R1,925; in 1883-84, to R2 733. During the subsequent five years, it fluctuated from R760 to R2,745, and in 1889-90 it rose to R3,459-8-0.

6. There can be no question, therefore, that the consumption of these drugs is on the increase. The classes who indulge in them are not the Coorgs, but principally Mahomedans and others of the lower classes, usually strangers from the neighbouring districts.

7. The District Magistrate whom I have consulted considers that "the use of opium and ganja does not exhibit any abnormal signs of increase, alcoholic drinks, the consumption of which is increasing, being a counter-attraction;" but he is in favour of reducing the number of opium and ganja shops, as "the evil effects of the indulgence in these drugs are perceptible in the large towns."

8. The proposal made in the memorial to the Secretary of State to put a stop to the retail sale of opium in the shops is, it seems to me, well deserving of consideration. These shops are the resort of the most worthless and depraved characters in every town, and such gatherings might well be interdicted by law.

9. In regard to ganja shops, where madat and other deleterious substances are consumed, they should, I consider, be entirely disallowed.

10. The existing contracts will expire at the end of March 1892, and there is ample time therefore for the introduction of any restrictive measures which may be contemplated by Government.

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No. 601—820 B., dated 27th January 1891.

From—F. C. ANDERSON, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Finlay's letter No. 4938, dated the 18th October 1890, forwarding, for the Chief Commissioner's remarks, copies of a letter from the Chairman of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, together with a copy of the Resolutions adopted by that Society on the 3rd June 1890; also of a memorial addressed to Her Majesty's Secretary of State by the same Society, and a reprint of the passages to which references are made in the appendix to the memorial.

2. In reply I am to forward herewith a copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Excise, Central Provinces, No. 2750, dated the 22nd December last, with a copy of its enclosures, and to invite the special attention of the Government of India to the orders contained in this Administration's letter No. 5106—500, dated the 14th August 1890, to the address of the Commissioner of Excise (a copy of which forms one of the above enclosures).

3. I am to say that the Officiating Chief Commissioner agrees with the Commissioner of Excise in his remarks about distinguishing opium-eating from opium-smoking, and the greater importance of discouraging the latter in every legitimate manner.

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No. 2750, dated 22nd December 1890.

From—The Commissioner of Excise, Central Provinces,
To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

I have the honour to reply as follows to your endorsement No. 7065—696, dated 7th ultimo, in which I am requested to submit any remarks which I may have to offer on the memorial and resolutions of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, forwarded with Government of India letter No. 4938, dated 18th October 1890 (Finance and Commerce Department), to the address of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

2. The points to which the Society invites the attention of the Government of India and the action which it wishes to be taken on these points are apparently as follows:

The Society is of opinion that the consumption of opium, except for medical use, is pernicious, and on this account deplores the spread in India of the consumption of opium as a vice. That consumption is so spreading, it considers to be "an established fact." In order to check this spread of consumption the Society thinks that the sale of opium, except for medical use, should be entirely prohibited. Further, while admitting that the avowed policy of the Government of India is "to obtain a maximum of duty with a minimum of consumption," it thinks that in some cases more stress has been placed by local officers on the former than on the latter clause of this dictum, and, with special reference to these Provinces, it is pointed out in the memorial that in 1888-89 the number of opium shops was apparently 66 in excess of the number established in the previous year while the number of shops licensed for the sale of ganja and other drugs has been steadily rising from 959 in 1882-83 to 1,121 in 1889.

Finally, the Society particularly requests that steps may be at once taken to close all opium dens or shops for the retail sale of opium to be consumed on the premises.

3. With the general question as to whether or not the consumption of opium, otherwise than as a medicine, is pernicious, I do not think it expedient to deal. The question is obviously a purely physiological one, and must be decided by medical men who have sufficient experience of the facts, and a sufficiently detailed knowledge of the people of this country to enable them to say how far and under what circumstances the drug is a necessity to them. What, however, Government has to deal with is the fact that there is among a considerable proportion of the population of this country a marked and almost imperative demand for the drug, and that this demand will (owing to the facility with

which the drug can be smuggled), if it is not met by sale under Government supervision of a pure but comparatively high-priced article, be satisfied by illicit means and by opium of worse quality obtained at cheaper rates. The *eating* of opium (as distinguished from smoking it) in moderate quantities, though generally held in disrepute and regarded as a vice by those who do not indulge in it, is not considered to be always harmful. Indeed, the current belief is that in certain localities, and for certain ages and constitutions, its use may be actually beneficial and conducive to health and longevity. Under these circumstances I venture to think that it would be a useless task for the Government of this country to attempt to suppress altogether the use of the drug. All that it can properly do and does do is to secure the supply of a good article and, by suitable arrangements, to make the retail price of this article as high as is compatible with the prevention of smuggling. Every effort should no doubt also be made to put a stop to the *smoking* of opium in all its forms, practices which are universally condemned as degrading and pernicious by all native opinion with which I have come in contact.

4. I proceed to show briefly that in these Provinces every thing that is practicable has been done to effect these ends.

The Government opium which is sold from the treasury is issued to dealers at the price of R22 per seer as compared with the cost price as supplied from the factory of R7-4 per seer. Further, the monopolies of retail sale are auctioned each year to the highest bidder, a procedure which raises the price of shops very considerably, and which forces each retail vendor to sell to purchasers at very high rates. These rates vary in various parts of the Province from R35 to R40 and even R50 per seer.

5. Apart from this, shops for the sale of opium are only licensed at the larger villages and bazars where there is an actual and permanent demand for the drug. Thus, out of a total number of 45,854 villages in the Central Provinces, opium shops are only licensed in 1,228, while the average population per opium shop is nearly 10,000 according to the census of 1881, and is probably now considerably greater.

6. Finally, I may note that of the two preparations of opium—chandu and madak—which are used for *smoking* purposes, licenses for chandu have never been granted in these Provinces, while with regard to madak it has recently been decided, after careful and detailed enquiry, to close all opium-smoking dens in the Province with effect from the 1st April next, and to prohibit entirely the consumption on the premises of licensed vendors of drugs of any kind. The circular which was issued in September last on this subject is appended to this letter (*vide* Appendix A).

7. I come now to deal with the alleged increase in opium and ganja shops in these Provinces during 1888-89 and since 1882-83 respectively. As regards opium shops, it will be noticed (*vide* Appendix B) that there was a steady decrease in their number from 1880-81 (1,856) to 1887-88 (1,229). This decrease would have continued in 1888-89 had it not been for the issue of instructions directing that shops previously allowed in weekly bazars, and for which in former years temporary licenses had been granted, were in future to be regarded as permanent shops and included as such in the statements. The apparent increase in the number of shops was therefore purely nominal. The shops which were apparently added were in existence in previous years also, but had not been classed as permanent shops. I append a copy of the circular letter on this subject which shows how this change was made (*vide* Appendix C).

8. The causes which led to the increase in the number of ganja shops from 1882-83 onwards may be briefly epitomized as follows. The figures are given in the margin for facility of reference:—

| Year. | According to Reports. | As given by Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade. |
|---|---|---|
| 1882-83 | 846 | 959 |
| 1883-84 | 891 | 980 |
| 1884-85 | 960 | 984 |
| 1885-86 | 996 | 975 |
| 1886-87 | 1,066 | 1,045 |
| 1887-88 | 1,070 | 1,070 |
| 1888-89 | 1,121 | 1,121 |

*1883-84*—The increase was entirely due to the opening of a number of new shops in the Sambalpur District. This district is surrounded on nearly all sides by Feudatory States from which, at that time, untaxed ganja was freely imported. It was impossible to check this traffic without giving further facilities for the purchase by the ganja-consuming public of the taxed Government drug. Hence the addition to the number of shops. In several other districts, *i.e.*, Mandla (4), Betul (6), Hoshangabad (4), Narsingpur (7), Bilaspur (14), the number of shops licensed as compared with 1882-83 actually decreased in this year.

*1884-85.*—The increase in this year is said to have been due to the shops in the Nagpur District having for the first time been sold for the whole year instead of month by month as had previously been the case. There was apparently little or no increase in the actual number of shops in existence (*vide* paragraph 47 of the Central Provinces Excise Report for 1884-85). The explanation given in the Report is not very clear, but I am unable to ascertain anything further with regard to it.

*1885-86.*—The increase occurred chiefly in Chanda (16), Mandla (10), and Betul (15), and was due to the fact already referred to that it was found to be impracticable to displace the smuggled and cheaper article which was being illicitly imported from Berar and

the Central India Feudatory States without opening more shops for the purchase by consumers of the local drug.

The increase in 1886-87 and 1887-88 was due to similar causes. It was chiefly confined to the Chhattisgarh Division, where the habit of smoking ganja is very general and where, owing to the numerous Feudatory States by which the Khalsa area is surrounded, smuggling is extremely easy. The only effectual method of checking this illicit traffic is to provide sufficient facilities for the sale of the Khalsa drug and, when this has been done, to punish with adequate severity all detected smugglers

The methods which have been adopted have so far proved successful. The consumption of the taxed drug has increased, while smuggling is far less frequent than it formerly was.

The apparent increase in shops in 1888-89 was due to the same causes as have been already referred to in connection with opium shops, *i.e.*, to the inclusion in the statements of certain shops which had been previously regarded as temporary.

9. The present number of ganja shops appears to be adequate for the existing conditions of the Province I do not think that any further increase will be necessary, and every endeavour will be made to abolish all shops which do not meet a permanent and regular demand.

10. In conclusion, I would point out that the figures showing the number of opium and ganja shops in the Central Provinces, which are given in the printed papers forwarded with your letter, do not, in several cases, agree with those in the Annual Excise Reports. The latter figures are given in Appendix B for facility of reference.

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## APPENDIX A.

Circular No. 4, dated 5th September 1890.

From—H. H. PRIEST, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of Excise, Central Provinces,
To—All Deputy Commissioners, Central Provinces.

In forwarding, for your information and guidance, copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, containing the Chief Commissioner's orders regarding the proposal to close madak shops and prohibit the manufacture of madak, I have the honour to inform you that the instructions contained in that letter should have effect given to them from the 1st April 1891. From that date, the consumption of opium, madak, ganja, foreign bhang, or majum on the premises of the licensed vendors of these drugs will be entirely prohibited, and a condition to this effect will be inserted in all leases granted to such vendors. These orders should be promptly made known to all who are interested in the sale of drugs. When they come into force, special care will have to be taken to prevent the illicit manufacture of madak; and for this end a watch must be maintained by both the Police and Excise Officers upon all habitual assemblages of madak smokers, and the sources of supply should be quietly ascertained in all such cases. Attention is also invited to the instructions contained in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Secretariat letter, which should be very carefully complied with. From my own experience, I incline to think that it is possible to reduce considerably the number of madak shops in these Provinces, and Deputy Commissioners should carefully consider this point when submitting their annual proposals regarding the Excise arrangements of their several districts in November next.

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No. 5106—500, dated 14th August, 1890.

From—L. K. LAURIE, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces,
To—The Commissioner of Excise, Central Provinces.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1767, dated the 8th instant, submitting the replies received by you from Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners on the subject of your proposal to close madak shops and prohibit the manufacture of madak.

2. I am to say that after carefully considering the various arguments adduced, the Chief Commissioner is of opinion that, while there is much to be said in favour of the entire prohibition of the manufacture of madak, it is inadvisable, in view of the opinions expressed on the other side, to go as far as this at present. He thinks that the step which the facts and papers before him render justifiable and expedient is to put a stop to the practice of allowing vendors of intoxicating drugs to maintain "taverns" for the consumption not only of madak, but of opium and ganja and all their preparations. It should be a condition of all retail licenses hereafter granted for the sale of intoxicating drugs of any kind that the drug is not to be consumed on the premises. Persons who cannot do without their regular dose of a narcotic must carry home from the shop what they require and smoke, or swallow it in private. Gregariousness in habits of vice must no longer be encouraged by Government.

3. As a rule, I am to add, the opium and madak contracts should in future be sold together. The opium vendor should be also the madak vendor; and if he declines in any instance to combine the sale of the preparation with the sale of the drug from which it is prepared the madak shop should be closed.

4. Finally, no new licenses to manufacture and sell madak should be given in places where there are no madak shops at present, even though there may be an opium shop. As an ordinary rule, madak-licenses should be granted only at large centres of population, where there is a considerable and permanent demand for the preparation.

## APPENDIX B.

*Statement showing the number of* opium *shops in the Central Provinces in each of the years 1880-81 to 1888-89.*

| YEAR. | According to Reports. | As given by Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade. |
|---|---|---|
| 1880-81 | 1,876 | 1,856 |
| 1881-82 | 1,733 | 1,733 |
| 1882-83 | 1,464 | 1,481 |
| 1883-84 | 1,342 | 1,515 |
| 1884-85 | 1,203 | 1,453 |
| 1885-86 | 1,236 | 1,236 |
| 1886-87 | 1,237 | 1,237 |
| 1887-88 | 1,229 | 1,229 |
| 1888-89 | 1,295 | 1,295 |

*Statement showing the number of* ganja *shops* in the Central Provinces in each of the years 1880-81 to 1888-89.*

| YEAR. | According to Reports. | As given by Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade. |
|---|---|---|
| 1880-81 | 1,288 | 1,288 |
| 1881-82 | 1,014 | 1,014 |
| 1882-83 | 846 | 959 |
| 1883-84 | 891 | 980 |
| 1884-85 | 960 | 984 |
| 1885-86 | 996 | 975 |
| 1886-87 | 1 066 | 1,045 |
| 1887-88 | 1,070 | 1,070 |
| 1888-89 | 1,121 | 1,121 |

* Includes licenses for sale of foreign bhang and majum.

## APPENDIX C.

Circular No. 2981, dated 7th December 1887.

From—L. K. LAURIE, Esq., Officiating Commissioner of Excise, Central Provinces,

To—All Deputy Commissioners, Central Provinces.

It has been brought to my notice by the Deputy Commissioner of Wardha that the rules contained in the Excise Manual as to temporary licenses are sometimes misunderstood or misapplied. Under cover of a temporary license granted for a weekly bazar, the licensee keeps his retail shop open *daily* (and not merely on bazar days) in the villages in which the weekly bazar is held. If it pays him to do this, it is obvious that he ought to pay a separate license-fee for the (so-called) "temporary" shop as though it were a permanent shop: or if a permanent shop is not really required, he should not be allowed to keep the shop open on other days than bazar days.

2. The difficulty is that it is not always possible to maintain such a watch as to make sure that a licensee of a "temporary" shop sells only on bazar days. It seems to me that villages at which there is a *weekly* bazar should be distinguished from places at which bazars are held at rare intervals, say once or twice a year. Shops at the former places should be regarded as permanent and licensed as such whenever it is probable that it will pay the licensee to keep his agent permanently in the villages (even though the sales on days other than bazar days may be small) than to send the latter and his stock-in-trade out every week to the bazar site. There will be nothing harsh or revolutionary in this measure, for the bids for these permanent shops which depend mainly for their profits on weekly bazars will take full account of the sale prospects. Temporary licenses for bazar shops should only be granted when the bazar is held in a place the resident population of which is insignificantly small, or which is at such a short distance from the nearest permanent shop that the licensee of the latter can be under no temptation to maintain a permanent branch shop under cover of the temporary license.

3. The foregoing remarks apply to opium shops and ganja shops (paragraphs 38 and 49 of the Manual) as well as to liquor shops (paragraph 28½). If they meet with acceptance from you, they may be given practical effect to at the approaching auctions.

No. 466 R., dated 31st January, 1891.

From—F. C. DAUKES, Esq., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4938, dated the 18th October 1890, forwarding copies of a communication from the Chairman of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade with copy of the Resolutions adopted by that Society on the 3rd June 1890, and of a memorial addressed to Her Majesty's Secretary of State by the same Society, together with a reprint of the passages to which references are made in the appendix to the memorial.

2. In reply I am to forward the accompanying copies of letters from the Commissioner of Excise, Assam, and the Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts, which, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, furnish conclusive answers to the memorialists so far as opium and opium-dens are concerned. The latter, however numerous in large Indian cities, are unsuited to the habits and ways of living of a sparse agricultural population, such as that of Assam, and are not found in this Province.

3. In regard to licenses for the sale of narcotic drugs, I am to point out that while it is true, as stated in paragraph 6 of the memorial, that the number of shops for the sale of narcotic drugs rose between the years 1879-80 and 1888-89, yet the numbers for the past four years have been almost constant (*vide* table under paragraph 51, page 21 of the Excise Administration Report of Assam for 1889-90), and that, as shown in table No. 1, appended to Mr. Driberg's note, now forwarded, the number of such shops was reduced to 279 for the year 1890-91. At the same time, the duty on *choor ganja* was raised from R6-8 to R7 per seer from 1st of April 1890.

4. In conclusion, I am to say that the Chief Commissioner bases no argument on the increase of population which the forthcoming census is expected to show, until he has before him the actual figures by which it can be supported.

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No. 1 T., dated 2nd December 1890.

From—J. J. S. DRIBERG, Esq., Commissioner of Excise, Assam,

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

With reference to your letter No. 3590 R. of the 12th November 1890, I have the honour to submit herewith a note in reply to the Government of India's letter No. 4938 of the 18th October 1890, forwarding a memorial from the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade.

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Note on the Memorial of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, presented to the Secretary of State on the 30th July 1890, copy received with Government of India's letter No. 4938 (Finance and Commerce), dated the 18th October 1890.

The question relating to the consumption of opium and other drugs in this Province has been discussed more than once with reference to similar memorials made to the Secretary of State and the Government of India. I can recollect that I have twice at least reported, and only within the last few years I gave the Commissioner of Assam a note on the subject.

2. For readier reference I enclose two statements, No. I showing the number of shops licensed in each year, since the formation of this Chief Commissionership, for the sale of opium and other drugs, and showing also the total consumption of the drugs, and No. II, a similar statement of the number of places in which *madak* and *chandu* are sold, and the quantity of opium converted into these admixtures of opium. In statement No. I I have given the duty on opium year by year up to date.

3. It seems to me that these statements are in themselves a complete refutation of the charge, so far as this Province is concerned, that Government encourages the use of these drugs by increasing the number of shops, or in other ways attracting people to their use. It will be seen that in 1874-75, when Assam was formed into a separate Chief Commissionership, we had 447 *ganja* shops, 58 places of vend for *madak* and *chandu*, and 3,977 opium shops; in the present year, 1890-91, we have 279 *ganja* shops, 33 places where *madak* and *chandu* are sold, and 934 opium shops. Surely this is evidence that we have striven to keep our shops at the lowest number actually required by the people, and it is hoped to further reduce the *madak* and *chandu* shops. In his Resolution on the Provincial Excise Report of the past year the Chief Commissioner wrote as follows regarding these shops :—"These shops must be kept down to the smallest number consistent with the absence of inducements to smuggle, and must be still further reduced as opportunity offers."

4. I would also point to the duty on opium. In 1874-75 it was R23 a seer; in 1876-77 it was raised to R24, in 1879-80 to R26, in 1883-84 to R32, and since the 1st of April 1890 it has been raised to R37. Surely this, taken with the reduction,—a very large reduction,—in the number of opium shops is proof of the desire of Government to obtain a minimum of consumption with a maximum of duty, or, in other words, to make the drug as expensive as possible to the consumers and not to place facilities of obtaining it in their way. These remarks apply equally to *ganja*. The duty has been steadily raised and the shops reduced.

5. In paragraph 18 of the memorial a suggestion is made that all opium-dens or shops for the retail sale of opium to be consumed on the premises should be closed. Now I can positively state that there are no "opium-dens" in this Province such as have been described by Mr. Caine and other gentlemen; none of our opium-eaters in the Province sit in the opium shops and consume the opium. All our opium-sellers carry on other

business besides the sale of opium: nearly every opium vendor in the Province sells also rice, *dal*, cloths, and other articles. A purchaser of opium may or may not consume the opium on the premises; the generality of them carry it home. Opium is not *smoked* in Assam as a rule: it is swallowed in its crude state in the form of a pill, or it is diluted with water and drunk. Now a man when he wants opium buys ⅛ of a tola, or ¼ of a tola, or ½ a tola, and consumes part of it at once, and puts the remainder in a pot (*debia*) which he carries with him. If you hinder him from swallowing a pill in the shop he will do so outside of it. In fact there is no such thing as going into a shop. The place of vend is open on the outside, the vendor sits on a *chang*, or platform, the purchaser standing in a narrow verandah outside makes his purchase and leaves. There is no room into which he is invited to enter or into which he can go and rest if so inclined. After making his purchase he must go on or sit below the nearest tree. The conditions of Upper India do not apply to this Province. We have not a single "opium-den," and it is not necessary to make any change in the mode of sale. We wish to restrict people to making small purchases of the drug. This will not result from debarring them from consuming the opium in the shop verandah or outside it. If you compel a man not to take opium near a shop, he will be careful to have a larger supply always at home, and this will be worse for him and worse for all the inmates of the house.

6. Much is said in the printed papers under consideration of the "alarming spread of the opium vice." This is not the case: again see Statement I. Our consumption of opium has fallen from 1,837 maunds in 1874-75 to 1,411 maunds in 1888-89. In the following year there was an increase of some 80 maunds; but this does not indicate increased consumption last year, but increased purchases by the vendors. As soon as it was known that the price was to be enhanced by R5 a seer from the 1st of April 1890, vendors laid in larger stocks in February and March for the current year.

7. Then, again, I am not prepared to admit that the present use of opium in Assam is a "vice." In most cases it is a necessity. When we first acquired Assam (I now speak of the Assam Valley) every villager grew his own opium, just as he now does his vegetables or his chillies for his curry. He had no tax to pay for his opium-field, no restrictions placed on him. The former rulers recognised that a certain amount of the drug was necessary. Taking it broadly, and excluding tea-gardens, the valley is inhabited by two classes; the Coachariss, Lalongs, Meches, and other aboriginal tribes who reside on the higher submontane tracts or along the high banks of the larger rivers, and the Hindus, the Kolitas, Koshes, Keots, and others who reside in the low-lying country subject annually to inundation and always damp. The former people do not use opium: they do not require it; but the lowlanders use it. They are the opium-eaters of Assam. They live in a low, damp part of the country; year after year parts of their villages are submerged and temporarily abandoned; and these people use opium to counteract the damp and malaria. They themselves say that they would die from fevers if they did not use opium, and I have known medical men who have had much experience of the Province hold the same view. These people are opium-eaters, but not of the class described in the papers. They are good agriculturists, good subjects, and good fathers of families. They take their opium just as a good Englishman would take his peg. Of course there are Assamese who take too much opium, just as there are Englishmen who take too much liquor; but that opium-eating is always a vice, I am not prepared to admit so far as Assamese are concerned, and that it is increasing I deny, and the statement I have referred to proves. In the Surma Valley little opium is consumed. The people there use *ganja* rather than opium, and even there the consumption of this drug is smaller now than it was in 1874-75, and the duty is higher.

No. I.

*Statement showing the number of shops for the vend of ganja, sidhi, madak, and chandu, and opium, and the consumption of ganja, sidhi, and opium in the Province of Assam for each year, since the formation of the Province.*

| Year. | Maximum number of shops licensed for the vend of | | | | Consumption of | | | Duty on opium per seer. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Ganja.* | *Sidhi.* | *Madak* and *Chandu.* | Opium. | *Ganja.* | *Sidhi.* | Opium. | |
| | | | | | Mds. Srs. Ch. | Mds. Srs. Ch. | Mds. Srs. Ch. | R |
| 1874-75 | 447 | ... | 58 | 3,977 | 868 9 1 | ... | 1,837 11 0 | 23 |
| 1875-76 | 465 | ... | 62 | 3,151 | 814 22 3 | ... | 1,874 38 0 | 23 |
| 1876-77 | 267 | ... | 55 | 2,833 | 633 36 10 | ... | 1,793 38 0 | 24 |
| 1877-78 | 248 | ... | 52 | 1,271 | 641 39 9 | ... | 1,634 16 6 | 24 |
| 1878-79 | 271 | 1 | 55 | 1,342 | 587 1 13 | ... | 1,655 19 0 | 24 |
| 1879-80 | 251 | ... | 56 | 1,367 | 570 26 12 | ... | 1,618 32 0 | 26 |
| 1880-81 | 282 | ... | ... | 1,397 | 583 13 5 | ... | 1,685 33 7 | 26 |
| 1881-82 | 286 | ... | ... | 1,404 | 574 15 1 | ... | 1,582 37 6 | 26 |
| 1882-83 | 294 | ... | ... | 1,373 | 579 15 1 | ... | 1,738 10 13 | 26 |
| 1883-84 | 319 | ... | 37 | 1,318 | 638 6 1 | ... | 1,404 9 7 | 32 |
| 1884-85 | 314 | ... | 37* | 1,283 | 634 35 3 | ... | 1,482 10 0 | 32 |
| 1885-86 | 317 | 1 | 38* | 1,250 | 515 26 9 | 3 8 13 | 1,446 16 5 | 32 |
| 1886-87 | 321 | 1 | 41* | 1,175 | 666 38 12 | 3 6 0 | 1,446 36 1 | 32 |
| 1887-88 | 327 | ... | 40* | 1,067 | 613 5 14 | ... | 1,416 32 3 | 32 |
| 1888-89 | 328 | ... | 39* | 989 | 677 9 13 | ... | 1,411 17 15 | 32 |
| 1889-90 | 327 | ... | 39* | 990 | 700 6 3 | ... | 1,494 24 15 | 32 |
| 1890-91 | 279 | ... | 33 | 934 | [illegible] | ... | ... | 37 |

*Represent actual number of places of vend of *madak* and *chandu*, and include those opium shops which had permission to sell these admixtures in addition to opium.

No. II.

*Statement showing the number of places of vend of madak and chandu in Assam, the revenue collections on account of license-fee and duty on crude opium used in the preparation of these admixtures, and the quantity of opium thus used every year since 1885-86.*

| Year. | Number of places of vend of *madak* and *chandu* in the Province of Assam (including three opium shops in the Assam Valley which had permission to sell these drugs in addition to opium). | Quantity of crude opium converted into *madak* and *chandu*. | Revenue Collections. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | License fees for the vend of *madak* and *chandu*. | Duty (net price at R14-12 per seer) on the quantity of opium converted into *madak* and *chandu*.* | Total. |
| | | Mds. Srs. Ch. | R | R | R |
| 1885-86 | 38 | 21 11 12 | 8,362 | 21,081 | 29,443 |
| 1886-87 | 41 | 24 32 15¾ | 9,207 | 24,576 | 33,783 |
| 1887-88 | 40 | 23 31 0 | 6,856 | 23,537 | 30,393 |
| 1888-89 | 39 | 23 9 0 | 7,054 | 22,993 | 30,047 |
| 1889-90 | 39 | 22 17 8 | 7,553 | 22,213 | 29,766 |
| 1890-91 | 33 | ... | 8,339† | . | ... |

* Note.—In the annual reports the duty on opium issued to the vendors of *madak* and *chandu* is not separately accounted for, but is included in the total amount of duty shown under opium.

† Revenue demand.

Explanation.—Only five years' figures are given in the statement, as the information about the quantity of opium converted into *madak* and *chandu* for any year previous to 1885-86 is not available.

J. J. S. DRIBERG,
*Commissioner of Excise, Assam.*

*The 2nd December 1890.*

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No. 7046, dated 30th December 1890.

From—H. Luttman-Johnson, Esq., Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts,

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3589, dated the 12th November 1890, forwarding copy of a Circular letter, No. 4938, dated 18th October 1890, from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, in which the Chief Commissioner is requested to submit any remarks which he may desire to make on a memorial submitted to the Secretary of State by the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade.

In my letter No. 1459,* dated 5th April 1889, I reported generally on what we had done for the suppression of the consumption of drugs and spirituous liquors. I find myself unable to imagine what further remarks it is expected that the Chief Commissioner should make. It cannot be intended that he should reiterate yet again the history of our interference with opium-eating and smoking in this Province, or even give an account of the efforts made during the last few years to suppress this noxious habit: that has all been reported again and again. In my division I have this year 900 shops, and the consumption of excise opium will be about 1,300 maunds. In 1884, when I took charge, there were 1,188 shops, and the consumption of excise opium was 1,397 maunds. In the year 1873-74, when the Province was included in the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, there were 4,751 shops for sale of opium and its compound in this valley, and the consumption of excise opium was 1,758 maunds. I have always held that there is illicit importation both of excise opium and of contraband opium. I do not understand that the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Traffic accuse us of conniving at the smuggling of opium. The suppression of smuggling with opium selling at R37 a seer at the treasury is an almost impossible task in a country where most of the traders come from the Native States of Rajputana, and which is crowded with immigrants from Nepal. But we are making further efforts in this direction. The fact is that ever since we occupeid Assam the suppression of the opium trade has been one of the cardinal points in our policy. In our efforts to suppress it we have gone as far as it was possible to go with any chance of success. I think the success of our last step, the raising of the treasury price from R32 to R37 per seer is not yet assured.

* *Vide* enclosure to letter No. 1083, dated the 21st April 1887, from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

2. With regard to the specific proposal made by the Society that our licenses for the retail sale of opium should not include consumption on the premises, I have the honour to say that consumption on the premises is not common in my division. In the case of opium shops proper, of which I have 880, I may say that the drug is *never* consumed on the premises. In the case of *chandu* shops (I have three shops for sale of *chandu* and seven for sale of *madak* and *chandu*) the drug is always consumed on the premises. In the case of *madak* shops, of which I have ten, besides the seven licensed to sell both *madak* and *chandu*, it is often consumed on the premises. My annual Excise Reports

give full particulars of the number of these shops and the opium taken on their account from the treasury in each year. In 1889-90, 13 maunds 16 seers were sold from the treasury for *madak* and *chandu* shops out of a total of 1,398 maunds. I would not mind closing these shops; such a measure would make no difference to the habits of the people. The few people who use them, chiefly foreigners, would make some other arrangements.

3. The consumption of opium, deleterious as the drug undoubtedly is, is not, from the Society point of view, a crying evil in this division. I think that *ganja*-smoking does much more harm than opium-eating or smoking. The habit of *ganja*-smoking is difficult to control, partly because *ganja* grows wild, and it is difficult to decide whether it is growing of itself or for use as an intoxicant, partly because the use of the drug forms an important part of religious ceremonies. I would commend to the Society's attention an article in the *Pioneer* newspaper of December 4th, 1890, on the subject of intemperance in India. The control of habits of intemperance so ancient and so well established, so intimately connected with religious ceremonies, as are those we meet with in India, is no easy task.

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No. 1—10 E., dated 2nd February 1891.

From—H. THIRKELL WHITE, Esq., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4938, dated the 18h October 1890, concerning representations made by the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade on the subject of the consumption of opium in India.

2. I am to submit a copy of a memorandum, dated the 8th December 1890, by the Financial Commissioner, on the subject of the representations made by the Society so far as they affect this Province, and I am also to communicate the following remarks.

The main propositions advanced by the Society are—

(i) that the habit of opium-smoking is on the increase;

(ii) that houses licensed for consumption on the premises are causes of great demoralization.

The measures advocated by the Society are the closing of all opium shops, and the absolute prohibition of the sale and possession of opium except for medicinal purposes, or at any rate the closing of all shops licensed for the retail sale of opium to be consumed on the premises.

3. As regards the allegation that the habit of opium-smoking is on the increase, the statement is not made with special reference to this Province. The following table shows the quantity of opium taken out from the treasuries in Lower Burma and the number of shops in each year since the year 1878-79:—

| | Quantity taken out from treasury. | Number of shops. |
|---|---|---|
| | Seers. | |
| 1878-79 | 46,603 | 67 |
| 1879-80 | 47,797 | 67 |
| 1880-81 | 54,205 | 68 |
| 1881-82 | 41,857 | 28 |
| 1882-83 | 41,349 | 18 |
| 1883-84 | 43,291 | 18 |
| 1884-85 | 41,993 | 13 |
| 1885-86 | 38,710 | 17 |
| 1886-87 | 45,983 | 17 |
| 1887-88 | 48,226 | 15 |
| 1888-89 | 51,139 | 16 |
| 1889-90 | 53,348 | 20 |

There is no reason to believe that the increase in consumption during the past four years indicates any serious extension during that period of the practice of opium-eating and smoking among the Burmese, or that it is greatly disproportionate to the growth of the non-Burman population. Some part of it is certainly due to improved checks upon illicit consumption. It will be observed that the issues in 1889-90 were below those in 1880-81. At the same time there is evidence that the consumption of opium by Burmese is in some districts of Lower Burma already very considerable, and there can be no doubt that it is to people of that race an absolute poison, destroying their morals, and degrading them in every way. It cannot, moreover, be assumed that the figures showing the quantity of opium issued by Government to licensed vendors are a correct indication of the total quantity of opium consumed. In spite of the efforts which have been made to put a stop to smuggling much illicit traffic in opium is still carried on. Sir Alexander Mackenzie would be disposed to infer from the reports and evidence before him that the use of opium among the Burmese is increasing, though not as yet to any very serious extent, save in special tracts, such as Arakan, the seaport towns, and the delta of the Irrawaddy.

3. But, even if it is admitted that the consumption of opium is increasing, the question whether the Government can take effectual measures to check the increase remains for consideration. The reduction in the number of retail shops has little effect in Lower Burma on the quantity of opium issued to retail vendors. If the number of shops is reduced, the average quantity of opium sold by each shop increases. In spite of all precautions

the licensees arrange to hawk their opium about the country. If all shops were closed, it is certain that illicit trade would be carried on to a great extent, and, so long as the possession of opium in the authorised quantities by Burmans is allowed, the difficulty of checking this traffic is almost insuperable. It has, moreover, been frequently explained that there is in this rovinee a Pconsiderable non-Burman population consisting of Shans, Chinese, and others, who are accustomed to the moderate use of opium, and who consume it without ill-effects, or even with beneficial results. The Chief Commissioner is not prepared to advise the absolute prohibition of the possession or sale of opium in Burma by persons of non-Burman descent. Such a step would be an unjustifiable interference with the habits of a large section of the population and would be quite impossible to enforce. As the Financial Commissioner remarks, even the prohibition of the use of *ganja* cannot be absolutely enforced. Indians who are accustomed to use it will have it and can arrange to get it. The enforcement of a general prohibition of the use of opium would present still greater difficulties, as the classes which consume opium are far more numerous than those which consume *ganja*. As regards this Province the opium question has been frequently discussed, and the opinions of the most experienced officers have been more than once placed on record. It may be considered as established beyond question that there is a legitimate demand for opium among the foreign residents in Burma, which would exist whether Government countenanced the use of opium or not; that if Governmemt decided to declare the sale or possession of opium generally illegal, the demand would be supplied by illicit means; and that the results of any attempt to enforce absolute prohibition of the use of opium would be the loss of a large amount of revenue without any commensurate benefit.

4. In the case of Upper Burma, where the prohibition of the use of opium by Burmans is well understood and was nominally enforced by the Burmese Government, the sale of opium to Burmans is prohibited by law. In Lower Burma, where for many years the sale of opium to Burmans has been permitted, successive Chief Commissioners have come to the conclusion, though not altogether without hesitation, that a prohibition such as that which exists in Upper Burma could not rightly be issued or enforced. Sir Alexander Mackenzie, with his present limited experience of the country, has some hesitation in expressing an opinion differing from that of his predecessors; but he finds, on perusing the voluminous reports and correspondence on the subject, that the unanimous voice of all respectable Burmans denounces the use of opium by men of their race and temperament as deleterious and harmful in a very special degree. This judgment is confirmed by every European authority in the Province, official and non-official. In view of this consensus of opinion Sir Alexander Mackenzie would himself be willing to see the *possession* of opium *in any quantity* by natives of Burma declared illegal, save under medical certificate, both in Lower and Upper Burma. This measure would no doubt diminish the revenue and cause a certain amount of personal suffering and inconvenience to Burmans who had contracted the habit. But it is, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, the only way of preventing the extension of consumption among the Burman population. Even in Upper Burma, where sale to Burmans is prohibited, a Burman may legally possess 10 tolahs weight of opium and 5 seers of poppy-heads. It would seldom be possible to trace the source from which the drug had been procured. The true and radical remedy is to declare the possession of any quantity illegal.

5. This was the conclusion clearly indicated by the argument in paragraphs 9 to 12 of Sir Charles Aitchison's Minute * on the subject of the 30th April 1880, paragraphs which are reprinted in an annexure to this letter, Sir Charles Aitchison gave two reasons, and only two, for not acting upon that conclusion. One was the existence of a large opium-consuming non-Burman population. The other was that it would be cruel to withdraw the drug suddenly from the large number of Burmans whom we had allowed to take to it. Sir Alexander Mackenzie does not propose to interfere with the supply to foreigners of non-Burman race. As regards opium-eating Burmans, it is only necessary to provide for the case of those men of the present generation who are too old to break themselves of the habit all at once with safety. It might be provided by rule that Burmans of say not less than 40 years of age, who were accustomed to opium, might register themselves as 'foreigners' for the purpose of the Opium Act and Rules, and receive a certificate entitling them to purchase and possess the ordinary legal quantity. The registers once made up would be finally closed, and no such exception would be made hereafter. If the two collections of (further) papers relating to the consumption of opium in Burma, published in 1885 and 1886, be examined, it will be seen that the opinions of many local authorities,† especially of those best acquainted with the Burmese, leant to the side of total prohibition, and, so far as Sir Alexander Mackenzie can see, no new arguments against this were advanced beyond those mentioned above. The chief reason for setting aside the suggestion was, the Chief Commissioner has little doubt, the loss of revenue involved. He is well aware that there would be difficulty in enforcing such a prohibition, but he would not despair of making it more and more effective in its operation as time went on. The law would, to say the least, be a schoolmaster inculcating on the Burmese mind the disfavour with which in their case the Government viewed the use of opium. The Government is at present in this respect in a false position.

* Papers relating to the consumption of opium in British Burma, 1881, page 81 *seq.*

† See the annexure to this letter.

6. There remains the question whether shops should be licensed for the sale of opium to be consumed on the premises. The remarks of the Society on this point apply to other Provinces, but it is understood that their recommendation in this matter is of general application, and that, if they cannot obtain the absolute prohibition of the sale of opium, they wish the practice of the consumption of opium on the premises of licensed shops to be generally forbidden. There is in the correspondence already before the Government of India a considerable body of opinion among the local authorities consulted in this Province that one of the measures which might be taken to check the consumption of opium is the prohibition of its possession elsewhere than in a licensed shop. On this point opinions are not indeed unanimous, but the weight of opinion seems to incline in this direction. Sir Charles Aitchison, in his Minute of the 30th April 1880, recommended the adoption of this proposal. On the other hand, in his note forwarded with this office letter No. 8983-3—8, dated the 30th December, 1880, Sir Charles Bernard showed cause against it; but later, as appears from paragraph 7 of this office letter No 188-9 E., dated the 8th December 1886, his view of the proposal seems to have been modified, and he thought it possible that some such arrangement might be desirable hereafter. The view taken by the officers who have advised that opium should be allowed to be consumed only in licensed shops is that Burmans of the more respectable classes will not acquire the habit of opium-eating or smoking if they are unable to take opium to their own homes, and that public opinion could be more efficiently exercised under an arrangement of this kind. On the other hand, officers whose opinion is entitled to respect have shown cause against this proposal and support the view taken by the Society. If the suggestion above put forward (that the possession of opium in any quantity by natives of Burma should be illegal) found acceptance, there would, in Sir Alexander Mackenzie's opinion, be no need to interfere with the consumption on the premises of the licensed shops, which would be frequented only by Chinese and other opium-consuming races. The existence of such places would in a measure facilitate the exercise of check upon the habits of the Burman population. But if the Government of India is not prepared to accept the proposal in question, then Sir Alexander Mackenzie has no hesitation in declaring himself an advocate for the absolute closing of opium taverns to men of Burmese race. As Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces (where there are no Chinese or other races generally accustomed to drugs,) he ordered the closing of all drug taverns on the ground that it was desirable to put a stop to the temptation afforded by gregariousness in vice, and he sees no reason to doubt that the same principle would apply in Burma. He has no faith in the check supposed to be exercised by "public opinion," which is the main argument relied on by those who advocate the restriction of consumption to licensed premises. Public opinion has failed to check the resort of Burmans to opium shops in Arakan and other places. Only the law and its penalties can prevent the extension of a habit so pernicious to the Burman race, and the Chief Commissioner would, as already indicated, place under the stigma of criminal law the use of opium by any members of that race and, failing this, he would exclude them from all opium shops, and make them consume their poison, if they will have it, in the retirement of their homes.

7. It is indisputable that the Chief Commissioner's proposals would involve some sacrifice of revenue in Lower Burma; but Sir Alexander Mackenzie does not think that this ought to outweigh the moral considerations on the other side; and if it were possible to prohibit the importation of Yunnan and other foreign opium into Upper Burma, and to insist on the general use by foreigners of the Bengal drug, it would probably be found that the loss to Government over the whole Province would be largely made up. The Chief Commissioner is not, however, as yet in a position to say whether the enforcement of such a measure in Upper Burma would be feasible. It is a question which he has asked the Financial Commissioner to consider. The Government of India may, moreover, see some political objection to interfering so directly with the China frontier trade; but, if the loss of revenue should prove to be serious, he believes that Burmese opinion would accept a moderate increase of the land-tax or the rice duty as a small price to pay for the withdrawal of the drug which is ruining so many of their race.

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## ANNEXURE 1.

No. 372—186 E., dated 17th December 1890.

From—W. H A. St. J. Leeds, Esq., Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Burma,
To—The Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma.

In reply to your No 841-36 E., dated the 24th November 1890, I am directed to submit a note by the Financial Commissioner on the recommendations of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade.

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Dated 8th December 1890.

Note by F. W. R. Freyer, Esq., C.S.I., Financial Commissioner, Burma, on the recommendations of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade.

The general questions raised in the memorial of the Society for the Suppression of

the Opium Trade, received with the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department No. 4938, dated the 18th October 1890, so far as they affect Burma, are—

(i) all remaining opium licenses should be withdrawn;

(ii) complete prohibition is the only effective mode of protecting the population of the recently acquired Province of Upper Burma from the evil habit of opium-smoking which has wrought such havoc in Lower Burma:

and it is recommended that opium dens or shops for the retail sale of opium to be consumed on the premises should be at once closed throughout British India.

2. The question of withdrawing all remaining opium licenses has been fully discussed in the Memorandum of Sir Charles Aitchison, dated the 30th April, 1880, and in a Note by Sir Charles Bernard, dated the 23rd December, 1880.

In Sir Charles Aitchison's Memorandum, which the Society quote with approval, the following passages occur :—

"13. But there are considerations of another kind which, in my judgment, make it impossible altogether to prohibit the supply of opium In the first place we have, for more than half a century in one part of the Province, and more than a quarter of a century in the rest of it, allowed the habit of opium smoking to grow up among certain classes of the Burmese. Having ministered to this taste, we should not be justified in suddenly withdrawing the supply at the risk of the lives of the unhappy consumers if the further spread of the evil can be prevented in any other way. In the next place there are large numbers of the non Burmese community, constituting perhaps the most thriving and industrious section of the population, to whom the drug is a necessary of life and by whom it is rarely abused. It is impossible to say precisely what the numbers* of the Chinese and natives of India are, but they are probably not less than 200,000. The legitimate requirements of these people must necessarily be considered and provided for. Fortunately they are collected in tolerably well defined centres.

* According to the census of 1872, in a population of 2,747,148, there were 13561 or 0·49 per cent. Chinese and Malays, and 136,648 or 4·97 per cent. natives of India. Applying the same ratio to a population of 3,088,902 in 1878-79, there would be Chinese and Malays 15,135, natives of India 153,518.

"14. We must therefore be content to restrict and regulate a consumption which it is impossible for the present altogether to prevent. The first and most obvious step is to reduce the number of shops for the retail of opium: this is a measure which rests entirely in the heads of the local Administration. Before the next licensing season comes round, the history of every shop in the Province will be enquired into, and the opinions of District Officers and Commissioners will be taken as to the necessity for maintaining them. Such shops as are not declared to be really necessary, or may be situated where effective control cannot be exercised, will be closed. Licenses for new shops in new localities will not in future be granted, except on the strongest evidence that they are needed to meet a *bonâ fide* demand and in places where the shops can be strictly supervised. A copy of the instructions issued to Commissioners is attached to this memorandum for information."

3. In Sir Charles Bernard's note, in paragraphs 9 and 11, he concurs with Sir Charles Aitchison and writes as follows :—

9. "If it be admitted that the spread of opium shops and opium facilities is working evil among the Burmans and Arakanese, there is still doubt about the most suitable measure for checking the evil. Some officers have proposed that all opium shops in Arakan, if not in the whole of Burma, should be at once closed, and that opium should be made contraband, as was done with *ganja* a few years ago. Seeing that we have so large a Chinese and Indian population, seeing that some opium is sure to come into the country somehow, seeing that a considerable section of the population has become accustomed to opium for many years past, and seeing that the large revenue of 13 lakhs is involved, I do not think that such an extreme measure is at present required.

* * * * * * * * * *

"11. I think the most practical plan will be to follow the course indicated at paragraph 14 of Mr. Aitchison's Minute, dated the 30th April, to reduce considerably the number of shops, and to enhance the selling price of the drug, all of which is supplied by the State to the vendors under a most strict monopoly. We can hardly expect that there will be no illicit traffic in opium, but at any rate such traffic will become more difficult and costly. Persons already habituated to opium-smoking will probably continue to get opium somehow so long as they can afford to pay a sufficient price. But, at any rate, the spread of the habit among young men will be restricted, and when facilities for obtaining opium are largely reduced, and its price considerably enhanced, young men who have not yet settled down into habitual smoking will gradually forego the luxury. The reports received from the several Divisional and District Officers in reply to Mr. Aitchison's Minute enable us to settle what opium shops may properly be closed. The price of opium from the Government stores can, with the sanction of the Government of India, be raised to such rate as may be possible without inducing smuggling from Bengal or elsewhere. The selling price of opium in Chittagong, where the Bengal Government have recently raised the rate to R26 per seer, will guide us in fixing rates for the issue of Government opium to licensed vendors in Arakan, Pegu, and Tenasserim."

4 In accordance with the policy advocated by the two Chief Commissioners whose opinions I have quoted, the number of shops was gradually reduced from 68 in 1880-81 to 15 1887-88, the number in each division of Lower Burma being in 1887-88—

| | |
|---|---|
| Arakan division | 1 |
| Pegu division | 4 |
| Irrawaddy division | 3 |
| Tenasserim division | 7 |
| TOTAL | 15 |

In 1881-82 the price of opium was raised to R28 per seer in the Arakan division and to R32 per seer in all other divisions. The result of these measures was that the sales of opium rose at each of the limited number of shops, and in 1887-88 fifteen shops sold 6,039 seers of opium less than the sales of 1880-81, when there were 68 shops. The sales in 1887-88 were 48,226 seers.

5. In the Resolution on the Excise Report for 1887-88 Sir Charles Crosthwaite remarked in paragraph 2—

"Of the 3½ lakhs of increased revenue obtained from excise in 1887-88 two lakhs have been derived from opium. The opium revenue of Lower Burma is steadily increasing. This the Chief Commissioner regards as a natural consequence of the better regulation of the opium traffic, and when the traffic in Upper Burma is brought under supervision and the smuggling of Yunnan opium into Lower Burma is checked the opium revenue will still further increase. The increase of the opium revenue does not necessarily indicate an increase of the consumption of opium, but only that those who use opium are compelled to procure it openly from the licensed dealers. The use of opium is condemned by public opinion in Lower Burma no less than in Upper Burma, and the Chief Commissioner agrees in the opinion that the more the consumption of opium is regulated and the more illicit consumption of opium is repressed the less will persons not already habituated to its use take to it for the first time.

"The reduction of the number of shops and the closing of all shops in districts where it is known that opium is consumed is shown by experience to be futile and, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, is actively mischievous. A reference to Statement No. 7 in the Appendix will show that districts to which shops are denied supply themselves from other districts The incidence of revenue per head in Akyab, where there is only one shop, is R0-15-10. In Prome it is R-0-14-0, in Bassein R-0-10-4, in Toungoo R-0-12-7, in Rangoon Town R4-1-6, in Moulmein R2-12-0. These figures mean that the districts which are not allowed to have shops supply themselves from the nearest shops. It is certain that the licensed vendor in Prome, for example, sends out hawkers to go round and supply the people in Tharrawaddy and Thayetmyo. The Akyab shop supplies the Arakan division. The Bassein and Rangoon shops supply Thongwa. Besides which the difficulty and cost of getting Government opium from distant shops gives a great stimulus to smuggled foreign opium.

"The Chief Commissioner wishes the Financial Commissioner to consider whether the policy of closing shops has not gone too far. The Chief Commissioner has had a statement prepared which is appended* to this Resolution, which shows the number of shops, the amount of opium issued from the treasury, and the amount of opium issued per shop for each year since 1878-79. In 1878-79, when there were 67 licensed shops in Lower Burma, 46,602 seers of opium were issued from the treasury, or 696 seers per shop. In 1880-81 the number of shops was 68, and 54,265 seers of opium, or 798 seers per shop, were issued. In 1881-82 the number of shops was reduced to 28, and the price of opium was raised by R8 a seer in the Arakan division and by R4 a seer in the rest of Lower Burma. The immediate result was that the opium issued fell to 41,857 seers, or 1,495 seers per shop. In 1882-83 the number of shops was again lowered to 18, but the price of opium issued from the treasury was not enhanced The result was that the opium issued was only 00 seers less than in the previous year, and the issues of opium have been steadily recovering themselves till in 1887-88 the issues have been 50,485 seers with only 15 shops, or only 3,780 seers less than in 1888-89, when there were 68 shops. This shows that the amount of opium consumed in the Province cannot be permanently reduced by the limitation of the number of shops and has a tendency to recover itself.

* *Vide* Excise Report for 1887-88.

"In the Arakan division the issue of opium from the treasury is authoritatively limited. The result is that when the issue of opium is reduced in the Arakan division it rises in the Chittagong division of Bengal, or *vice versa*. The total issues for both divisions are generally from 13,000 to 10,000 seers. The figures since 1881-82 are as follows:—

| Year. | Akyab. | Chittagong. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Seers. | Seers. | Seers. |
| 1881-82 | 11,264 | 2,724 | 13,988 |
| 1882-83 | 7,378 | 3,547 | 10,925 |
| 1883-84 | 6,988 | 5,864 | 12,852 |
| 1884-85 | 4,953 | 6,024 | 10,977 |
| 1885-86 | 4,468 | 4,928 | 9,306 |
| 1886-87 | 6,778 | 3,287 | 10,065 |

6. As a consequence of this policy five new opium shops were opened in 1889-90, and in paragraph 5 of his Resolution on the Excise Report for 1888-89 the Chief Commissioner wrote:—

Opium.

"It was shown last year, in paragraph 2 of the Resolution on the Excise Report, that it is not possible to prevent the use of opium in districts where there is a demand for it by refusing to open shops for its sale. On this principle five new shops for the sale of opium were opened in 1889-90, and yet the income obtained from the licenses for the retail sale of opium decreased. This fact is not connected immediately with the report now under review, but it is mentioned to show that an increase in the number of shops does not always mean increased consumption or increased revenue. When people want opium they will get it, and in a country where much of the traffic is carried on by boats plying in out-of-the-way streams and creeks opium can be hawked about for sale with impunity and with greater profit than if it is sold in a licensed shop The question whether there is a demand requires careful consideration, and the increase in the habit of taking opium must be closely watched. The consumption of opium in the Arakan division fell off greatly in the year under report, and the income from license fees has decreased in 1889-90. The Chief Commissioner believes that this is mainly due to the bad harvest in Arakan in 1888-89, but he will watch with interest the figures of 1889-90 to see whether any indication of a permanent falling-off in consumption can be found. The amount of opium consumed increased in the Prome district. This may be due to the Opium Act having been brought into force in Upper Burma, which has increased the price of Yunnan opium and has rendered it more difficult to smuggle it into Lower Burma. In the Tenasserim division the increase in the consumption of opium is said to be due to increased vigilance against smuggling."

7. In 1889-90 there were 20 opium shops in Lower Burma distributed as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Arakan division | 1 |
| Pegu division | 5 |
| Irrawaddy division | 4 |
| Tenasserim division | 10 |

This number of shops will not be increased without the clearest necessity.

8. From the foregoing *résumé* of what has been done with a view to the repression of the opium traffic in Lower Burma, it will be seen that the traffic in opium has been reduced to the greatest possible extent, and, in my opinion, any attempt to prohibit the traffic in opium altogether would be impossible for the following reasons:—

(1) There exists in Burma a very considerable Chinese and foreign population who are addicted to the use of opium, and who will have it at all hazards. The wants of these people and of those Burmans who have become habituated to the use of opium must be supplied.

(2) The facilities for opium-smuggling are so considerable that it is out of the power of the Government to effectually prevent the use of the drug; and, as it is grown in China and in the Shan and Kachin hills, a supply will always be procurable in Burma, even though Government should cease to manufacture the drug and import it on its own account, and should prohibit its import into Burma.

(3) It is a mistake to suppose that the prohibition of the cultivation, sale, or possession of *ganja* which has been in force since 1872 is effectual. It was recently reported to me that *ganja* was being imported by parcel post, and there were 88 prosecutions in the town of Rangoon, in which 101 persons were implicated; in 1889-90 and this year there have been 61 persons prosecuted in 56 cases up to date. In the town of Moulmein there were 16 prosecutions in 1869-90, and this year there have been 11 up to date. I have not had a return compiled for the whole Province, but these two instances are sufficient to show that the traffic in *ganja* is not stopped in spite of its being prohibited.

(4) The Chinese at Bhamo and also in Mergui assured me that they could not exist in malarious countries, such as those in which the jade and amber mines and the tin mines are situated, without opium. As far as I know, the use of opium is universal amongst the Chinese and hill tribes in feverish tracts. I believe that they seldom abuse the use of the drug, and I have every reason to suppose that its use is beneficial under certain conditions.

10. In this connection I may mention that I have recently returned from the Arakan division, and that I found that in the districts of Kyaukpyu and Sandoway, in which the use of opium is prohibited, the smuggling of opium is very common. The following extract from a letter which I wrote advocating the establishment of an excise preventive establishment in the Arakan division may not be without interest:—

"Besides the methods by which illicit opium can be introduced into the Arakar division, which are mentioned in paragraph 2 of your letter under reply, a considerable amount of opium finds its way into the division across the Yomas by the An pass, and a considerable quantity comes from Bassein by boat. It seems impossible to prevent smuggling by so many routes, as, if Excise Officers were posted on one route, the opium would be passed in by another, and 50 men would not be enough to watch all the routes.

"The general opinion of the local officers is, that the total prohibition of the use of opium in the Kyaukpyu and Sandoway districts, and its great restriction in the Akyab district, has made opium dearer in places where its sale is prohibited, but there are still numbers of people who use opium, and anybody who can pay for it can obtain it. All that Government has succeeded in doing is to raise the price of opium."

11. I come now to the second recommendation of the Society, which is that complete prohibition of opium-smoking is the only effective mode of protecting the population of the recently-acquired Province of Upper Burma from the evil which has wrought such havoc in Lower Burma.

I do not know whether the Society are aware that the use of opium by Burmans in Upper Burma is already prohibited—see Rule 28:

"No opium shall be sold, either wholesale or retail, to any Burman, and no license or pass shall be given under these rules to any Burman."

The Society say "an attempt was made to restrict the sale to the Chinese and Shan population." This attempt takes the form of complete prohibition of sale to Burmans. I suppose the object of the Society is to prohibit the sale of the drug to Chinese and Shans, so as to prevent temptation from being thrown into the way of the Burmans. This would be a very strong measure, and would be keenly resented by the Chinese, Shans, and other non-Burmans, who would certainly resist any endeavour the Government might make to deprive them of opium. Of course the fact that opium is permitted at all does offer some temptation to Burmans; but in paragraph 5 of the Excise Report for 1889-90, "Upper Burma," it is said that District Officers are generally of opinion that a taste for opium and liquor is not spreading to any appreciable extent among Burmans. I must confess that I do not see what can be done by the Government in Upper Burma with a view to prevent the sale of opium to Burmans in addition to the measures already taken.

12. With regard to the last recommendation of the Society, that shops for the retail sale of opium to be consumed on the premises should at once be closed, I think that this recommendation might be tried. I believe no shops for the consumption of opium on the premises are now allowed in some of the Provinces of India, and I think it not improbable that persons may be found who will refrain from the use of opium if they are driven to use it in private instead of in places of public resort. In any case there is no harm in trying results of this measure, even though it may not do all the good that is hoped from it.

The revenue from opium in 1889-90 was—

| | R |
|---|---|
| In Lower Burma | 18,94,552 |
| In Upper Burma | 1,59,509 |
| TOTAL | 20,54,061 |

If the use of opium could be effectively prohibited, I think the Government of India might well forego this revenue, allowing the use of opium only in feverish localities, in which its use is deemed beneficial by the inhabitants. My opinion, however, is that if Government were to declare the total prohibition of the use of opium, the large income it now derives from the control of the drug would pass to smugglers and illicit dealers, and in certain localities, such as the borders of China and of the Shan, Chin, and Kachin hills, I believe the price of opium would fall, and that its use would become more general than it is now.

## ANNEXURE II.

### OPINIONS IN FAVOUR OF TOTAL SUPPRESSION OF SALES TO BURMESE.

### A.

Extract from papers of 1881 relating to the consumption of opium in British Burma.

Memo. by C. U. AITCHISON, Esq., C.S.I., LL.D., Chief Commissioner of British Burma, on the consumption of opium in British Burma.

* * * * * * * *

9. Probably a variety of causes has contributed to the spread of this vice. Burma is intellectually in a transition state. The people are becoming emancipated from many restrictions of their old creed. The inevitable tendency of the education we give, and of the new sense of personal liberty which our Government creates among an Oriental people, is to weaken the sanctions of religious belief and break down the restraints of social customs. Such results ought neither to surprise nor alarm us. However much the old-fashioned among the population may regret it, or blame us for it, we can as easily put back the shadow on the sun-dial as arrest the disintegration of old world customs.

10. But there are other causes within our control. Of these the principal is the increased and yearly increasing facility with which opium can be obtained. Our professed objects are to supply only so much of the drug as may be needed to meet a *bonâ fide* demand, to discourage extended consumption, and to realise from restricted consumption as high a revenue as we can without affording inducements to the people to obtain supplies by unlawful means. Theoretically, these principles are sound enough. But there are many drawbacks in their practical application. After some experiments, more or less disastrous in their result, the plan which for years past has been adopted in British Burma is to sell by auction licenses to retail opium in shops established in carefully-selected localities. By this means opium is made as dear as possible, and the Government endeavours to limit the temptation to consumption. The revenue derived from the sale of these licenses amounts to more than the fixed duty on the opium sold.* But although the cost of opium to the consumer is by this means more than doubled, the consumption continues to increase and must necessarily do so under the present system. For it is the interest of the license-holder to tempt people to smoke and to stimulate consumption as much as he can; and so long as the possession of opium outside the shops is permitted, any really effective check on the smuggling of a drug so very costly and so easily conveyed is almost impossible. Consequently the temptation to open new shops and the inducement to substitute licit for illicit consumption become irresistible. For example, the Deputy Commissioner of Shwegyin, in which district there have hitherto been no licensed shops, writes †:—"The conviction has been gradually forcing itself on me that there is no advantage in not having opium shops in this district. There are shops in all the districts round it. The result is that a large illicit traffic in opium is being carried on. The opium which has been seized in two or three cases is, as far as I can judge from the shape and size of the balls, opium which has been supplied to license-holders in other districts. We are thus losing revenue without any compensatory advantage. I think it right therefore to recommend that one shop for the sale of opium be allowed at Shwegyin and one at Kyaikto." This application has for the present been refused, but it furnishes a good illustration of the pressure which tends to force up the number of shops year by year. I find that since 1875 the number has increased‡ one-third. This need create no surprise. Unless some radical change of system be effected, no other result can be looked for than the steady increase of opium shops and the gradual spread of opium-smoking over the rural districts. Already, indeed, there is too much truth in the allegation that we are not merely supplying an existing demand, but artificially creating a taste for the drug. However pure

| *Year. | Seers of opium sold (omitting confiscated opium). | Revenue from opium licenses, &c. | Fixed duty at R24 per seer. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | R | R |
| 1877-78 . | 38,967 8/16 | 10,66,473 | 9,35,221 |
| 1878-79 . | 46,602 11/16 | 11,41,753 | 11,18,464 |

† To Commissioner of Tenasserim, No. 113, dated 5th March 1880.

| | 1875-76. | 1876-77. | 1877-78. | 1878-79. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ‡ Arakan . . | 11 | 13 | 13 | 18 |
| Pegu . . . | 22 | 23 | 27 | 30 |
| Tenasserim . . | 17 | 18 | 18 | 19 |
| Total British Burma | 50 | 54 | 58 | 67 |

our intentions may be, the results are against us, and we shall not escape serious reproach if we persevere in our present course. Englishmen have a natural antipathy to legislate on questions of morality. But here the question is not one of better or worse morality, but of the salvation of a whole people from a vice which we have introduced among them, and from ruin which it is to a great extent in our power to retard if not prevent. Moreover, the Burmans have been accustomed to be legislated for in this matter. Under the native rule opium-smoking was an offence against the law as well as against the Buddhist religion. Under these circumstances it becomes all the more our duty to take precautions that the new liberty which we bring them is not used for a cloak of licentiousness.

11. No opium may be manufactured in British Burma, and with one insignificant exception, no opium may be imported except by Government. We have therefore the control of the supply entirely in our own hands, subject only to the risk of smuggling. Native opinion is unanimous in favour of stopping the supply altogether, and no measure we could adopt would be so popular with all the respectable and law-abiding classes of the population. Colonel Sladen says the remedy advocated by them in Arakan is "an absolute interdiction of the drug throughout the country and the peremptory closing of *all* shops." Mr. Hodgkinson adds: "The feeling of the people is strongly in favour of the absolute prohibition of the drug. A similar feeling, I find, also exists in Sandoway. In short the concensus of native opinion is in favour of the absolute prohibition of opium as the only practical remedy to be applied to stem the current of this evil." In the Pegu division, the elders of the town of Pegu consider that neither liquor nor opium should be sold there Mr. White, Assistant Commissioner in Bassein district, found it impossible to induce the natives to offer any other suggestion than the gradual closing of all opium shops. In Henzada, "respectable Burmans are in favour of the most drastic measures;" and Mr. Weidemann, the Deputy Commissioner, "found it impossible to obtain the suggestion of any half-measures from the elders consulted: to put away the accursed thing entirely was the only advice which appeared to them of any value at all." Mr. Richardson, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Myanaung, reports to the same effect: "I have consulted," he says, "several Burmese of intelligence and education, and one and all have the same radical cure to propose—the shutting of the excise shops. Their verdict is not modified by one 'if' or 'but.'" From the natives of Tharrawaddy, Thyetmyo and other districts in the Pegu division, there comes up the same cry. From the Tenasserim division, the Commissioner reports that "native opinion is strongly in favour of reverting to the old Burmese plan of prohibition." While most European officers hold this drastic remedy to be impracticable, there are many of standing and experience who support it more or less strongly. It is advocated by Colonel Sladen, Commissioner of Arakan, Captain Butler, late Deputy Commissioner of Kyaukpyu, Colonel Hildebrand, late Deputy Commissioner of Sandoway, Major Pemberton, Deputy Commissioner of Kyaukpyu, Colonel Davies, Deputy Commissioner, Thayetmyo, and Mr. Richardson, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Myanaung. Mr. Hodgkinson, the Officiating Commissioner of Arakan, writes:—"Justice and fairness to the people at large, in my opinion, rather point to the interdiction of the sale of opium, if effectual interdiction is possible, when their very life's blood has been, and is being, poisoned by a system which, though intended only to supply a want to a few, has resulted in creating a want for many. It may be hard on those addicted to the use of opium that they no longer find their want supplied: some may even die; but when the whole body is suffering from a fatal disease which may be eventually eradicated by the loss of a member, he would be a poor physician who shrank from the amputation, and a dishonest physician if he allowed the disease to run its course for the sake of the fees he would receive from the patient. Things have now got to such a pass that Government will not act fairly by the people, if mere revenue considerations are allowed to stand in the way of the remedy. The interdiction of opium throughout Arakan will no doubt at first lead to a large loss of opium revenue; but this consideration ought not to stand in the way of the interdiction even if no immediate means of replacing that revenue were at hand." The only difficulty he finds in recommending the absolute interdiction of the sale of opium in Arakan is the certainty of systematic law-breaking arising in the shape of smuggling. But in respect to those parts of the division which are suffering most he writes:—"After a full consideration of this very difficult subject, I have determined to recommend that in Kyaukpyu, Cheduba, Sagu and the islands which are to a great extent cut off from the rest of the Province and have for the size a strong staff of officers, the possession and the sale of opium shall be absolutely and entirely interdicted. In these islands things have gone too far for any half-measures; and if there is smuggling, it is better so than that any risk should be run of, by a legalized use of the drug, allowing these islands to continue the downward course in which they have entered. There is no time here for experiments if the people are to be saved."

12 In a matter so intimately affecting the well-being of the community these expressions of opinion, especially those of the native population, are entitled to the greatest respect. When practical questions of this kind arise, it may become a duty to yield to the strong and general desire of the people even when their opinions may appear unsonable. All the more it may become a duty when the evil complained of is an innovation of our own times and our own Government, and when we have the entire control of the lawful manufacture and supply of the opium As regards smuggling, I do not believe that, even with our open seaboard of a thousand miles and our long and unguarded

frontier with Upper Burma, the Shan States, and Siam, there would be a *very* great increase in illicit traffic, either from Bengal or from China, if the importation of opium were altogether forbidden and the possession of opium were made illegal. Already the price of opium is artificially forced* up to a maximum, presenting the very strongest temptation to the smuggler, while the fact that possession of the drug is not unlawful increases the difficulty of detection. The pecuniary temptation cannot become very much greater than it is if opium were altogether forbidden: the drug wherever found would be contraband without question, and we should have the sympathies of the people with us in the suppression of smuggling. One fact is worth a bushel of argument; we have succeeded in almost stamping out *ganja*, although the plant from which it is made grows wild in Burma. The difficulties we have in any case to contend with in preventing smuggling are so great that an addition to them would not be a very appreciable burden. Anyhow, smuggling, even on a considerable scale, would never lead to the universal consumption of the drug; and the evasion of the revenue is not to be compared with the gradual demoralisation of the people. The question has altogether passed beyond the stage at which revenue considerations predominate.

| | R. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Price per seer paid to cultivator in Bengal in 1877-78 . . . | 0 | 4 | 8 |
| Duty (selling price, R24) . . . | 23 | 11 | 4 |
| Revenue per seer realised in Burma . | 24 | 8 | 0 |
| Total . | 48 | 8 | 0 |

Percentage of price of duty-paid opium to prime cost of production, 16·629 per cent.

13. But there are considerations of another kind which, in my judgment, make it impossible altogether to prohibit the supply of opium. In the first place we have for more than half a century in one part of the Province, and more than a quarter of a century in the rest of it, allowed the habit of opium-smoking to grow up among certain classes of the Burmese. Having ministered to this taste, we should not be justified in suddenly withdrawing the supply at the risk of the lives of the unhappy consumers if the further spread of the evil can be prevented in any other way. In the next place, there are large numbers of the non-Burmese community, constituting perhaps the most thriving and industrious section of the population, to whom the drug is a necessary of life, and by whom it is rarely abused. It is impossible to say precisely what the numbers† of the Chinese and natives of India are, but they are probably not less than 200,000. The legitimate requirements of these people must necessarily be considered and provided for. Fortunately they are collected in tolerably well-defined centres.

† According to the census of 1872, in a population of 2,747,148, there were 13,561 or 0·49 per cent. Chinese and Malays, and 136,648 or 4·97 per cent. natives of India. Applying the same ratio to a population of 3,088,902 in 1878-79, there would be Chinese and Malays 15,135, natives of India 153,518.

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B.

Extract from papers of 1885 relating to the consumption of opium in British Burma.

Extract, paragraphs 6, 7, 11, and 15 of notes of a meeting, held at Government House on the 6th April 1885, regarding the position of the Excise Commissioner and other excise questions.

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6. * * Regarding opium administration, Colonel Sladen was quite convinced that the closure of all opium shops in the Kyaukpyu and Sandoway districts had done great good, and that the consumption of opium in those districts had much decreased. Smuggling, no doubt, went on from Akyab and from Chittagong mainly in the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers. The employés of those steamers engaged in the illicit traffic. But even if the illicit opium which escaped capture was five or ten times as much as was captured, still the total consumption in those districts was far below what it used to be. This year (1st April 1885) the opium shop at the Naaf had been closed, and only one shop was left in the whole of the Arakan division The monopolist of that shop must be expecting to get a good deal of illicit custom, for he had bid more for the single Akyab shop than used to be paid for all the shops in the Akyab district put together. Colonel Sladen did not consider that a special excise establishment was needed in the Akyab district. The Arakanese do not, he believes, do much in the way of drinking or illicit distillation of spirits. Their bane is opium. He believed that myooks, thugyis, gaungs, and village headmen all knew more or less precisely how and where opium was smuggled into Arakan. If these officials were kept up to their work, they could in a short time reduce opium-smuggling a great deal. He had taken steps for enforcing responsibility in this matter upon officials of all grades, and he hoped that good would result.

7. Colonel Sladen is of the same opinion that he has long held, namely, that opium has done and is doing great harm to the Arakanese and Burmese. The best of all opium reforms would be to prohibit its sale, or possession, or use (save for medical purposes), throughout Burma. He believes that the opinion of all respectable and decent classes of the population would be in favour of such prohibition; that such a measure would do great good to the Province; and that no fatal results would be caused to habitual consumers. Smuggling would no doubt go on, just as illicit consumption of opium goes on to some extent in Upper Burma. Such smuggling, into Arakan at any rate, would be mainly

from licensed shops in Bengal. If the Government decided to have no opium shops at all in Burma, the adjoining Province of Bengal might surely help to prevent its people from smuggling opium into Burma. At present extra opium shops have been licensed close to the Arakan border, which drive a roaring trade with smugglers who carried the opium into Arakan. But by careful administration such smuggling would be gradually reduced and kept down; and after some years of such administration opium consumption would become rare, and future generations would be kept from the use of opium.

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11. Colonel Street considered that opium had done and was doing much harm among the Burmese. The respectable people of the country would be glad to see the sale of opium entirely stopped. Colonel Street thought that such stoppage would cause misery, and perhaps even death, to a certain number of habitual consumers. If this opinion was mistaken, and if the sudden stoppage of all opium supplies would not cause pain and death, then Colonel Street would gladly see the sale, possession, and the use of opium (save for medical purposes), absolutely prohibited. At present no doubt there is a great deal of opium carried, kept, and sold illicitly about the country. Most of it is Government opium supplied from the treasury to licensed vendors. These vendors pay at auction enormous prices for the right to sell opium at central shops. They could never possibly make enough profit to cover these prices unless they had numbers of customers or agents who carry the opium about the country and sell it. These transactions are all illicit and they demoralise the people.

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15. Mr. Hodgkinson was and long has been strongly of opinion that opium should be treated as the noxious drug *ganja* was treated in Burma some nine years ago. The importation, possession, use, or sale of opium, save for medicinal purposes, should be prohibited. We owe this measure to the people, who have for years suffered grievously from our licensed shops, which are supplied with Government opium, and which foster and spread the use and abuse of the drug. He believes that all respectable Burmans would be in favour of such abolition. The recent reduction of shops has, in some districts at any rate, done no good at all. As much Government opium is issued as before in those districts, and a great illicit traffic distributes Government opium and Yunnan (smuggled) opium all over the country. This illicit traffic does great harm in many ways.

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## C.

Extracts from papers of 1886 relating to the consumption of opium in Lower and Upper Burma.

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### (1)

No. 6—35, dated 10th July 1886.

From—H. BUCKLE, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Amherst,
To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma.

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3. If Lower Burma was peopled only by Burmans, I should have no hesitation in recommending the entire prohibition of opium consumption; but such is not the case, and I believe the Burman is destined to be ousted by the more energetic and better disciplined Chinese and native of India.

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### (2)

No. 93—1, dated 17th July 1886.

From—A. H. HILDEBRAND, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Tharrawaddy,
To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma.

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Every man I have consulted has been of opinion that—

(*a*) the habit of the use of opium is the great cause of crime in the country, and of children disobeying and showing disrespect for their parents and guardians;

(*b*) that the habit is quite curable, and they instance cases of confirmed opium-eaters going to jail coming out quite broken of the habit, but at once recommencing it;

(*c*) that the only way to prevent opium finding its way into the villages is to prohibit its traffic and consumption altogether;

(*d*) that such prohibition would, in course of time, entirely eradicate the habit from among the people, but that it would not do so at once.

I am entirely of the same opinion as the Burmans I have consulted, and I think nothing short of absolute prohibition will cure the evil, which I look upon as of the gravest description, and that absolute prohibition will in time do so, except perhaps in the sea-port towns.

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(3)

No. 10 P., dated 21st July 1886.

From—COLONEL W. C. PLANT, Commissioner of the Tenasserim Division,

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma.

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4. The first step which should be taken, and without delay, is to remove the temptation and facility of obtaining the drug *from the rising generation*, and this step is to be gained by prohibiting the use or possession of opium outside scheduled towns by any one, except a Chinaman, under a special pass for a limited quantity equal to his own estimated consumption for one week.

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(4)

No. 744-3-12, dated 26th July 1886.

From—G. D. BURGESS, Esq., Commissioner of the Arakan Division,

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma.

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From the beginning of the discussion of the opium question it has seemed to me that the only effectual means of checking the consumption of opium in Burma is to forbid absolutely its introduction into the Province, and I have never yet seen sufficient reason for modifying that view. To prevent the use of opium, it must be treated in the same way as *ganja*, its importation or possession in any quantity being dealt with as an offence. Practically this is now the condition of affairs in Kyaukpyu and Sandoway, and the consumption of opium in those districts has naturally been restricted in consequence; but so long as opium shops exist at Akyab and on the other side of the Arakanese Yoma, it is of course impossible to stop the illicit supply of the drug. If all the shops in the province were closed a great stimulus would be given to smuggling from Bengal and other places, and it is possible that, for a time at least, repressive measures of a special character would have to be taken. But in the long run, doubtless, the law would prevail, and opium, except in small quantities, would be unprocurable anywhere in Burma.

A certain number of people accustomed to the use of the drug, such as Chinese and Bengalis, would be put to considerable inconvenience by the stoppage of a licit opium-supply, and many of them would, perhaps, try secret expedients for furnishing themselves with their habitual luxury; but they could not long carry on an illegal traffic without detection. They would be finally compelled either to forego the use of opium or to leave a country in which they could not obtain any. The latter alternative would be an undesirable result in many cases; but some price must be paid for the protection of the native population, and by-and-bye their places would be filled by others more willing to conform to the requirements of the situation.

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In spite of the large loss of revenue which the total prohibition of opium traffic in the country would entail, and notwithstanding the other drawbacks and inconveniences which would attend the scheme, I consider that it would on the whole be better and more for the advantage of the people and the administration to have recourse to this step than to persist in the course which is now being followed. The present plan is one of inconsistency and can never prove satisfactory. If it is considered necessary or expedient to limit the consumption of opium by the inhabitants of Burma through restrictions on the supply then my voice is in favour of excluding opium from the country altogether and absolutely, forbidding its possession.

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(5)

Dated 22nd July 1886.

From—MAUNG SAN HLA BAW and MAUNG THA DO WE, Extra Assistant Commissioners, and MAUNG THU TAW U, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Akyab,

To—The Commissioner of the Arakan Division.

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9. The entire prohibition of opium will save the present and future generations from threatened ruin. It will push on cultivation, for Arakan has a great part of its land now lying waste, though it has been under the British flag for 61 years, and will result in repaid increase in its population, and thereby in a few years regain the loss of revenue it will sustain at the commencement by entirely prohibiting opium. In this respect we are

certain that the Government will not make any mistake. In case the Government finds its inability to realise its lost revenue after, say, five years, the people will be glad and will be in a position to pay an enhanced revenue on land, or anything else which Government may propose, for the purpose of making up the deficiency.

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(6)

No. 457—64 E., dated 3rd August 1886.

From—F. S Corleston, Esq., Commissioner of Excise, Burma,

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma.

In compliance with your letter, Financial Department No. 485-9 E., dated the 21st June 1886, I have the honour to submit my opinion on the expediency of entirely prohibiting opium traffic or opium consumption in Lower Burma.

2. It is unnecessary to dwell on the evils attendant on the consumption of the drug in this Province. These have been frequently and graphically described, sometimes with considerable exaggeration; and I assume it to be a proved fact that, except medicinally, the use of opium by the Burmese is an unmitigated evil, and that it has no title to be considered a legitimate luxury in the sense in which spirituous and malt liquors are admitted to be luxuries. It is assumed, too, that all respectable persons among the native inhabitants of the Province are opposed to the sale and consumption of opium among members of their race. On the other hand, the use of opium by the Chinese and natives of Madras, who consume a considerable quantity, is not known or believed to work special evil either to individuals or to society, the reason being that these people do not abandon labour and active pursuits in order to eat or smoke opium, and its bad effects are therefore thrown off. The Chinese especially are well nourished, and this fact, too, appears to be an important one. In their case opium may almost be called a legitimate luxury. I am speaking, of course, only of the results of opium-consumption as they appear in this Province.

3. The reasons for desiring the entire prohibition of opium in the Province are these:—

(*a*) the unquestionable serious evil which it works to the Burmese as individuals and to society;

(*b*) the wish of the respectable population for such a prohibition.

The reasons against such a measure are—

(*c*) the loss of revenue which will ensue;

(*d*) the increase of smuggling and law-breaking;

(*e*) the possible death of many Burmese owing to deprivation of the drug;

(*f*) the resulting annoyance and difficulty to Chinese and others to whom opium-eating is not obviously injurious.

It appears to me that the reasons for abolition (*a*) and (*b*) are so strong that almost anything possible should be done to give effect to them The consequent loss of revenue (*c*) cannot, speaking provincially, be regarded as of any sufficient importance to be an obstacle, even if it be regarded as a total loss; but there can be no doubt that a gradual increase of revenue derived from land and capitation taxes and other sources would follow, both directly from the return of idle opium-smokers and eaters to honest labour, and indirectly from increase in the numbers and health of the population. The revenue difficulty is therefore not one which, in my opinion, should be allowed to interfere with prohibition.

The increase of law-breaking, that is, excise law-breaking, is a real evil, both because the practice of evading the law demoralises, and because considerable expense might be required to check the illicit dealings, which would undoubtedly tend to become more numerous. On the other hand, possession being penal it would be far easier to deal with the breakers of the opium law than it is at present; and theft, so constantly the work of opium-smokers, and a worse crime than the breach of an excise law, would certainly diminish. This difficulty then seems to me no sufficient ground ior opposing prohibition.

Thirdly, it is said many would die if they could not get opium. I believe that some would do so. Those opium-eaters who would die are, however, men who have already by their excesses ensured an early death; and I do not think the fear of making their decease more speedy is a good reason against prohibition, though I do think it a very strong one against a sudden and unexpected stoppage of supplies. Our hospitals would, no doubt, be crowded with men suffering from the usual results of an interruption of the use of the drug, but this is no great evil. Special temporary measures might become necessary in some parts to provide for the cure of confirmed opium-smokers, and they could be adopted.

I should not anticipate any difficulty on this score, and see no reasonable obstacle under this head to a prohibition, after notice, of the possession of opium.

Lastly, there is the difficulty connected with the Chinese and others. Information as to the extent to which the Chinese consume opium is at present scanty. On the one hand it is stated that nearly every Chinaman takes opium in one way or another, and on the other, that only the labouring and lower classes do so. Probably the truth is that a large

number do smoke opium, and it is certain also that a large number of the natives of Madras use the drug; and I do not think that at present it would be politic or desirable to prohibit opium entirely in the large centres of the populations of these classes. If it were essential to a scheme for prohibiting opium among the masses of the Burmese, I should certainly say that we might disregard the wishes of the Chinese and natives of Madras, however important these classes may in some respects be. But such a measure is not essential, and I therefore adhere to the opinion, which I have before expressed, that opium should be prohibited entirely in all parts of the Province except the seaport towns. There are the cases of small classes, such as the Chinese tin-workers of Mergui, for whom special arrangements might possibly be required: but these are minor points.

4. It has been proposed to restrict the consumption of opium to licensed premises, with precautions which it is thought might be sufficient, the number of places of vend being increased. This scheme in no way commends itself to my judgment. I believe that it would be found in a very short time that the attempt to confine the opium within the premises was futile. Nor do I consider the suggestion to employ Government officers to dispense opium as a practicable or politic plan. Such a measure would, it seems to me, lower the Government in the eyes of the people, and would probably fail of the desired result. If the consumption of Government opium were successfully confined to the shops, a free field, within the limits which our preventive system might impose on the circulation of opium of any description, would be left outside them to foreign opium which pays no taxes; and there is no reason for yielding up the field for smuggling to the Yunnan drug. If we can prevent the circulation of the latter, we can also prevent that of Indian opium, and restriction to the premises is unnecessary. I am only repeating what was said in the Excise Report for 1884-85.

5. I am then of opinion that the possession and use of opium can be and should be prohibited entirely outside the limits of the seaport towns, but should be permitted therein, at any rate for the present.

It might, after some experience, be found possible to abolish opium altogether from the Province, but this cannot be done suddenly. The reduction in the number of opium shops has in the last few years checked the growth of the habits of opium-eating and smoking. The measure I advocate would form a fresh stepping-stone from which further progress might hereafter be made.

6. I have not had an opportunity, owing to other pressing work, of consulting in person Burmese gentlemen; but Maung Shwe Go, the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Shwegyin, has favoured me with an expression of the opinion of himself and other Burmans whom he had already consulted in compliance with Mr. Weidemann's instructions. Their opinion is that, while the consumption of opium by the Burmese and Talaings is unnecessary and injurious, and should be prevented as far as possible even by total prohibition, the use of the drug by the Chinese being habitual, and not a cause of crime as in the case of the Burmese, should be permitted.

These gentlemen would, however, only allow the privileges in the seaport towns, where the numbers of the Chinese are large and where effectual supervision can be carried out.

They express agreement with the view set forth in the Excise Report of 1884-85 on this subject.

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(7)

No. 183—3-3, dated 27th July 1886.

From—A. R. Birks, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Kyaukpyu,

To—The Secrerary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma.

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2. The respectable Arakanese in this district are, I believe, unanimous in favour of a total suppression of the opium traffic, if it can be effected. The arguments stated in paragraph 11 of the Society's memorial forwarded with your letter appear to me to be unanswerable. I have consulted several native gentlemen on the subject. The opinion of Maung Saw Hla Pru, Myook of Ramree, who is a well-educated Arakanese gentleman and has great influence in his sub-division is of value. I have often discussed measures of our policy with him, which he has criticised in an intelligent way. He states that the general opinion is that the action of the British Government in licensing the sale of opium is almost the only portion of their policy which the better class of natives unreservedly condemn.

This officer has reported a very marked improvement in his sub-division since the closing of the opium shop at Kyaukpyu in 1882. I think there can be no doubt that the closing of the opium shop here has diminished the consumption of the drug.

3. * * * * * *

The total suppression of the traffic might not affect this district immediately; but the discredit it would bring on the practice and the moral effect it would have outweighs all minor considerations.

4. Mr. (now Sir Charles) Bernard, in his note of the 23rd December 1880, alludes to the universal wish of the more respectable natives to suppress the traffic altogether, though he

believed the evils of the opium-smoking to be much exaggerated. I think it would be more in consonance with the extended powers given to natives as members of municipalities and rural boards to meet their wishes on this subject. If they believe, rightly or wrongly, that opium-smoking is a harmful and degrading practice, I think we incur a grave responsibility in forcing it upon them.

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(8)

No. 764—3-12, dated 31st July 1886.

From—LIEUT.-COLONEL G. A. STROVER, Offg. Commissioner of the Arakan Division,

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma.

* * * * * *

2. The opinion of Burmese gentlemen regarding the total prohibition of the traffic appears to be somewhat decided. Some are in favour of abolishing the traffic altogether, while others are in favour of limiting and restricting the traffic as far as possible. That opium-consumption has had a very pernicious and demoralising effect upon the inhabitants of the country generally admits of no question. The consensus of opinion, not only of European Government officers connected with the administration of the country, but of all native officials and respectable native gentlemen, is that the introduction and traffic in opium in Lower Burma by the Government has been attended with lamentable results, and that from every point of view it is most desirable that speedy measures be taken either to entirely abolish the traffic or to restrict it within harmless limits, if such can be done.

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(9)

No. 160—1, dated 16th August 1886.

From—COLONEL C. W. STREET, Commissioner of the Pegu Division,

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma.

With reference to your letter No. 651—9 P., dated the 26th July 1886, asking for my opinion as to the expediency of entirely prohibiting the use of opium in this Province, I have the honour to inform you that the general opinion appears to be that to prohibit entirely the use of opium, if such a prohibition could be effectively carried out, would be very desirable; but to suddenly prohibit its use would have the effect of causing numbers of those who are addicted to it to die.

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(10)

No. 835—10, dated 29th August 1886.

From—G. L. WEIDEMANN, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Shwegyin,

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma.

* * * * * * * *

I think that, if we are justified in interfering with the liberty of the people at all, we are justified in interfering to prohibit the consumption of opium. I further think that nothing short of total abolition, whether sudden or gradual, will meet the necessities of the case so far as regards the Burmese.

* * * * * * * *

If it be a question between gradual and sweeping measures, I should, notwithstanding the present state of the finances, be inclined to advocate the latter. Half remedies have been tried and have failed, and it will, I think, be easier to organise the excise establishment, which will in all probability be necessary if opium is contraband whenever and wherever found. An exception might be made in the case of foreign residents who have become habituated to the drug; but for them I would establish a special Government agency in order to conduct sales very much as it has lately been suggested that the sale of ammunition should be brought more completely than at present under official control. That complete, or almost complete, prohibition is possible can, I think, be proved by the comparatively small way yet made by *ganja*, a plant which has the advantage over the poppy, that it is of native growth and easily cultivable in remote clearings.

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(11)

No. 2624—13 E., dated 31st August 1886.

From—W. DECOURCY IRELAND, Esq., Commissioner of the Irrawaddy Division,

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma.

* * * * * * * *

2. Deputy Commissioners have consulted trustworthy and influential members of Burman society, and there is a unanimity of opinion in favour of the total prohibition of the sale of opium. The District Officers also entirely agree in the views expressed by the Burmese elders.

3. That the answer of the Burmese to the question would be what it is was never for a moment in doubt. They have for the last 20 years or so answered this question in the same way, and the more experience is gained of the baneful effects of opium the more rooted has become Burmese public opinion in favour of total abolition of its sale.

4. The Burmese are not remarkable for steadfastness in opinions, but on this one question they have never wavered.

* * * * * *

Regarding the opium question in the Irrawaddy division I cannot do better than refer to the masterly and exhaustive "Note on opium in Burma," by Mr. G J. S. Hodgkinson, dated the 5th February 1885. I have attached a copy to this paper for reference.

The results of the partial measures adopted for checking the opium traffic described in the 2nd and 3rd paragraphs of the above are true of this division to-day. In the 8th paragraph the writer says:—"If it be objected that the evils of opium amongst the Burmese are here exaggerated, I can only express my conviction that this is not the case, and that the evils, so far as they affect the administration of the country are more apparent now than they were five years ago; and I appeal with confidence to anybody of representative lugyis to support this opinion" This was written in 1885; and I have now to add that my own limited experience of this division shows that the evils are still rapidly growing The writer advocated the *entire* abolition of opium shops, and as an alternative proposition the following:—

(i) the establishment of shops for consumption of opium on the premises only in certain centres;

(ii) that the possession of any quantity of opium outside be prohibited and rendered penal.

The latter propositions were on other occasions put forward by a large body of officials, myself amongst the number.

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(12)

Dated 24th September, 1886.

Memo. by G. J. S. HODGKINSON, Esq., Commissioner on special duty, Rangoon.

These papers show a remarkable consensus of opinion in favour of the total prohibition of opium either at once or after a time, though in several cases an exception is made of seaport towns, where the number of Chinamen and others who are accustomed to use the drug, and use it for the most part without deleterious effects from excessive indulgences, is very large.

My own views have been set out at length in my memorandum of the 5th February 1885.* My recommendations are as follow:—

(*a*) that the possession of opium should be absolutely interdicted and all shops for the sale of opium closed throughout the country; or, if this measure is thought too drastic;

(*b*) (i) that shops be licensed for the sale or consumption of opium, or the possession only in places where there is a considerable population of Chinamen and natives of India, namely, at—

| | |
|---|---|
| Rangoon | 2 |
| Moulmein | 1 |
| Akyab | 1 |
| Bassein | 1 |
| Mergui | 1 |

(ii) that the possession of opium in any quantity, no matter how much, outside these shops, be prohibited and rendered penal.

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No. 371 C., dated 22nd February 1891.

From—COLONEL G. H. TREVOR, Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

In reply to your letter, No. 4938, dated the 18th of October 1890, forwarding a copy of the memorial of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, and asking for an expression of my opinion and for any remarks I may have to offer thereon, I have the honour to submit a copy of a letter, No. 418 R., dated the 12th of February 1891, from the Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara on the subject, with the following remarks from myself.

2. The view expressed by Colonel Biddulph that the closing of the opium and *chandu* shops in Ajmere and Merwara "would not cause any decrease in the use of the drug, while on the other hand it is far preferable to have these shops under strict supervision and open to inspection at any time than to have smoking-dens which could not be controlled in the same

* Printed on pages 41 to 49 of the Pamphlet published in 1885.

way," is that under which the existence of the shops has hitherto been justified and is not without force. But I have always felt a doubt as to whether Government should indirectly lend its sanction to the establishment by contractors of what are rightly called "dens" where opium and chandu are smoked on the premises.

3. So far as Ajmere and Merwara are concerned, these dens are not largely frequented, and those who attend them are the dregs of the population, who are not repelled by their unsavoury surroundings and customers, or by the fact that they are constantly visited by the Police, to whom they are often convenient as furnishing a ready means for the apprehension of bad characters who are "wanted." They can hardly be said to attract any but the lowest class, and rarely perhaps to inoculate customers who have not previously imbibed the habit of smoking opium and chandu. To close these dens might result in more comfortable, and in the long run more pernicious, ones being secretly established by private persons; but there is no safeguard at present against such a contingency, and on the whole I am inclined to think that a contractor who farms revenue from Government should not be allowed to establish shops for the consumption of opium and chandu on the premises, because, rightly or wrongly, such action on his part encourages the idea that Government does not do all it may legitimately be expected to do for the suppression of such consumption, and it is certain that the control it exercises over these shops does not extend to regulating the amount or quality of the drug consumed at them by any individual.

Should the closing of these shops lead to others being opened by private persons, which it would be more difficult to control without more interference than is at present thought expedient, then I am disposed to think that to resort to such interference as may be required would be the lesser evil of the two.

4. It may fairly be asked—'How does the case of shops in which opium and chandu are smoked on the premises differ in principle from that of shops in which liquor is drunk on the premises, and why should one be differently treated from the other?' I would reply:—

(1) In the one case the baneful effects of non-interference on the part of the Government are, I believe, much greater than in the other; in respect to the decoctions consumed; in respect to the habit engendered and encouraged; in respect to the vitality, physical and moral, impaired.

A man who frequents a liquor shop is not so likely to become a confirmed drunkard as one who pays even a few visits to an opium den is likely to develop into a confirmed opium-eater or smoker; it is to the interest of a vintner not to let him get intoxicated on the premises, for fear the license should be revoked, and for the same reason not to encourage drinking that makes men disorderly. The liquor having issued from a Government distillery its quality has been tested, and, as a rule, it does not pay the vintner to change the quality except by dilution which is common enough. These conditions do not, I believe, apply to the case of the opium den, at any rate in equal degree. There no attempt is made, or if made, it is more difficult, to check excess; and though excess may not lead to crime in the same way as liquor does, it produces a more lasting effect upon the individual, and through him or her on future generations.

(2) The community that would be affected by the suppression of opium dens in India is very much smaller than that which would be affected by the suppression o shops where liquor may be drunk on the premises. In some parts it is possible that the number of those who take a little opium is not much less than the number who drink a little liquor, but an infinitesimal fraction of the former resorts to opium dens, and my present remarks do not contemplate fresh interference with shops at which opium sold is not consumed on the premises,

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No. 418 R., dated 10th February 1891.

From—The Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara,

To—The Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

With reference to your office memorandum No. 1200, dated the 3rd November last, giving cover to Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4938, dated 18th October 1890, forwarding, for opinion, printed copies of a letter and memorial from the Chairman of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, I have the honour to state as follows.

2. The Society assert that the use of opium is on the increase in India, and recommend that the Government of India should close the shops for the retail sale of opium to be consumed both in and off the premises, and more particularly the former. They also give in their memorial a comparative statement showing the increasing number of shops in certain parts of the country for the 10 years up to 1888-89.

the present Act came into force in July 1880, revenue is derived from the following sources :—

(a) a pass duty (R5 per lb) on opium imported into the Presidency ;
(b) the sale by auction of the right to sell opium, and to manufacture and vend intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy ;
(c) fees levied on licenses for the sale of poppy-heads.

*Collections according to the Demand, Collection and Balance Statement.*

| | Pass duty. | Other receipts. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | R | R | R |
| 1880-81 | 4,74,967 | 1,55,784 | 6,30,751 |
| 1881-82 | 2,06,410 | 1,97,109 | 4,03,519 |
| 1882-83 | 3,08,000 | 2,53,501 | 5,61,501 |
| 1883-84 | 3,59,800 | 2,36,815 | 5,96,615 |
| 1884-85 | 3,54,200 | 2,58,685 | 6,12,885 |
| 1885-86 | 3,54,550 | 3,56,600 | 7,11,150 |
| 1886-87 | 3,04,850 | 3,16,930 | 6,21,780 |
| 1887-88 | 3,27,000 | 2,68,555 | 5,96,155 |
| 1888-89 | 3,66,100 | 2,65,941 | 6,32,041 |
| 1889-90 | 3,36,700 | 2,57,269 | 5,93,969 |

NOTE.—In the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India, the opium receipts of this Presidency prior to 1880-81 are shown as *nil*. The realisations from the duty referred to above would come under "Customs," but there is no separate sub-heading, and the Board does not know whence the memorialists obtained their figure for 1879-80.

Deducting the pass duty realised on opium supplied to the Native States of Travancore and Cochin, the amount realised in each year since 1880-81, the first in which the present system was in force, was as shown in the margin. It will be observed that, taking one year with another, there has been no material increase ; and that the receipts for 1889-90 are lower than in any year since 1882-83 :—

3. The following statement shows the number of licenses issued for the sale of opium and intoxicating drugs during the same period :—

| | Opium. | Intoxicating drugs. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1880-81 | 1,041 | 167 | 1,208 |
| 1881-82 | 878 | 143 | 1,021 |
| 1882-83 | 946 | 145 | 1,091 |
| 1883-84 | 986 | 121 | 1,107 |
| 1884-85 | 982 | 107 | 1,089 |
| 1885-86 | 960 | 102 | 1,062 |
| 1886-87 | 1,045 | 118 | 1,163 |
| 1887-88 | 1,157 | | 1,157 |
| 1888-89 | 1,172 | | 1,172 |
| 1889-90 | 1,052 | | 1,052 |

It will be observed that though there was, as pointed out by the memorialists, a trifling increase in 1888-89 as compared with the year preceding, there was a considerable reduction in 1889-90, and that the number of shops in that year was less than in any period since 1881-82.

4 The Board is unable to understand the statement quoted by the memorialists that "there is practically no consumption of opium in the province." It is well known that opium has always been largely consumed in the Northern Circars, and more especially in the Hill Tracts, though not, speaking generally, to any deleterious extent, as is proved by the generally fine physique of the opium-smoking classes.

5. The memorandum appended to these Proceedings gives a history of the special measures adopted to obviate a too sudden enhancement of price in the Agency tracts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Godavari. It will be seen that the measures adopted were necessary to prevent serious discontent and distress among the Hill people to whom opium had become almost a necessary of life ; that the system of issuing free licenses for retail vend is at present in force only in the Ganjam Maliahs and in portions of the Vizagapatam Agency tracts ; and that the retail price has been gradually raised from 5 tolahs per rupee to from 3½ to 2½ tolahs.

The Government is aware that the opium traffic is carefully watched by the Agents and their assistants, and that, so far from "teaching the people to rely on opium as a febrifuge," we are doing all we can to gradually wean them from their hereditary habit of using it on all occasions.

6. With reference to paragraph 18 of the memorial it must be observed that whatever the truth of the highly coloured accounts of "opium dens" furnished in the memorialists' appendix, they do not in the least apply to this Presidency. The Board's Assistant Secretary recently, at the desire of the Commissioner, visited most of the places in the Madras town where, if anywhere, "opium" dens would exist, and reports thereon as follows :—

(1) "Most of the smoking dens were visited, and in each from 10 to 20 smokers were seen. They were of all ages—from 20 to 60 years of age—and comprised both Muhammadans and Hindus. Several professions were represented—jutka drivers, native doctors, musicians, professional beggars, butchers, sweetmeat sellers, and petty shop-keepers. Some were smokers of a few months, some of 20 and 30 years' standing.

(2) "In most cases the smokers left immediately after they had finished their smoke. They purchased 8 pies to 2 annas and 6 pies worth each. Each smoker usually brought some sweetmeats or sugarcane with him and ate or chewed it while smoking. This, it was said, was done as the opium produced a bitter taste in the mouth.

(3) "To see any smoker more affected than a man who had taken his usual glass of liquor was very rare, and in such cases it was said that the man had either taken his smoke out of time or had smoked more than he was used to.

(4) "No women or children were seen in the dens, and it was stated that they do not frequent them.

(5) "Cases of emaciation from the effects of opium-smoking were not seen. Many of the old smokers seen were, on the contrary, very robust and well-conditioned; notably among these might be mentioned the keeper of one of the dens, a Chinaman who is reported to have smoked for over 30 years and who is now over 50 years of age; a vendor of country spirits, a smoker for over 20 years; and a Muhammadan Hakim of about 45, who has smoked for over 10 years.

(6) "Most of those spoken to admitted that the habit once contracted was difficult to give up, but they said that it did them no more harm than the workman's glass of liquor did, if they did not exceed their usual quantity.

(7) "Several complaints were made that the opium was now so dear that what a few years ago cost three or four pies could not be purchased for one anna."

7. The licenses for retail shops for the sale of opium or of intoxicating drugs made from the poppy always stipulate that the shop shall be closed and no person harboured therein at night time; that no gaming or disorderly conduct shall be permitted; and that persons of notoriously bad character shall not be permitted to resort thereto. The exchange of opium, &c., &c., for anything but coin is also prohibited—*vide* forms III to VI attached to the Opium Rules sanctioned in G. O., dated 17th June 1880, No. 685 (Revenue).

8. The Board considers that these precautions are ample, and that to forbid consumption on the premises altogether as desired by the memorialists would be an unjustifiable restriction on the tastes and liberty of an orderly and respectable section of the population. Moreover, it seems hardly open to question that it would be a step of more than doubtful propriety to transfer the indulgence in the vicious habit denounced by the memorialists from such establishments to the homes and family circles of its victims.

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## APPENDIX.

*Administration of opium revenue in the Hill Tracts of the Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Godavari districts.*

The Opium Act of 1878 was extended to this Presidency only in 1880, and the rules passed thereunder for the control of the opium traffic came into force only on the 1st July of that year. The restriction imposed by these rules led to a marked rise in the price in the Hill Tracts of Vizagapatam from five or six tolahs per rupee to two tolahs, and in some parts opium was not procurable at all. This produced serious discontentment and distress among the people, who consume opium largely, the drug being almost a necessary of life in those parts, and it was therefore found necessary to take steps to make it available in sufficient quantities at a reasonable price. The Collectors of Ganjam and Godavari were also requested to state whether the rise in the price of opium consequent on the levy of a pass duty was giving rise to distress or discontentment in the Hill Tracts of their districts, and whether any special measures were necessary.

2. The measures finally adopted for the Agency tracts in the three districts are noticed below.

3. *Vizagapatam*.—Mr. Garstin, the then Collector, suggested that the opium required for consumption in the Hill Tracts might be imported by Government and stored in depôts centrally situated for sale to the retailers at cost price. It was proposed that some of the Hill mittadars and heads of villages should receive free licenses as retail vendors; that the inferior kinds of opium should be sold by Government at five tolahs a rupee; and that the price of superior qualities should be gradually raised, the retail price being fixed at four tolahs per rupee at first and subsequently at 3½ tolahs. The system of selling opium to the vendors on behalf of Government was introduced on 1st April 1881. The opium imported by Government was sold only in the Hill Tracts above the Ghats at 4⅘ or 4½* tolahs per rupee to the vendors (irrespective of quality) who sold it to the people at not less than 4 tolahs; while in the Agency tracts below the Ghats the opium was supplied by native enterprise.

* Collector's report in Board's Proceedings, No. 257, dated 25th January 1882.

4. In March 1882, the Government approved† of the Collector's suggestion to sell the first two sorts of opium to licensed vendors at 4 tolahs per rupee, and the third sort at 4½ tolahs. The retail price of the first and second sorts rose from 4 to 3½ tolahs per rupee. The third sort was sold to the vendors at 4½ tolahs and they retailed it at 4 tolahs. The fourth and fifth sorts were sold to the vendors at 6 tolahs, and they sold it to the people at 5½ tolahs. Under this arrangement a portion of the duty had to be foregone; but as opium is to some extent a necessary of life in these feverish tracts, the Board did not think it advisable to enhance the price considerably until more experience was gained.

† Board's Proceedings, No. 257, dated 25th January 1882, and G. O., dated 23rd February 1882, No. 22.

5. In its Proceedings, No. 350, dated 2nd February 1884, the Board recommended that the supply of opium to the Hill Tracts might be safely left to private enterprise from

1884-85. A contractor agreed to bind himself to supply the shop-keepers licensed by Government at 3½ tolahs per rupee, and the retail price rose to 3 tolahs per rupee, while the price in the ordinary tracts was 2 to 2½ tolahs. In 1885-86, 1886-87, and 1887-88, the supply monopoly was disposed of by tenders and the retail price underwent no alteration. As this system was not, however, found to work satisfactorily, the Board approved of the Collector's proposal to revert to the old *amani* (Government management) system from 1888-89, the monopoly of vend being sold in auction in selected localities, and the retail price of opium being restricted to 3 tolahs per rupee as formerly. This was sanctioned as a temporary measure for one year, but as there was only one bidder in 1889-90, whose terms were unreasonable, the *amani* system was continued in 1889-90. The privilege of retail vend in shops was sold by auction in selected localities, fixed fees were paid for shops in some portions, and free licenses were issued only for shops whose average annual consumption was less than 1,000 tolahs. The retail selling price was enhanced to 2½ tolahs per rupee, except in the Gudem hills and in the Paderu and Malkenjeri taluks, where it was fixed at 3 tolahs. During the current year the *amani* management has been discontinued, and the retail price in the excepted tracts above mentioned enhanced to 2¾ tolahs per rupee.

6. *Godavari.*—The Board proposed that the Agency tracts in the Godavari district should be treated in the same way as the Vizagapatam Maliah tracts, and that a remission of the pass duty should be granted; but the Government thought it unnecessary to undertake the supply under the *amani* system, as no distress or discontentment had been felt in the Hill Tracts on account of the rise in the price of opium. The agents of the mittas and heads of villages and such other persons as the Collector deemed fit were granted free licenses. It must, however, be observed that the issue of free licenses did not cheapen the price of opium, which remained as high as 2½ or 3 tolahs per rupee.

7. In its Proceedings, No. 1699, dated 19th May 1884, the Board approved of the Collector's proposal to put up to sale by auction the right of vend in certain villages; while as regards the rest it was directed that free licenses for new shops should not be issued except with the Board's special sanction. In August 1889, the Board recommended that the privilege should be sold by auction throughout the Agency tracts on the following conditions:—

(i) that the opium sold shall be of good quality;
(ii) that not less than 3½ tolahs shall be sold for a rupee;
(iii) that the maximum quantity to be sold to a single individual should be restricted to 6 tolahs; and
(iv) that free licenses should be issued only when a shop does not find a purchaser.

This was approved * by Government, and has been brought into effect during the current year.

* G. O., dated 18th October 1889, No. 848.

8. *Ganjam.*—From the Collector's reply to Board's Proceedings, No. 51, dated 17th January 1881, it was evident that there was no regular traffic in opium in the Hill Tracts of this district, and the Government consequently approved of the Board's proposal to grant free licenses in localities in which there was any demand.

9. From the above it will be evident that the system of issuing free licenses for the retail vend of opium is at present in force only in the Ganjam Maliahs and in portions of the Vizagapatam and Godavari Agency tracts in localities in which there is very little traffic in the drug, and where, owing to difficulty of communication and other causes, it would be felt as a hardship to deprive the people of the opportunities of obtaining this drug when necessary.

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Order thereon by the Government of Madras.

Ordered that the following letter be despatched to the Government of India.

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No. 89, dated 20th March 1891.

From—J. A. CRAWFORD, Esq., Secretary for Berar to the Resident, Hyderabad,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4938, dated 18th October last, calling for remarks on certain papers received from England regarding the sale of opium and other intoxicating drugs, and to state as follows.

2. It is true, as stated in those papers, that the number of licensed shops in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts had, between the years 1879-80 and 1888-89, increased from 532 to 604, and except in so far as it may be accounted for by the increase of the population and of wealth, Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick cannot find that there was any reason for the increase. From the 1st of April 1890, however, the number of shops was reduced to 587, and the Commissioner has now been directed to reduce it by at least 50 more, following the principles recently laid down for his guidance in the case of liquor shops, and to report how much further it can be reduced.

3. As regards the matter of consumption on the premises, there is at present no direct prohibition of consumption there, it having been thought sufficient to provide under a penalty that no intoxication shall be permitted on the premises, and indeed it would be obviously impossible to prevent a purchaser swallowing before he leaves the premises, the very minute dose of opium which he buys. As a matter of fact, it is believed that drugs which are swallowed are as a rule not consumed on the premises, but madak, in which form opium is smoked, though only to a limited extent, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is commonly smoked on the premises. The Resident, however, has now directed that a clause shall be inserted in all future licenses for the retail sale both of drugs and liquor providing under a penalty that no persons shall be allowed to collect or loiter on the premises, and in the case of drug licenses that no smoking of drugs shall be permitted on the premises. He has further directed that the police shall be specially instructed to insist upon the enforcement of this condition, and that the manner in which it is enforced shall be noticed in the annual excise reports.

4. As for the suggestion made by the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade "that the Government of India should be directed to use the absolute discretion conferred on it by the Indian Opium Act of 1878 * * * by the adoption of measures having for their object to limit the sales of opium to that which is necessary for medical use," Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick will not go so far as to say that this would be impossible in a territory isolated from opium producing tracts and in which the use of opium had been previously little, if at all, known; but in the various parts of India in which he has served the practice of eating or smoking opium has come down from a period anterior to our rule. Opium, if not got in one way, can be got in another, and any proposal absolutely to prohibit the use of it now would in his opinion be so completely beyond the range of practical politics as to be scarcely worth discussing.

5. There seems to be no doubt that there are, or until the other day have been, places in India where, owing to a want of proper supervision and control, abuses have prevailed like those described in these papers, and which at least strike one with greater horror than any corresponding abuses in countries where people are demoralized by drink; but the Resident would affirm, without fear of contradiction, that, speaking generally, the evils arising from indulgence in drink in England are vastly greater than those arising from indulgence in opium in those parts of India with which he is acquainted, and yet he presumes no responsible person would think of suggesting that the sale of intoxicating liquor in England except for medicinal purposes should be absolutely prohibited by law.

6. That persons are found to suggest such a prohibition in regard to opium in the most general terms for the whole of British India is, he suspects, due, apart from the appalling but remediable abuses now brought to light in particular places, to two causes, *viz.*: first, that while the drinking of alcohol seems to those persons the most natural thing in the world, the eating or smoking of opium even in moderation presents itself to them as a strange, wild and unnatural sort of indulgence, deserving of no consideration whatsoever; and, secondly, that they imagine that the Government of India, as a despotic Government, can do anything not naturally impossible. Hence they feel no hesitation in recommending the universal prohibition of the sale of opium except for medicinal purposes, and they suppose that such a measure could be easily carried out by the exercise of the "absolute discretion" conferred by the Indian Opium Act

7. Now upon this it may be observed, to begin with, that, though the Indian Opium Act of 1878, like some other Acts passed about the same time, confers upon the executive authorities a latitude of discretion which, from a constitutional point of view, Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick has always regarded as excessive, it will neve theless be perfectly clear to any one who studies that Act and bears in mind the state of things under which it was passed, that it was never intended to confer upon the executive authorities power to do anything of the sort now proposed, and that to attempt to do under it anything of that sort would be a very gross abuse of the powers which it confers.

8. Further, supposing this difficulty to be got over, the question would remain whether it would be justifiable or expedient to take such action, and the Resident is decidedly of opinion that it would not. In the first place he is of opinion, though doubtless some persons will differ from him on this point, that it would involve an interference with individual liberty far in excess of what is justified by the nature and extent of the evils which necessarily result from the use of opium, that is to say, of the evils which do not admit of being checked by a stricter system of supervision and control; and in the second place, supposing considerations of this sort, which even the most despotic Government cannot venture to disregard, could be set aside, he is convinced that such a measure would be practically unworkable, and would lead to vastly more mischief than it would succeed in preventing.

9. Every one who has had experience of the working of the opium law knows that opium, owing to its extremely small bulk and the facility with which it can be stowed away, presents facilities for smuggling and clandestine sale immensely surpassing those presented by any other commodity in ordinary use.

As it is, our officers are driven to their wits' ends to suppress the limited and not very highly organised system of illicit traffic which has been evoked by our severe duties on opium, and, if we were to make it impossible for those addicted to the use of opium to get anything but contraband opium, a system of illicit traffic would inevitably be started on such a scale and with such an organisation that we should be utterly powerless to cope

with it. Speaking generally, 10 grains would be an ordinary daily allowance to an opium-eater, 20 grains would be a very full daily allowance. A seer of opium contains 1,440 times ten grains and would be quite a stock-in-trade, and yet it is a very small thing, for opium is a heavy substance. Let any one picture to himself the difficulty of detecting the smuggling and surreptitious sale over an immense extent of territory, and for the supply of many millions of consumers, of such a commodity, and let any one who knows this country picture to himself what the attempt to suppress it here would mean. The imagination, at least the imagination of an ordinary practical man, refuses to conceive the establishments that would be required for such a purpose, and to any one who knows the class of persons who would have to be employed for such a purpose here, the prospect of oppression, corruption, and extortion which the suggestion opens out, is truly appalling. No doubt if we covered the whole face of the country with a net-work of preventive establishments, and resorted to an extreme of severity whenever we got a conviction, we should succeed in diminishing to some material extent the consumption of opium; but the advantage thus gained would be as nothing compared with the evils to be set against it.

10. For these reasons the Resident is of opinion, with all deference to those who have put forward this proposal, that, subject to a possible exception in the case of districts which are isolated from opium-producing tracts and in which the use of opium has not yet become established, the idea of prohibiting the sale of opium except for medicinal purposes may be at once put aside as wholly impracticable.

There are, in his opinion, only two ways in which we can check the evils which form the subject of this correspondence. The first is by putting on duties so severe as to raise the price of opium to the highest figure to which it can be raised without unduly stimulating illicit trade and thereby defeating our object. We have already, I am to say, carried this so far in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts that opium there sells to the small retail purchaser for its weight in silver. The other way is by a strict system of control and supervision. We have not as yet, it is true, done all that can be done in this direction, but we are endeavouring to do it, and we shall always be glad to receive suggestions from outside as to how it should be done.

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No. 57, dated 20th March 1891.

From—R. SMEATON, Esq., Secretary to the Government, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 4938, dated the 18th October 1890, with which were forwarded, for any remarks the Lieutenant Governor and Chief Commissioner might desire to make, papers received from the Chairman of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade.

2. The exaggerated and inaccurate nature of the statements on which the memorial addressed by the Society to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India is mainly founded was explained in paragraph 2 of my letter No. 433, dated the 28th November 1889, to your address. Mr. Caine's account of the "opium den" in Lucknow has already formed the subject of inquiry and correspondence. The account given by the Special Commissioner of the *Bombay Guardian* of the similar place at Allahabad consists mainly of a report of a conversation purporting to have been held between the Special Commissioner and the frequenters of the den. This gentleman was obliged to utilise the services of an interpreter, who appears to have explained matters, as guides are apt to do, in a manner which he thought would be gratifying to the Commissioner. But he was abusing even the most blind credulity when he informed the Special Commissioner that the opium-eaters before him were asserting that a memorial for the prohibition of the drug would probably be signed by every opium consumer in Allahabad. It is hardly conceivable that he could have expected to be believed when he made it appear that habitual opium-smokers were expressing themselves to a stranger as desirous of foregoing the use of the drug for the sake of public reform.

3. In this connection I am to point out that if every shop licensed for the sale of opium were at once abolished the drug would unquestionably be consumed by those who indulge in it at their own homes; and that if the Government levied no excise on opium the consumption of the drug would without doubt be enormously increased. The poppy is very extensively grown in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; and very great facilities for its illicit sale and consumption necessarily exist even under the present restrictions. Any relaxation of Government interference would result in greater opportunities for illicit consumption and in a large increase in the number of opium consumers.

I am to refer to paragraph 21 of the Resolution of this Government, No. 222—XIII-38, dated 4th August 1890, to show that the restriction engages its attention.

4. With reference to paragraph 3 of the memorial, I am to remark that whatever the rise in the number of opium shops since 1879-80 may have been, there are now fewer shops of this kind in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh than in any other Province of India except Burma and Assam. Shops for the sale of ganja, hemp, &c., are more numerous in comparison, because it is in these Provinces, and especially in the eastern districts, that these drugs are mostly grown and used. In this case, too, the effect of removing the excise would in all probability be to increase the consumption of these

drugs. The sale being under Government control, any tendency to increase the number of these shops unnecessarily has always been closely watched by Government, as the figures given in the memorial and reproduced below will show :—

| Year. | Number of shops for the sale of drugs. |
|---|---|
| 1883-84 | 4,799 |
| 1884-85 | 4,897 |
| 1885-86 | 4,785 |
| 1886-87 | 3,757 |
| 1887-88 | 3,857 |
| 1888-89 | 3,878 |

5. As regards paragraphs 4 and 7 of the memorial, I am to say that the figures given are substantially correct. The question of the consumption of hemp drugs, opium, madak and chandu was fully discussed in the Resolution above quoted. I am to invite attention to that portion of paragraph 20 of the Resolution which deals with opium shops, as evidencing the feeling and action of this Government in the matter. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is of opinion that the policy of opening new shops for the sale of opium is questionable. The number of shops has no doubt risen from 792 in 1879 to 1,084 in 1888 (to quote the figures given); but this has been mainly due to the necessity of choice between two evils, *viz.*, increased illicit use of opium on the one hand, or increased number of places where licit opium may be bought on the other. The Government prefers to choose the latter, and lesser of these evils.

6. I am also to invite attention to paragraph 18 of the Resolution quoted above, which deals with hemp drugs. The number of shops in 1888-89 was only one to every 11,300 persons.

7. As regards paragraph 18 of the memorial, I am to invite a reference to paragraph 21 of the Resolution (No. 223, dated 4th August 1890) on the last Provincial Excise Report. It was there shown that there had been from year to year a continuous decrease in the number of the so-called "opium dens." At the close of the excise year ending 30th September 1889 there were only 54 madak and chandu shops (that is, shops for the consumption of opium on the premises) in the 49 districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh—with their population of about 48 millions—as compared with 324 shops at the close of 1883-84. During the current excise year this number has been still further reduced to 26, as shown in the margin; and in 31 districts out of 49 there are now none of these shops in existence.

| Districts. | Number of shops. | Districts. | Number of shops. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dehra Dun | 1 | Allahabad | 2 |
| Meerut | 1 | Jaunpur | 1 |
| Aligarh | 2 | Azamgarh | 1 |
| Agra | 2 | Mirzapur | 2 |
| Farukhabad | 2 | Benares | 2 |
| Moradabad | 1 | Jhansi | 1 |
| Budaun | 1 | Lucknow | 2 |
| Bareilly | 1 | Fyzabad | 2 |
| Pilibhit | 1 | | — |
| Cawnpur | 1 | | 26 |

8. Turning to the appendix to the memorial, I am to observe that Mr. Caine (page 2) writes: "In the city of Lucknow there are thirty distilleries of native spirits, 201 liquor shops, 24 opium shops and 92 for *bhang* and other intoxicating drugs." The assertion is of characteristic inaccuracy and hardihood. In the whole Lucknow "district"—an area of about 1,000 square miles, with a population of nearly 700,000—there were during 1888-89 one distillery, 136 shops for the retail vend of country spirits, 86 drug shops, 3 madak and chandu shops (the so-called "opium dens"), and 27 opium shops not licensed for consumption on the premises. There seems to the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner to be little practical usefulness in engaging in a never-ending discussion on the merits or demerits of the Indian excise system with critics who have shown themselves quite incapable of understanding the uses of accuracy, whose object is not to prove their contentions but to impress the general public, and to that end to declaim and to denounce, and who cannot therefore be expected to forego their methods of controversy before the most cogent reasoning or the most unanswerable statistics.

9. I am to point out that Mr. Caine is equally wrong (page 3 of the appendix) in confusing "doubled revenue" with "doubled consumption." Inquiry shows conclusively that the increased revenue is very largely due to increased stringency on the part of Government, and to the persistent suppression of illicit traffic.

10. As regards the temperance movement to which Mr. Caine refers, I am to invite attention to paragraph 7 of the Resolution (No. 223, dated 4th August 1890) on the Excise Report referred to above, where the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner alluded to the growth of a temperance movement in these Provinces. The Government will always be glad to welcome such movements on the part of the people.

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No. 642, dated the 24th March 1891.

From—R. G. THOMSON, Esq., Officiating Revenue Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4938, dated 18th October 1890, forwarding copies of a letter from the Chairman of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade and of a memorial addressed to Her Majesty's Secretary of State

by the same Society, and asking that any remarks which His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor may desire to make on these papers may be submitted for the consideration of the Government of India.

2. In reply I am directed to forward a copy of a letter No. 66, dated 30th January 1891, from the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, with its enclosure, in which the facts and statistics in regard to the consumption of opium and drugs in the Punjab are clearly set forth and the statements concerning this Province contained in the papers forwarded with your letter under acknowledgment are discussed. Briefly, the facts in regard to the Punjab may be summarised as follows :—

Opium-smoking shops are now prohibited in the Punjab.

The figures regarding the increase of opium and drug shops in this Province, referred to in the enclosures of your letter under reply, are erroneous and misleading. The increase indicated by the figures is explained by the fact that since 1887 the returns show the number of shops, and not merely the number of licenses, as was previously the practice when one license frequently covered several shops

The consumption of opium has been restricted of late years through Government's action in—

(1) checking the smuggling of Malwa and Nepal opium ;
(2) rendering it penal for cultivators to consume opium grown by themselves.

The ratio of consumption of opium to population is not so high as to be a cause of anxiety in regard to the health and morals of the people. In the few tracts where the habit may be said to be general among certain classes of the population it is of old standing, and does not seem to do so much harm as might be expected. The people, on the contrary, assert that they find it a protection against fever.

Of hemp-drugs, *ganja* is not consumed in the Punjab. The consumption of *bhang* and *charas* increases at a very slow rate. The revenue derived from the taxation of these drugs is unimportant. The question of further taxation is about to be considered by Government.

3. Six copies of maps showing the consumption of opium, *charas* and *bhang* in the Punjab are enclosed herewith. These maps will be found published with the Punjab Excise Report of the year 1889-90.

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No. 66, dated 30th January 1891.

From—D. C. JOHNSTONE, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—The Officiating Revenue Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

G. R. Elsmie, Esq., C.S.
Sub-Head 561. File No. 182.

With reference to your No. 2133 of 1st November 1890 to the address of the Commissioner of Excise, I am directed to forward copy of Mr. Dane's No. 239 of 24th December 1890, and to address you as follows on the subject of the consumption of opium and intoxicating drugs in the Punjab.

The Resolutions of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade.

2. In the papers forwarded with your letter under reply "the alarming spread of the opium vice" in India generally is made the subject of remark, and in two Resolutions the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade calls upon the Indian Government to close the licensed "opium dens" and to put an end to the Bengal opium excise system. Against the Punjab in particular it is urged that there has been in recent years a large increase in the facilities afforded to the public for the purchase of opium and drugs, while the closing of the Lahore "opium dens" is acknowledged. The Financial Commissioner, I am to say, proposes to show in the following paragraphs that the Punjab system does not necessarily encourage real increase of consumption of drugs and opium throughout the Province, and that the figures taken from past Annual Reports have been misunderstood by the Society.

The annual figures of licenses for sale of opium explained.

3. In 1879-80 the Punjab Annual Excise Report showed a total of 1,164 retail opium licenses, and 986 such licenses for the sale of hemp-drugs. In 1889-90 the numbers were 1,888 and 1,824, respectively. These latter figures, however, hardly admit of comparison with the former figures. The number of licenses (as shown in annual returns) for retail sale of opium remained nearly stationary during the years 1880-81 to 1886-87 inclusive. In 1887-88 the figures rose from 1,439 to 1,717, and the explanation of this is to be found in the following extract from paragraph 2 of the Excise Report for the year in question :—

"2. The first important change is in the entry of numbers of retail licenses. In past years there has been a want of uniformity in this matter, some Deputy Commissioners showing number of leases and others number of shops. A glance at the prefatory note submitted herewith will show that shops, whether for sale of country spirits, rum, opium, or hemp-drugs, may be put up to auction singly or in groups. It follows that there may be in one year three leases, say, in a district and in the next ten leases, the number of shops remaining precisely the same ; and Mr. Elsmie thinks it would be misleading to show the figures three and ten in such a case. An effort has therefore been made this year to ascertain the exact number of shops in which during 1887-88 exciseable articles were sold."

It was not found possible in 1887-88 to effect with complete accuracy this alteration in the mode of recording licenses; and when the Report for 1888-89 came to be written it was found that there were really 156 opium shops in the Amritsar district and not only 29, as shown in the returns for 1887-88. This correction, with one or two minor alterations, accounts for the increase to 1,849 in the Report for 1888-89; and the increase upon this figure in 1889-90 is slight.

The annual figures of licenses for the sale of hemp-drugs explained.

4. The apparent increase from 1,107 to 1,783 in the licenses for retail sale of hemp-drugs in the year 1887-88 is to be similarly explained. The figure for 1889-90 is 1,824.

Facilities for purchase of opium and hemp-drugs in the Punjab not excessive.

5. Neither in the case of opium nor in that of hemp-drugs is it believed that any important increase has occurred in the last eleven years in the real facilities afforded to the public for purchasing these articles. It may be possible here and there, the Financial Commissioner remarks, to reduce the number of shops, and the Excise Commissioner is understood to be paying attention to the matter; but, taking the Province as a whole, the number of shops does not seem to the Financial Commissioner very excessive. Of the 1,824 shops in which hemp-drugs are sold 1,553 are also opium shops; so that the total number of *shops* for the retail sale of opium and hemp-drugs is only 2,159 for a population which stood at 18,818,220 in 1881, and which is now probably much greater. This gives one shop per 8,693 souls.

Consumption of opium and hemp-drugs in the years 1879-80 to 1889-90.

6. The following table shows the figures in maunds of consumption of opium and hemp-drugs in the Punjab during the eleven years 1879-80 to 1889-90 inclusive. These figures are not very reliable as they are obtained from the retailers themselves; but, such as they are, they certainly do not bear out the view that the Punjab Government has by its policy fostered the consumption of these intoxicants:—

| Years. | Opium. | Hemp-drugs. | | | | Amount per head per annum in tolahs. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Charas. | Bhang. | Other preparations. | Total. | Opium. | Hemp-drugs. |
| 1879-80 | *2,898 | Details not given. | | | 5,123 | | |
| 1880-81 | *2,375 | 480 | 3,001 | 58 | 3,539 | | |
| 1881-82 | 1,192 | 433 | 3,561 | 55 | 4,049 | | |
| 1882-83 | 1,181 | 510 | 3,440 | 43 | 3,993 | | |
| 1883-84 | 1,145 | 555 | 3,966 | 34 | 4,555 | | |
| 1884-85 | 1,191 | 601 | 3,632 | 44 | 4,277 | | |
| 1885-86 | 1,157 | 663 | 3,687 | 57 | 4,407 | | |
| 1886-87 | †1,186 | 798 | 3,565 | 24 | 4,387 | | |
| 1887-88 | 110 | 869 | 3,788 | 28 | 4,685 | | |
| 1888-89 | 1,196 | 891 | 3,709 | 25 | 4,625 | | |
| 1889-90 | 1,435 | 943 | 4,238 | 30 | 5,211 | | |
| Average | 1,460 | 674 | 3,638 | 39 | 4,885 | ·25 | ·825 |

* Probably includes a large weight of poppy-heads.
† Excluding 730 maunds of poppy-heads.

Three maps are appended showing the distribution of the opium and drug-consuming population in the year 1889-90.

Slow growth of the revenue from opium and hemp-drugs.

7. Another test of the matter is the comparatively slow growth of the revenue from opium and drugs in the Province during the last decade. If the facilities for purchasing drugs had been really increased by two-thirds during the ten years, from 1879 to 1889, as supposed, the revenue from drugs, Mr. Elsmie remarks, might have largely increased; but, as already pointed out by Mr. Elsmie in this office No. 216 of 11th August 1888, the revenue from opium and drugs has increased very slightly indeed.

The years 1879-80 and 1889-90 may be thus compared:—

| | 1879-80. R | 1889-90. R |
|---|---|---|
| Average duty | 34,390 | 36,806 |
| Licenses to sell opium | 2,80,137 | 3,24,284 |
| Licenses to sell hemp-drugs | 1,39,577 | 1,54,885 |
| Total | 4,54,104 | 5,15,975 |

The increase amounts only to R61,871, which represents a rate of 1·2 per cent. per annum on the figure for the earliest year. This, the Financial Commissioner observes, is a rate of increase probably slower than that of the increase of the population generally, and is certainly very gradual compared with the rapid increase of the material prosperity of the people, and is probably attributable not to a real increase of consumption but to improved administration.

Op'um-smoking: closure of madak and chandu shops contemplated.

8. The opium dens mentioned in the printed papers received are shops for the smoking of the preparation of opium—madak and chandu. These, I am to say, have been wholly prohibited in the Punjab. The question of closing these shops seems to have been first discussed in the Excise Report for 1881-82, paragraphs 23 and 24; and in March 1883, by a Circular Memorandum No. 2181, copy whereof is attached for easy reference, Commissioners were asked to consider the matter of repression. In his No. 476 of 17th May 1884 the Financial Commissioner (Colonel Davies) reported to Government in favour of stopping the public sale of madak and chandu by giving no more special licenses for opium-smoking shops and by prohibiting the ordinary retail vendors from manufacturing and selling these preparations. In its reply (Punjab Government No. 250 of 5th November 1884) Government admitted the evils of opium-smoking, and expressed itself ready to sacrifice revenue should a reform of the kind proposed be practicable; but Sir Charles Aitchison thought that the experiment should first be tried in a few places and experience of its working gained before the introduction of a sweeping measure applicable to the whole Province. Accordingly, with effect from 1st April 1885, measures were to be taken for the suppression of opium-smoking at Peshawar, Delhi, and Lahore, and elsewhere the existing shops were to be strictly supervised and no new shops were to be licensed,—*vide* Financial Commissioner's Circular Memorandum No. 8582 of 22nd November 1884, copy of which is attached. This order was not carried out in Peshawar, because it was found that the opium contract there had been given for a term of years not yet expired. In Lahore the closure of madak and chandu shops caused a loss of revenue amounting to about R6,000 in 1885-86; but the results both in Lahore and Delhi were otherwise favourable. In 1886-87 it was reported that the results were good in Delhi; but the Excise Officer of Lahore, an official of great local experience, stated that there had been in Lahore city simply a loss of revenue with no appreciable decrease in opium-smoking. In paragraphs 24 and 25 of the Annual Excise Report for 1887-88 the state of the madak and chandu trade was briefly sketched as follows:—

"The result of the closure in Delhi has been favourable as has been already intimated to Government in this office No. 119 of 16th February 1888, and the number of chandu-smokers is steadily diminishing. That letter also shows that the closure in Lahore was not so successful; but now the Deputy Commissioner admits that, though smoking clubs frequented by old hands are common, the new regulations certainly tend to discourage further recruitment of the ranks of the smokers. As to Peshawar, a special report has been received from Mr. Merk. Opium-smoking began there in 1865; and in 1887, when the shops were closed, there were 300 to 400 regular frequenters. After one year's closure the number of habitual smokers is reported to have fallen to 50 or 60; and native public opinion is strongly in favour of the new policy. The returns now submitted show that Government certainly loses revenue by the closure of the shops and must expect to lose revenue for some years. The following are the figures for special madak and chandu licenses in recent years:—In Peshawar, *viz.*, 1882-83, R7,236; 1883-84, R8,688; 1884-85, R8,688; 1885-86, R8,688; 1886-87, R7,980. In 1887-88 no such licenses have been granted.

As stated in this office No. 119 of 16th February, in nine districts there is no appreciable amount of opium-smoking, and it is believed there are no special shops in eight others. Special shops are licensed only in Umballa, Ferozepore, Mooltan, Amritsar, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Rawalpindi, Hazara, Kohat, Bannu, and Dera Ghazi Khan. In Umballa there is one shop in the Cantonment and one in the City, and the consumption amounted to 4 maunds 3 seers, the value of which is about R6,500. In Ferozepore there is only one shop, the sales of which amounted to 1 maund in 1887-88 In the Mooltan Cantonment are two shops and in the City one, and the sales are said not to be great. In the three shops of Amritsar City the consumption is said to have slightly increased. In Sialkot, where there are two shops, opium-smoking is said to be confined to the lowest classes. In Gujrat no chandu is smoked, and only five or six men smoke madak. In Gujranwala there are two madak shops, and chandu is little known. From Jhelum it is reported that chandu is unknown and madak-smoking is decreasing. The Deputy Commissioner of Rawalpindi says: 'There is a general outcry against the existence of the shops in the city, as it is said that many young men of good family ruin health and character in them.' In Hazara only a little madak is smoked; and in Kohat, where there is one shop, the contractor has agreed to allow no new smokers into the shop, of which at present there are 38 customers. In Bannu a little chandu is smoked and no madak; but from Dera Ghazi Khan the report is that chandu is much indulged in by young men of the educated classes. The number of shops has, however, been reduced from ten to three."

Closure of madak and chandu shops effected.

9. Towards the end of 1887 Government asked for a special report on the whole question of opium-smoking; and, in his Secretary's No. 119 of 16th February 1888, Mr. Elsmie advocated the extension to the whole Province of the measures experimentally adopted in Peshawar, Lahore, and Delhi. Government in reply expressed a wish that the whole case should be considered by the Excise Commissioner to be shortly appointed, and the Excise Commissioner's report was forwarded to Government with Financial Commissioner's No. 733 of 23rd October 1889, Mr. Elsmie adhering to his views already expressed, with the result that Government ordered the closure of all madak and chandu shops with effect from 1st April 1890.

10. In the table in paragraph 6 of this letter it will be seen that an increased consumption of opium is shown to have taken place in 1889-90 as compared with the preceding years. This increase is, no doubt, partly the result of better record of sales, but it is also, in the Financial Commissioner's opinion, partly due to the substitution of licit for illicit consumption. In connection with this matter I am to refer you to the papers noted in the margin,* from which it will be seen that smuggling of Malwa and Nepal opium was and is very common, and that efforts are being made to suppress this contraband trade. Prosecutions have increased of late years, and it is natural to suppose that, if the standing attempt to suppress illicit traffic in drugs were not kept up, the evil would be much worse than it is at present. The curtailment of the illicit supply of the drug must naturally lead to increased demand for opium that has paid the proper duty. Further, I am to refer you to the new Opium Rules, published in Punjab Government Notification No. 653 A. of 1st April 1889. In these rules two changes were introduced which undoubtedly tend to check illicit consumption of opium. Before the revision of the rules it had been held by the Chief Court that it was not an offence for a licensed cultivator of the poppy to consume his own crop, but home consumption is now forbidden by the new Rule 9 (*a*). Again, it had been found that in certain districts containing large areas under poppy hardly any opium was reported as manufactured, the inference being that a large amount of locally grown opium was consumed in those districts without passing through the shops of the retail vendors, and that much of the produce was consumed in the form of *post*, the produce in neither case paying Government any revenue beyond the very low acreage duty of ₹2 per acre. The existence of this unlicensed consumption was found to be interfering with the value of the retail vendors' contracts, and thus to be causing loss to Government without any real advantage to the people. The new Opium Rules therefore provided that the Local Government might enhance the acreage duty up to any rate not exceeding ₹2 per quarter acre or fraction thereof; and under this power the Local Government has doubled the duty in nine districts of the Punjab, in which it was seen that a large area was annually cultivated with poppy, but a disproportionately small amount of opium was reported as manufactured. The Excise Commissioner is now considering whether further enhancements should not be made.

Apparent increase in consumption of opium in 1889-90 due to substitution of licit for illicit consumption.

* 1. Correspondence ending with Punjab Government No. 456 of 14th September 1888.
2. Punjab Government (Foreign) Proceedings, Nos. 5—14 of May 1887.
3. Financial Commissioner's No. 459 of 20th June 1889, to Punjab Government.
4. Paragraph 19 of Financial Commissioner's No. 139 C. of 15th July 1890, to Punjab Government.
5. Paragraph 32, Excise Report for 1889-90.

11. The use of charas is, Mr. Elsmie remarks, probably more harmful than that of opium. The price of the drug is low, and the idea of imposing an import duty in addition to the ordinary license fees has been under consideration for some time. In his No. 199 of 17th March 1888 to Government, Mr. Elsmie expressed himself in favour of the levy of an import duty; and in his No. 691 of 25th September 1888 he gave it as his opinion that Government should not attempt to levy a duty at a higher rate than ₹40 per maund. In replying to this letter His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor said he thought the whole subject required further consideration, especially with reference to the probable effect of the proposed duty upon the Central Asian trade generally. The Excise Commissioner has now reported fully on the whole case, and has also submitted draft rules of an improved kind regarding the administration of the excise on hemp-drugs generally. The report and the draft rules are now under consideration, and the Financial Commissioner hopes very shortly to be able to send up matured proposals for the approval of Government, the objects in view being the raising of the retail price of hemp-drugs and the introduction of a stricter supervision over their import and transport and consumption.

Proposal to levy an import duty on charas; and to improve the system of excise on hemp-drugs generally.

12. The proposals in question will also deal with bhang, a locally-produced hemp-drug. The hemp plant, as Government is aware, grows wild in several districts of the Province, and bhang is consequently very cheap. This circumstance, and the fact that hemp is used for other purposes than that of the manufacture of bhang, makes restriction of the use of the drug a matter of difficulty, and experience only can show how far the difficulty can be surmounted.

13. In conclusion, I am to say that the Financial Commissioner desires to express his general concurrence in the views stated by the Commissioner of Excise in his report herewith submitted.

Conclusion.

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No. 239, dated 24th December 1890.

From—R. M. DANE, Esq., Commissioner of Excise, Punjab.

To—The Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

As directed in Punjab Government endorsement No. 2133, dated 1st November 1890, I have the honour to submit the following remarks upon the accompanying copies (1) of a letter from the Chairman of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade to His Excellency the Viceroy, enclosing copies of Resolutions adopted by the Society at a meet-

ing held on June 3rd, 1890; and (2) of a memorial presented to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India by a deputation of the same Society on 30th July 1890.

2. The Resolutions are more strongly worded than the memorial; but both in the Resolutions and in the memorial the Government of India is urged to prohibit the sale of opium in India except for medicinal purposes, and the principle of a maximum revenue with a minimum consumption is declared in the memorial to be unsatisfactory; while in the Resolutions the arrangements made to safeguard the opium revenue by licensing the cultivation of the poppy and by auctioning the right of retail vend of opium are declared to be contrary to the elementary principles of morality and to be inconsistent with the Gospel of Christ. The memorial further draws attention to the increase in the facilities for opium vend in the Punjab and other Provinces apparent from the return furnished by Sir J. Gorst to Mr. M Stewart, M.P., during the last ten years, and concludes with a request that steps may be taken throughout British India to close opium shops for the consumption of opium on the premises.

3. The Government of India requests that the general questions raised may be discussed as far as they affect the Punjab, and in replying to the Government of India it should, I think, be forcibly pointed out that, apart from financial considerations, any attempt to prohibit the sale of opium except for medicinal purposes would in this Province be most unpopular, and consequently politically inexpedient; while if the poppy were grown without restriction and the sale of opium were allowed free, the consumption of opium and its preparations would inevitably increase. Sikhs, Hindus, and Muhammadans alike eat opium, and at present the residents in the Phulkian States are the largest consumers.

The memorialists themselves admit that in malarious tracts opium is useful as a prophylactic, and I think that the opportunity afforded by the presentation of this memorial should be taken to state clearly that the poppy has been cultivated and opium eaten in the Punjab from the period antecedent to British rule; that the drug when taken in this form in moderation is not believed to be necessarily prejudicial; and that although indulgence in the habit may legitimately be restricted by taxation, and thereby made a source of revenue to the State, prohibition and unrestricted consumption are alike out of the question. Opium-smoking is another matter. Unlike opium-eating, the practice appears to have been of comparatively recent growth in this Province, and its evils have already been recognised, and all licenses for the sale of chandu and madak withdrawn.

4. The particular allegation regarding the Punjab contained in the memorial is that the number of shops for the vend of opium and other drugs has risen from 1,164 in 1879-80 to 1,849 in 1888-89. The memorialists appear to think that Lucknow is in the Punjab and Lahore is in the North-Western Provinces; but the figures above given require some explanation.

In paragraph 29 of the Provincial Excise Report for 1889-90 I observed that the number of licenses for the retail vend of opium in the Punjab appeared to be unduly large, and in paragraph 34 I made a similar statement regarding the number of shops for the retail vend of intoxicating drugs. The figures quoted by the memorialists, however, do not, at any rate in the earlier years, represent the number of licensed shops in the Province; but the number of licenses, and in some districts leases, were in former years shown in the returns as licenses. Thus in 1879-80 I find that in the opium-eating district of Ludhiana the excise returns show one license, and for other districts there are similar entries: *viz.*, for Bannu, 5 for Kangra, 7 for Rawalpindi, 4 for Jhelum, 3 for Shahpur, &c. The entry in the more recent returns of the number of shops, whether licensed direct by Government or by lessees or farmers, has naturally caused a large increase in the number of licenses, and the memorialists have been misled by this circumstance. At the same time I may repeat that in my opinion the number of existing shops for retail vend both of opium and hemp-drugs, but especially the latter, admits of some reduction, and I have for some time been collecting statistics with the intention of addressing Deputy Commissioners on the subject.

5. The request for the closure of shops for the retail sale of opium for consumption on the premises, by which I understand shops for smoking opium and its preparations, does not concern this Province, because, as already stated, all licenses for the retail vend of madak and chandu have been withdrawn in the Punjab. The licensed shops at Delhi and Lahore were first closed with effect from April 1885; then at Peshawar from April 1887: and in other districts with effect from April 1889 and April 1890. The publication as a printed selection of the correspondence on this subject would be useful as an illustration of the principles which have actuated and governed excise policy in this Province.

The only reference to the Punjab in the extracts referred to in the Appendix to the memorial is in Mr. Frederick Sessions' speech published in July 1890 in the *Friend of China*, where he refers briefly to the increased number of licenses granted for opium vend, and this subject has already been sufficiently noticed.

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No. 2043, dated 21st April 1891.

From—H. J. S. COTTON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of the orders of the Government of India, No. 1938, dated 18th October 1890, forwarding for report a copy of a memorial addressed

to Her Majesty's Secretary of State by the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade and of resolutions adopted by that Society on the 3rd June 1890. In reply I am to submit a copy of a report* from the Board of Revenue on the subject, with its enclosure from the Commissioner of Excise, and to add the following observations which have been recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor.

* No. 193 B., dated the 21st March 1891.

2. The enclosures now submitted appear to satisfactorily meet most of the considerations put forth in the memorial so far as the Bengal Province is concerned. It is not affirmed that the consumption of opium is on the increase in these Provinces. The consumption of opium and the net duty realised thereon during the past ten years is as follows:—

| | Maunds of 82 lb. avoirdupois. | Net duty. |
|---|---|---|
| | | R |
| 1880-81 | 1,763 | 13,95,083 |
| 1881-82 | 1,723 | 14,47,324 |
| 1882-83 | 1,802 | 15,04,097 |
| 1883-84 | 1,918 | 15,92,416 |
| 1884-85 | 1,876 | 15,60,261 |
| 1885-86 | 1,841 | 15,35,107 |
| 1886-87 | 1,887 | 15,69,842 |
| 1887-88 | 1,939 | 16,08,239 |
| 1888-89 | 1,925 | 15,98,455 |
| 1889-90 | 1,905 | 15,76,121 |

This shows, as the Board point out, that during the past three years consumption has actually declined, while the total increase in the consumption since 1880 is only 142 maunds, or 8 per cent., which does not more than exceed the general increase in population in the districts where opium is chiefly consumed. The memorial of the Society also alludes to the fact that the number of licenses for the sale of opium and other narcotics has been largely reduced in Bengal. The Lieutenant-Governor will therefore follow the Board of Revenue in confining his remarks in this report to the proposal of the memorialists to enforce the closure of all opium saloons, or dens as they are called.

3. On this point I am first to explain that it is not the case, as the memorialists would seem to suppose, that licensed shops for the sale of opium are places where opium is consumed on the premises. On the contrary, the 1,872 shops which are now licensed are places of vend only, and there is no reason for speaking of them as opium dens. The only places to which that expression can be held to apply are the madak and chandu shops, of which 346 and 89, respectively, are licensed at present. In these shops opium in its manufactured form is smoked on the premises, and, as Mr. Westmacott observes, scenes of intoxication may be witnessed. That in some cases evil results are produced by these shops is freely admitted; but the Lieutenant-Governor is not satisfied that the results are evil in all cases, or that the worst cases are so numerous as to require that a civilised Government should make a crusade against this class of shops. Even if it be granted that the evil is not exaggerated, still the question remains whether it can be obviated by any remedy which will not be worse than the disease. The Society for the Prevention of the Opium Trade put forward a proposal to prohibit all licensed shops. The answer to this proposal is forcibly stated by the Commissioner of Police, the Commissioner of Excise, and the Board of Revenue. If prohibition were enforced the smokers of opium, instead of meeting in licensed saloons, would resort to unlicensed dens where it would be impossible to convict them of any offence unless it could be proved that they had obtained their supplies from an unlicensed vendor. The habit of smoking in unlicensed dens, which is now combated with such difficulty, would soon become unrestricted. The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the view that it would be worse than useless to refuse all licenses for madak and chandu shops.

4. As to the proposal to limit the possession of opium to one tolah instead of five, its effect on the ordinary consumer of opium would be undesirable. A quarter of a tolah is a common, perhaps the commonest, dose taken daily by those who are addicted to the use of opium, and it is within Sir Charles Elliott's personal knowledge and experience that this quantity is taken by innumerable persons in all parts of India, from Rajputana and the Punjab to Assam, without any injury or physical deterioration; that heavy tasks are easily performed under the stimulus it supplies; and that the prevalent belief is that the stimulus is wholesome, even in a dry climate, and is especially beneficial in moist and marshy countries like Eastern Bengal. The consumer of such a dose can now procure his supply for 20 days by one visit to an opium shop; if the limit were reduced to one tolah, he would require to visit the shop every four days—an annoyance which there is no reason for imposing upon him, and the imposition of which would lead to increased smuggling and to breaches of the law.

5. For the rest the Lieutenant-Governor considers it unnecessary to follow the Board in their observations on the proposed prohibition of the retail vend of opium except for medicinal purposes. Such a proposal does not deserve serious consideration. The policy of Government is to discourage and restrict the consumption of intoxicants as far as possible; not to make foolish and impossible attempts to prohibit their consumption altogether Mr. Westmacott observes: "It is my experience that the only way to prevent the illici.

and comparatively unrestricted consumption of intoxicating drugs is to control the trade by the issue of a carefully restricted number of licenses, raising the price of the drug artificially by means of duty and license fees as high as is practicable without driving the consumers into smuggling, and making it the interest of every licensed dealer to prevent illicit practices." These principles are followed by the Government of Bengal, and the statistics already quoted in this letter attest the success which has attended their application in regard to excise opium.

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No. 193 B., dated 21st March 1891.

From—K. G. GUPTA, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

With advertence to Government Order No. E 1-0—8-2, dated 28th November 1890, and enclosures, forwarding for report a memorial from the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, recommending the closing of licensed opium dens throughout India, and limiting the sale of opium to what is required for medicinal purposes only, I am directed to submit herewith copy of a report No. 5896, dated 19th ultimo, from the Commissioner of Excise on the subject, with the following observations.

2. The Society's memorial is taken up entirely with the question of excise opium in India; but of the two resolutions passed at their Annual Meeting, the second refers to the cultivation of provision opium for export to China and other foreign countries, while the first summarises the recommendations of the Society made in the memorial in regard to excise opium.

3. In paragraph 2 of the Government of India's letter No. 4938, dated 18th October 1890, the Local Government is asked to submit remarks on all the papers (including apparently the resolutions); but further on in the same paragraph it is said "that the general questions raised in the *memorial* should be discussed so far as they affect Bengal." It may be presumed, therefore, that the Government does not desire that the Board should take up again the large and often-discussed subject of the opium manufacture for export to China and the Straits, but that what is required is that the contents of the memorial, so far as they specially affect or refer excise opium in Bengal, should be noticed.

4. The memorial, it will be observed, has little or nothing to say against the general administration of the Excise Department in Bengal. In paragraph 2 it is observed that the habit of opium-smoking is on the increase in India. In paragraph 3 the number of licensed shops for the sale of opium and other drugs in the different Provinces is given for the ten years 1879—89. The figures show, as is admitted in paragraph 5 of the memorial, that the number has been largely reduced in these Provinces. The practice has therefore been in conformity with the accepted principle that the duty should be continually raised and thereby consumption be discouraged so far as is consistent with the prevention of illicit manufacture. The figures given in paragraph 4 of the Excise Commissioner's letter show that, in the ten years 1880—90, the consumption of opium has increased by 142 maunds only, or 8 per cent., which is approximately equal to the general increase of population, if anything rather less than the increase disclosed by the last census in the population of the districts which are the chief consumers of opium; while the receipts from duty have risen by R1 81,038, or very nearly 13 per cent., showing that the duty has been perceptibly enhanced during this period. It is also noteworthy that the consumption has actually declined since 1887-88. It appears therefore that, as far as Bengal is concerned, the report of the Board may be restricted to the specific recommendation with which the memorial concludes, *viz.*, that licensed opium dens should be closed everywhere.

5. As regards this point the Excise Commissioner's letter goes into the question fully, and very little remains to be said. It appears that the memorialists would include in the term opium dens both madak and chandu shops, of the former of which there are, according to the Excise Report of 1889-90 346, and of the latter 89 licensed in the whole of the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Chandu shops, as the extracts annexed to the memorial correctly show, are distinctly places for producing temporary intoxication. The preparation of opium which is called chandu is of Chinese importation. It is smoked in order to bring about a brief period of intoxication, after sleeping off which the consumer usually leaves the shop and goes back to his work. Smoking madak does not necessarily, or even as a rule, lead to intoxication. Of the chandu shops, 16 are in the Mymensing district, 10 in Gya, and 11 in Calcutta, though the Board are assured that the chandu shops in Calcutta, being now in the hands of single licensee, only four are actually open at the present time. Of the madak shops, 31 are in Calcutta, 40 in the 24-Pergunnahs, 29 in Hooghly, and 28 in Maldah, where there is not a single chandu shop. The income derived from these shops was in 1889-90 (as shown by the Excise Commissioner in his letter) R35,216 from chandu and R82,825 from madak shops, besides of course the duty on the opium consumed in these shops. If it may be assumed that the opium would not be smoked elsewhere if these shops were shut, the closure would, perhaps, entail a loss of revenue of 3 lakhs per annum in all Bengal.

6. Seeing the degradation which results from the consumption of these preparations of opium, especially from chandu, it is very natural that the question should be asked whether it would not be far better to close such shops altogether, and the Board are quite

prepared to admit that if the evil would be remedied by refusing any chandu or madak licenses it ought to be done. But though it is very easy to describe in effective language the great demoralisation which obtains in the most degraded stratum of society in all large cities, a stratum which, where gin is the prevailing stimulant, is to be found congregated round gin-palaces, where absinthe, round the absinthe shops, where chandu, round the chandu shops, the responsible Government is bound to be satisfied that the anticipated benefits will actually result before the existing machinery is dislocated. These opium dens exist almost exclusively in large centres of population, and whatever may be true of rural tracts, it is certainly not true to fact to represent that in large cities the Government creates the taste for intoxicants by introducing licensed shops. Already the excise administration only stops one stage short of prohibition. The vend of chandu and madak is prohibited everywhere throughout India, save in a few scattered excepted spots, and even there its consumption is deterred by the imposition of a very heavy duty. It is hardly fair to describe the Government as responsible, in the ordinary sense of the word, for the existence of an evil which it places under such heavy disabilities. But the question is whether, if Government went further, if instead of merely penalising very heavily this practice, it were altogether to prohibit indulgence in it, the result would be successful. The Board will consider this first from the more practical point of view, that is, on the assumption that the general opium excise policy were allowed to remain unaltered, but no chandu or madak licenses were to be granted. Secondly, on the more radical assumption that the vend and possession of opium were also prohibited except for medicinal purposes.

7. At present, opium can only be purchased from licensed vendors, and, save under very exceptional circumstances, no one may possess more than 5 tolahs, even if obtained from a licensed vendor. Now what would happen, say, in Calcutta if all the chandu and madak shops were closed? There is no difficulty whatever in drawing the necessary conclusion, because it can safely be inferred from what already goes on. From 5 to 20 opium-smokers would meet together in out-of-the-way and retired rooms, where madak or chandu would be sold to them and smoked by them as at present. If discovered, they would declare that it was their own opium which they had purchased for the occasion. The Magistrate would refuse to convict unless evidence could be adduced that the opium or its preparation had been purchased. Such evidence could only be obtained through spies and informers. Now, at the present moment, there are scores of illicit opium dens in Calcutta (in spite of the existence of the licensed shops) that are maintained in this very way, against which war is waged incessantly by the police and excise establishments, but with very indifferent success, for the reason above described. It it is now found difficult to convict the owners of these illicit dens, and impossible to extirpate them when the administration is aided by the vigilance of the licensed vendors ever ready to co-operate by every means in their power, as well as by the establishment for detective purposes maintained out of the excise revenue, which can use the licensed shops as their best sources of information. What would the result be if these aids and supports were withdrawn and the licensed vend of chandu and madak stopped? It is in no way exaggerating the case to say that probably the unlicensed shops would so thrive, increase, and multiply that there would be more opium-smoking in Calcutta after the prohibition than there is now. The police would be discouraged by the difficulty in procuring convictions, while the auxiliary forces which now form their best allies would no longer exist.

Not merely would there be no diminution of the evil habit, but by the very necessities of the case, the dens being removed from all supervision, would be more unwholesome, more closed to light and air, less well looked after than they are now. The hold which the police have over the criminal classes would be seriously relaxed. The licensed madak shop is to the Indian detective what the pawn-broker's establishment is to the English detective, the place where he often gets the first clue to the discovery of a dacoity or other grave offence which would otherwise remain undetected. Is it not after all a very appreciable advantage to the community that by the existence of these licensed shops which heavily penalise, but stop short of absolutely prohibiting opium-smoking, the criminal classes and inevitable scum of large towns, which would otherwise shun police observation, should to so large an extent be focussed and brought under their direct notice? And would not this advantage be completely lost (probably without any counterbalancing advantage) if the system of licensing chandu and madak shops were given up?

8. It will be seen, however, that the limit of possession of opium might be fixed at one tolah instead of five, and the private manufacture of chandu and madak might be prohibited. The Excise Commissioner recommends these modifications, and is supported by the Commissioner of Police. This is, perhaps, not the proper occasion to re-open these questions, as what the memorialists ask for is the closing of licensed shops, while the introduction of these proposals would rather serve as valuable aids in disminishing the number of illicit shops. But the Board may remark that in 1885, when the present opium rules were drafted, they wished to make the limit of possession of intoxicating drugs one tolah, but the Government of India disapproved of the suggestion, while in 1886 the Board suggested that the private manufacture of madak and chandu should be altogether prohibited, a proposal which the Bengal Government disapproved of in reporting on the subject to the Government of India. The Board did not propose to lower the limit of the possession of opium below 5 tolahs, and the Government

G. O. No. 3594, dated 21st October 1885.

Bengal Government No. 1885 of 12th August 1886.

argued that if the opium was allowed the use that might be made of it ought not to be restricted. Should the Government see its way to prohibit the unlicensed manufacture of chandu and madak, this would materially assist in the repression of unlicensed dens, and indirectly therefore lead to a reduction of the number of licensed shops.

9. In the second place, what would happen if the Government were to prohibit the retail vend of opium throughout British India except for medicinal purposes, or its possession, save for the same object, or, as the memorialists would probably prefer, were to prohibit the cultivation of the poppy altogether, save within the narrowest limits and its importation into British India. Mr. Westmacott refers to this alternative in paragraph 5 of his excellent report, and the Board have little to add to what he there says. What the Government does endeavour to do is to make opium (which can naturally be produced at R5 to R6 per seer for the best quality) unobtainable save at prices varying from R20 to R35 a seer, and to effect this it has to make all dealing in other than its own excise opium illicit, and to exclude, as far as possible, foreign opium. What difficulties it meets with are too well known to need many words. Nepal and all other surrounding territories are centres of illicit trade. Every railway, every river, every main artery of traffic is utilised for the transport of illicit opium. Seizures are frequent, but the profits of the trade are such as to minimize their deterrent effect. What then would be the result of total prohibition? Is a very expensive preventive agency to be still maintained from the general taxation of the country? If not, illicit traffic would reign supreme. Japan and Corea, part of Java and the Phillippine Islands are no fair parallel to such a continent as India. After the treaty of Tilsit, all the resources at the command of Napoleon failed to exclude English manufactures from the Continent of Europe, and what probability is there that a drug so easily concealed as opium could be excluded from British India with its almost limitless land and water frontiers.

10. It must also be remembered that the English system of administration, which is largely engrafted into India, is essentially non-inquisitorial. Hardly any other administration in the world is so handicapped in a policy of prohibition as an administration conducted on English principles. The Board are confident that if the policy advocated by the memorialists were seriously tried it would result in conspicuous failure.

11. The present policy of discouragement, as contrasted with total prohibition, is, the Board are convinced, the right one, and this is quite consistent with an honest endeavour to improve matters in any particular district or city in which there appears to be room for amendment. The number of chandu or madak shops in such districts as Maldah, Mymensing, Gya, and some others cannot but arrest attention, and it seems quite possible that something may be done with advantage to reduce their number. The Board are satisfied that the Excise Commissioner is fully alive to his duty in this respect, and will do all in his power to minimise the existing evils, even though no radical change of system may be considered feasible.

12. Sir H. Harrison is reluctant to refer to the revenue now raised from excise, lest it be retorted that this shows that, say what the Government may, it values income more than morality. But still no practical administrator can afford to ignore the question how the 100 lakhs now raised by excise in the Lower Provinces would be raised if prohibition were substituted for discouragement? It is fair to take the entire sum of 100 lakhs, because the attacks on the spirit revenue and *ganja* revenue are as persistent and based on at least as strong grounds of reason and morality as the attacks on the opium revenue The excise revenue is now readily attacked by many respectable opponents in India, because they feel no sense of responsibility as to how it would have to be replaced; but if the question were put in a definite form, whether the trebling of the income-tax would be accepted as a substitute, how many persons would venture to advise this measure? Or, again, take Calcutta as an example. The excise revenue in Calcutta—not including the customs revenue on wine and spirits, still less the revenue derived from the sale of provision opium—exceeds 20 lakhs—much more than is realised from the house-tax at 10 per cent. It is needless to say how heavily the house-rate is felt by the owners of house property in Calcutta. Would it be considered a welcome or even a fair proposal to substitute total prohibition of the consumption of spirits, *ganja*, and opium in Calcutta for the present system of licensing, and to raise the house-rate to 20 per cent. in order to make up the revenue sacrificed. The question can only be viewed in its true light by asking in what less objectionable manner 100 lakhs could be raised in Bengal if the excise were given up, and it is difficult to see how any satisfactory answer could be given to this question.

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No. 5896, dated 19th February 1891.

From—E. V. WESTMACOTT, Esq., Commissioner of Excise, Bengal,

To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.

With reference to your No. 1828-B. of the 9th December last, and its enclosures, as per margin, I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of the Board, the following remarks.

No. E. 1-02—8, dated 28th November 1890, from the Government of Bengal.

No. 4938, dated 18th October 1890, from the Government of India, and its enclosures.

2. The Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade have addressed the Viceroy on the

subject of closing the licensed opium-dens throughout India, and limiting the sale of opium to that which is necessary for medical use. My report for the year 1889-90 shows that the greatest number of licenses in force in these Provinces during any part of the year for the retail sale of opium was 3,394, while in 1888-89 it had been only 2,374, and during the five years from 1884 to 1889 had averaged 2,415. The increase is due to the issue of an increased number of licenses to druggists for the sale of opium for medical purposes, the number of such licenses in 1889-90 being 1,522 against 453 in 1888-89. Omitting these licenses the number in 1889-90 was only 1,872 against 1,921 in 1888-89. Any proposal to increase the number in any district is carefully scrutinised by me, and the Collectors limit them to what is necessary to prevent unlicensed dealing. To the best of my knowledge and belief no opium is consumed on the premises of any of these 1,872 licensed shops, and there is no reason for speaking of them as opium-dens. The places really referred to by the Society are shops licensed for the sale of the preparations of opium known as *chandu* and *madak* for smoking—*chandu* in the Chinese and *madak* in the Bengali fashion. In these shops the drug is smoked on the premises, and it is true that sometimes scenes of intoxication may be witnessed. The number of licenses in these Provinces for the sale of *chandu* was 89 in 1888-89 and 88 in 1889-90. For *madak* the number was, in 1887-88, 367; in 1888-89, 366; and in 1889-90, 346.

3. People are now allowed to manufacture *madak* for home consumption without license up to a limit of 5 tolahs, a privilege which covers much unlicensed trade, and, while it may reduce the scenes of intoxication in licensed shops, has, in my opinion, led to considerable increase of *madak*-smoking. I am not aware of the reasons which led to this concession to *madak*-smokers, but I think that the results of it have been distinctly mischievous. The greatest number of licensed *chandu* shops open in Calcutta and the suburbs, including the towns of Howrah and Bally, was, in 1889-90, 11, and of licensed *madak* shops 31. The number actually open at this present writing is—

*Chandu* . . . . . 4 *Madak* 4 . . . . 27

With reference to the feasibility of closing any of these shops, Mr. Lambert, C.I.E., the Commissioner of Police, whom I have consulted upon the subject, writes as follows:—

"I am of opinion that, so long as opium is cultivated and sold, and so long as the possession of opium up to 5 tolahs weight by private individuals for domestic use is permitted by the law, the existence of *chandu* and *madak* shops is a necessary evil.

"That they are an evil admits to my mind of no doubt, and a visit to the opium-dens in this city would show to the inexperienced very forcibly in what way these places exercise a pernicious influence over those who resort them.

"Still, if the licensed shops were closed, a much larger number of people would be led astray by being tempted to resort to private dens, which would at once spring up in large numbers. This would open out a new field of mischief. New temptations would be offered to officials, and the supply of the drug would still be equal to the demand, and the evil would be in no way abated.

"The question asked by you, whether the present number of shops in Calcutta might with advantage be decreased or not, may I think be best answered as follows: -

"Unless the vendors are required to provide more airy and spacious premises, I see no object to be gained by diminishing the number of shops; but if the shops and courtyards were properly constructed and reasonably spacious so as to admit air and light, I think the number of *chandu* and *madak* shops might be diminished by one-half."

I agree with Mr. Lambert at present in thinking that the closure of the licensed shops would lead to an increase in the number of private dens. I do not think there would be any decrease in opium-smoking, and there would certainly be a large outcome of all the evils invariably attendant on an illicit trade. The subject of requiring licensees to provide airy and spacious premises is receiving my attention. The idea of promoting tea shops as a counter-attraction for opium-smokers does not require serious consideration. I am at present of opinion that the vice of opium-smoking would be fostered, rather than checked, by closing licensed shops and driving smokers to secret places to satisfy their terrible craving. Were it otherwise, and could opium-smoking be stopped by refusing to issue licenses for *chandu* and *madak* shops, I do not think that considerations of revenue should induce us to hesitate. I believe that even in London it has not been found practicable to close the establishments for smoking preparations of opium, and it would certainly be more difficult in Indian towns, where the number of persons who are victims to the habit is, if I am not mistaken, very much larger. Under police regulations in Calcutta licensed *chandu* and *madak* shops are closed at 6 in the evening. The consequence of this is that after that hour there is much smoking in unlicensed places, with which my officers are unable to deal in consequence of the concession which allows any person to possess without a license 5 tolahs weight of the drug. An excise officer enters an unlicensed shop, the dealings of which are notorious, and finds 20 or 30 persons smoking. Each of these persons professes to have purchased his drug less than 5 tolahs from a licensed vendor, and unless a trap is laid it cannot be proved that the keeper of the shop has made a sale. In the rare cases in which a conviction for unlicensed sale is obtained the fine imposed by the Magistrate is generally much below the fee which would be levied on a license, and consequently unlicensed dealing is found much more profitable than dealing under a license. I do not think it necessary or desirable to close the licensed shops; on the contrary, I think they should be kept open longer than they are: but I think that a more stringent law is required to enable us to suppress unlicensed shops, and also more vigorous action on the part of Magistrates in dealing with convicted offenders. I have more than once brought

to the notice of Government the inadequacy of the punishments inflicted. Besides these difficulties in our way, I must observe that our excise and police establishments are not strong in numbers, or in energy or integrity, and it is my experience that the only way to prevent the illicit and comparatively unrestricted consumption of intoxicating drugs is to control the trade by the issue of a carefully restricted number of licenses, raising the price of the drug artificially by means of duty and license fees as high as is practicable without driving the consumers into smuggling, and making it the interest of every licensed dealer to prevent illicit practices. While, however, it is my opinion at present that worse evils would follow if we did not license places for opium-smoking, I shall not cease to consider the matter, and shall be careful to license no more shops than are absolutely necessary to prevent the existence of illicit establishments. It is true that while these places are licensed by Government we leave it open to those who indulge in sensational and irresponsible declamation to accuse the Government of protecting and encouraging them for purposes of revenue; but I have no fear that this accusation will be endorsed by any one who will patiently and dispassionately examine the facts. So far as these Provinces are concerned, it is not the case that the limitation of consumption has been subordinated to the consideration of revenue. I feel confident that by reducing the taxation on opium or any other intoxicating drug, and by increasing the number of licenses for retail sale, I could increase the revenue to an enormous extent; whereas the policy which I am carrying out, in accordance with the wishes of the Bengal Government, is the very opposite of this. We do not reduce taxation, nor do we issue new licenses, except where we are convinced that we cannot otherwise check illicit practices, and the number of licenses issued is steadily decreasing, while the average of fees on licenses is increasing.

4. To speak of the unrestrained consumption of opium and other intoxicating drugs in these Provinces under the present system is misleading in the extreme. Taking the case of opium, we find that the cultivator receives at the Opium Agency 5 rupees for every seer of his opium of a certain consistency, and every endeavour is made, though doubtless with only partial success, to prevent his disposing of any portion of his crop except to Government. The opium which he does dispose illicitly is known to be of very inferior quality. The good opium issued from the Opium Agency is sold to licensed retail vendors at fixed prices in each district, ranging from R16 to R32, according to the distance from the growing districts in which smuggling is comparatively easy. The quantity so sold, omitting fractions of a maund and the net duty realised in the aforesaid fixed prices, has been as follows:—

| | Maunds of 82lb avoirdupois. | Net duty. R |
|---|---|---|
| 1880-81 | 1,763 | 13,95,083 |
| 1881-82 | 1,723 | 14,47,324 |
| 1882-83 | 1,802 | 15,04,097 |
| 1883-84 | 1,918 | 15,92,416 |
| 1884-85 | 1,876 | 15,60,261 |
| 1885-86 | 1,841 | 15,35,107 |
| 1886-87 | 1,887 | 15,69,842 |
| 1887-88 | 1,939 | 16,08,239 |
| 1888-89 | 1,925 | 15,98,455 |
| 1889-90 | 1,905 | 15,76,121 |

In the year 1889-90 the fees on licenses for the retail sale of opium and of *chandu* and *madak* amounted to—

| | R |
|---|---|
| Opium | 3,83,365 |
| Chandu | 35,216 |
| Madak | 82,825 |
| TOTAL | 5,01,406 |

Rupees 5,01,406 in license-fees and R15,76,121 give a total taxation on excise opium in Bengal in 1889-90 of R20,76,527, which on 1,905 maunds 22 seers amounts to an average of more than R27 per seer; and if I were to omit the more lightly-taxed districts in which the plant is grown, but in which the licit consumption of opium is much smaller than elsewhere, the taxation per seer would be shown to be very much heavier. I think these figures are sufficient to show that the consumption of opium is by no means unrestricted.

5. It has been suggested that the supply of opium might be cut off altogether by prohibiting the cultivation of the poppy. That the cultivation in British India could be prevented I believe. Mr. W. Kemble, the Opium Agent of Behar, says—

"As regards your second question, I am of opinion that the cultivation of poppy could be prevented with the greatest ease. The crop is so easily distinguishable that it can be seen from a great distance. A system of rewards to informers would soon bring illicit cultivation to the notice of the Magistrate.

"The sale and consumption of the drug could not be so easily prevented. If cultivation were stopped in British India, the smuggling from Nepal and other independent States would largely increase, and would result in more demoralisation than the consumption of the drug."

Some opium is now smuggled from Nepal, though less than those interested in screening the illicit practices of our own cultivators would lead us to believe, and we know that the plant is cultivated in Independent Tipperah, while there are numerous tracts in India

over which we could not prevent the cultivation. The closing of our own Agency would lead to the use of smuggled opium of an inferior quality, and we must consider what the effect would be upon our own cultivators. The closing of silk filatures, and consequent cessation of cultivation of mulberry in Midnapore has been that the "Tootiyas," hereditary cultivators of mulberry (*toot*), have become the most troublesome class of professional criminals in that district. They have not taken to other departments of honest agriculture. It is not unreasonable to suppose that our opium-cultivators might be similarly affected by the suppression of their industry. We have also to consider the consumers of opium in the malarious alluvial tracts which form a great proportion of the area of these Provinces. The use of opium by these people is not so much a vice as a necessity. Their vegetable diet would not keep them alive without stimulants, and I doubt whether it would be for their benefit to stop their opium and drive them to *ganja* or spirits. On the comparatively dry laterite soil the people are spirit-drinkers. On the alluvial mud they either use opium or the far more deleterious *ganja*. I do not believe that the prevention of the cultivation of the poppy in British India would cut off the supply of a drug which bears so high a value as opium, which the people believe to be so necessary to them, and which, from its small bulk, is, if the smell is disguised, very easily smuggled. I also doubt whether there is any equally efficient febrifuge within the reach of the people and whether their health would not suffer greatly if they could not procure opium. It does not appear to produce such insanity as *ganja* does, and, where people are as well fed as the Mahomedan ryots of Eastern Bengal, I am informed that opium-smoking does not injure them. It is said to be opium-smoking on insufficient food that affects the health.

6. In conclusion, I may say that I believe there has been much exaggeration as to the scene of intoxication to be witnessed in the *chandu* and *madak* shops. As I have already said, there is none in the retail opium shops. I have visited shops in which more than a score of persons have been smoking *chandu* or *madak* without seeing any person lying intoxicated or unable to answer my questions intelligently. I have also, however, seen persons in other shops lying asleep, and presumably intoxicated, but not many. It is, I believe, usual for the smokers of *chandu*, the Chinese preparation of opium, to sleep, presumably intoxicated, before leaving the premises; but in the *madak* shops this is by no means always the case, and I have seen many get up and go away quietly from the shop after smoking the drug. They have told me that they have no desire to sleep after it.

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No. 4911, dated 18th July 1891.

From—T. D. MACKENZIE, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Bombay, Revenue Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 4938, dated 18th October 1890, forwarding copies of a letter from the Chairman of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, enclosing copy of the resolutions adopted by that Society on the 3rd June 1890, and of a memorial addressed to Her Majesty's Secretary of State by the same Society, together with a reprint of the passages to which references are made in the appendix to the memorial. In paragraph 2 of the same letter this Government is requested to submit its remarks upon these papers, and to discuss the general questions raised in the memorial so far as they affect the Bombay Presidency, and especially the suggestion in paragraph 18 of the memorial regarding the grant of licenses for the retail sale of opium to be consumed on the premises.

Letter No. 899, dated 28th February 1891, from the Commissioner, Northern Division.
Letter No. 658, dated 21st February 1891, from the Collector of Ahmedabad, with appendices.
Letter No. 1094, dated 9th March 1891, from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, with appendices.
Letter No 1130, dated 14th February 1891, from the Collector of Khandesh.
Letter No. C.—950, dated 4th February 1891, from the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, with appendices.
Letter No. 1825, dated 24th April 1891, from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari.
Letter No. 1677, dated 21st May 1891, from the Commissioner in Sind.

2. In reply, I am directed to forward copies of the reports on the subject by the officers named in the margin, and to submit, for the consideration of the Government of India, the following remarks.

3. The points in the memorial with which this Presidency is concerned are those raised in paragraphs 14 and 18. With reference to the former, in which it is stated that "the revenue returns show that in Bombay the duty on opium consumed in the Province, which amounted to R59,497 in 1879-80, had risen to R1,25,518 in 1888-89, having more than doubled in a period of nine years," I am to invite attention to the statistics in paragraph 5 of the report by the Opium Commissioner and in the accompaniments thereto. The quantity of licit opium passed into consumption has risen from 63,028lb in 1879-80 to 148,295lb in 1888-89, while shops have increased as follows :—

| | 1879-80. | 1888-89. |
|---|---|---|
| Dry opium | 892 | 1,175 |
| Chandul and madat | 70 | 130 |
| Bhang, ganja, &c. | 678 | 603 |

The increase in the licit opium sales is due, I am to observe, entirely to the measures taken to check opium-smuggling, and to substitute licit opium for the contraband opium which formerly fed the bulk of the consumption. Those measures have extended not only

to British territory, but the whole of the Native States within the Presidency have been gradually included within their scope, and the general result is that the retail selling price of opium has been doubled everywhere within the last fourteen years, while the clandestine importations of opium from Central India and Rajputana have been materially reduced. The measures referred to were introduced for the first time in a few districts only in 1877-78, and by degrees their operation has been extended to the whole Presidency, including Sind. The progressive growth of licit consumption indicated in the statement attached to Mr. Spence's report is thus accounted for.

The increase in the number of shops licensed for the sale of dry opium results from the same causes, inasmuch as it was necessary to open shops in places where there was a demand for opium which had previously been met from illicit sources, while the increase in the number of shops licensed for the sale of chandul and madat is in part due to the circumstance that in some districts chamdul and madat were sold in 1879-80, and for some years afterwards in the same shops as dry opium, whereas of late the sales have everywhere been separated, and in part to an actual increase in the number of shops in certain localities.

4. So far as opium eating in this Presidency is concerned, the Governor in Council believes that the habit is steadily declining especially among the trading and well-to-do classes, who are still the chief consumers of the drug in the cities and throughout Gujarat and Kathiawar. The practice of giving opium to infants and young children to keep them quiet while their mothers are at work is common throughout the Presidency, and quantities of opium, considerable in the aggregate, are purchased for that purpose. The tendency of the whole action of Government has been in the direction of confining the consumption of opium to licit importations, and of raising the retail selling price. Opium-eating is probably less injurious on the whole than liquor-drinking, and if the price of opium were raised too high, or if it were placed out of the easy reach of people wanting it, there would be a great risk of inducing opium-smuggling or of driving people to the liquor shops.

5. As regards the smoking of chandul and madat referred to in paragraph 18 of the memorial, it must be admitted that the habit is on the increase among the Musalmans and the lower classes of Hindus in several parts of the Presidency. Preparations of opium are smoked in private houses and clubs as well as in licensed shops. It is not, in the opinion of this Government, improbable that the increased resort to chandul and madat shops, which are frequented only by the lower classes,—the practice of opium-smoking not being reputable according to the ideas of Indian Society—is in a measure the consequence of the general raising of the prices of liquor, which has of late years taken place. Whatever pleasurable feelings there may be in intoxication or in semi-intoxication can be induced more cheaply now in many localities in a chandul than in a liquor shop.

6. In connexion with the smoking of chandul and madat I am to invite the special attention of the Government of India to the able and careful report of Mr. James Campbell, Collector of Bombay. It will be seen that there is a marked divergence of opinion between him and Mr. James, the Commissioner, Northern Division, and it appears to the Governor in Council that the views of the former are the more to be relied upon, in that he adduces facts to prove his argument that the smoking of opium has not necessarily the vicious results attributed to it by Mr. James. Mr. Campbell proves by figures that in Bombay City at least a large majority of the frequenters of the chandul and madat shops is neither criminal nor unemployed, and having regard to this and the reports of the other officers consulted, it is, in the opinion of the Governor in Council difficult to accept Mr. James' sweeping assertion "that 99 out of 100 who practise it (opium-smoking) are degraded and worthless, perhaps criminal persons." As regards the charge made on page 8 of the "reprint of passages referred to in the appendix to the memorial" that the dens are made so attractive as to tempt persons who would not otherwise visit them, it is clear that, so far as this Presidency is concerned, the charge is without foundation.

7. As regards the closing of opium-smoking dens, although there is some reason to fear that one effect of the step will be to encourage the establishment of opium-smoking clubs, which will not be open to police supervision, as are the 'dens,' His Excellency in Council proposes to try the experiment of closure in some places and diminution in others.

8. The object of this Government, apart from the moral duty which rests on it to endeavour to encourage the people to detest intemperance, is to prevent the illicit consumption to opium, and any measures compatible with that object, which can be shown to be effectual in decreasing the consumption, or checking the spread of the consumption of opium, will most readily be adopted.

9. I am further to mention that the Governor in Council cannot accept the opinions expressed by Mr. Frost, the Acting Collector of Ahmedabad, in paragraph 5 of his report. He was new to the district and had had no practical experience of the subject when he wrote his report, while the Deputy Collector in charge of Opium at Ahmedabad has also held that appointment for but a short period. There is no reason to suppose that farmers generally have sold opium for export into foreign territory, and indeed it is difficult to understand how they could make a profit on such traffic in duty-paid opium. In the specific instance mentioned by Mr Frost, there was reason to believe that the farmer had been guilty of mal-practices, and his license was therefore revoked.

No. 899, dated 28th February 1891.

From—H. E. M. JAMES, Esq., Commissioner, Northern Division, Bombay,

To—The Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department.

Referring to your No 8069, dated 15th November 1890, I thought it desirable to ask the Collector of Ahmedabad for a plain account of the opium traffic in that district which is almost surrounded by Native States, with a large population of Rajputs and Mahomedans, both classes addicted to opium, and the town of Ahmedabad is also unusually populous.

2. I enclose the Collector's report and enclosures in original.

3. You will perceive that, in the opinion of those best qualified to judge, the vice of opium-smoking is increasing in the large city of Ahmedabad (130,000 inhabitants), but the revenue from it has fallen from nearly R3,600 in 1884-85 to R730 in 1890-01, the number of licensed shops having also been reduced from 4 to 2 The apparent anomaly is easily explained Under the existing opium rules, no persons can be prosecuted for being in possession of a "preparation of opium" unless it exceeds 10 tolas in weight. Ten tolas of chandul afford smoking for 50 persons. Thus private smoking amongst respectable classes is spreading. Formerly a man could keep only sufficient chandul for his private wants. Now he can invite large parties, who of course secretly pay him, to his private house, where the vice is indulged in, so that only the lowest persons need go to the public shops

4 Were the Society for the suppression of opium well advised, they would press upon Government an alteration of the rule so as to render the possession of small quantities of prepared opium illegal. Then these private parties would be suppressed, for the givers thereof would be liable to prosecution. Some respectable persons might continue to smoke privately by themselves, while the lowest and most degraded would, as now, frequent the shops; but a part of the respectable smokers would stop, or at any rate the extension of their numbers would be repressed.

5. In any case the figures which I have given show that Government is not only not making revenue, but losing it by opium-smoking under the present rules; also that people cannot smoke to intoxication in the Ahmedabad shops owing to the diluted stuff that is offered to them. I should therefore advise, myself, a return to the former rule so as to force all opium-*smoking* to be under control. Opium-*smoking* in India is not, as in 99 cases out of 100 in China, a harmless habit, like cigar-smoking amongst Europeans. (I can testify to this from my own observations when travelling in the north of China.) In India it is a degrading vice, the mark of a debauchee, and 99 out of 100 who practise it are degraded and worthless, perhaps criminal, persons. In the ports no doubt respectable hard-working lascars and others are to be found who indulge in it; but, *as a rule*, an opium-smoking native of India, of whatever rank of life he be, is vicious and without any sense of self-respect. The reverse is the case in China.

6. Opium-eating and opium-drinking are on quite a different footing. The consumption of 'kusumba,' or liquid opium, is common, especially with Rajputs, and is sometimes carried to excess. Opium-eating is a healthy practice, especially in feverish districts and in the cold weather, and its abuse is comparatively rare. The revenue from this source has increased in the Ahmedabad district, along with a reduction in the number of shops from 205 to 191, from R58,000 to R1,45 000 in the last ten years. This is almost entirely owing to special measures taken for the repression of smuggling from Native States over the border. The profit to Government in the opium consumed is R5 a pound or R700 a chest, which doubles the cost-price of the drug, and opium is so portable that smuggling is both easy and profitable. Any increase therefore in the excise rate would only stimulate smuggling. It would not diminish consumption. Part of the increased consumption in this district is undoubtedly due to the spread of teetotalism or abstinence from spiritious liquors consequent on the spread of the tenets of the Swami Narayan sect. Classes who once drank now take opium on the sly, though that is equally prohibited by the sect.

7. Smoking of *ganja* or Indian hemp is almost entirely (I can only recollect meeting one or two instances to the contrary) practised by *Sadus*, or religious ascetics, the naked so-called *fakirs* with matted locks and nude bodies covered with ashes, amongst whom it is almost universal. In the Ahmedabad district thousands of them pass and repass annually on their way to the sacred shrines of Dwarka or Dakor. Practising the vice from childhood, a *fakir* can at middle age smoke 8 or 10 pipes a day without inconvenience. Private persons who became addicted to it generally end their days as lunatics. *Bhang*, which in Gujarat is a potable preparation of hemp, is not nearly so deleterious. The most respectable merchants in Ahmedabad take it regularly in the hot weather as a refrigerant. The persons incorrectly spoken of in Indian histories and tales as "bhangad" are really persons who have *smoked*, not drunk the hemp. The shops for the sale of the drug in the Ahmedabad district are 51 in number, being an increase of 4 in ten years. *Ganja*-smoking shops do not exist like chandul shops. The drug is smoked at home. The amount of the farm rose from about R3,000 to R5,000 in 1882-83, and has been almost stationary since, though in 1889-90 it rose to nearly R6,000. This increase was, as well as I recollect, due to enmity between two rival competitors for the shop.

8. I do not think that it would be an advantage to suppress all chandul shops. They exist in London, in America, in large numbers, and the ostrich-like policy of ignoring the vice would not, in my humble opinion, answer. I would rather suppress the private opium-dens and force persons who do not smoke privately at home to resort to the shops. I

would reduce the amount of licit chandul to be retained by an individual to one tola, and I would hold the master, owner, tenant or occupant of any house responsible for any gathering of two or more persons for indulgence in the vice. So far from the "legality and publicity of the opium shops making it easier for the respectable classes to enter them," it is precisely that which keeps them out of the shops in India. A time might of course come when chandul-smoking might spread to respectable classes, and comfortable divais such as exist in China might take the place of the squalid dens now licensed. Even then I suspect Government would be helpless. But sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. I have no fear myself that the natural self-respect of natives of India will ever be so far lost as to permit any general extension of the vice amongst respectable classes so long as it is kept *in the open*. Our present policy tends to encourage it in the dark, and that is, as I have said, doing harm.

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No. 658, dated 21st February 1891.

From—C. E. Frost, Esq., Collector of Ahmedabad,

To—The Commissioner, Northern Division, Bombay.

With reference to your No 4873, dated 17th November last, I have the honour to submit my report on the subject of repressing the opium trade.

2. I append the following statements :—

A.—Showing the number of opium-smoking or chandul shops, and the realisations from license-fees from 1878-79 to 1890-91.

B.—Showing the number of opium shops, the quantity of opium sold, and the duty realised during the past ten years.

C.—Showing the number of *ganja* and intoxicating drug shops, and the realisations during the past ten years.

*Chandul shops.*

3. Chandul-smoking appears to be the most pernicious of all uses to which opium is put, and I regret to say the habit is not less prevalent with the lower classes in Ahmedabad than elsewhere. Before the passing of Act I of 1878 the sale of chandul was not farmed, but on its introduction and the promulgation of rules under the Act the manufacture of chandul without a license was prohibited. From Statement A it will be perceived that there are licensed chandul shops in the Ahmedabad City only. The number established in 1878 was four, and this number continued unchanged, till this year (1890-91) they have been reduced to two. The farm started with a revenue of ₹1,326 in 1878-79, which rose to ₹3,600 in 1884-85; in 1885-86 the farm fetched ₹2,795-13-4, which dwindled down to ₹566-10-8 in 1888-89; in the next following year the receipts were ₹830.

This year (1890-91) they have fallen to ₹730, the number of shops being two.

4. The general opinion seems to be that private smoking is on the increase, and with this there is absolutely no means of interfering. The two remaining shops in Ahmedabad might well be closed now. The loss of revenue would be small, and it would make no difference in the amount of smoking, but it would please the so-called philanthropists in England who meddle with these matters.

I attach the opinions of Rao Bahadur Munsukhram Mulji, City Police Inspector, and Rao Saheb Ajitrai Shivdas, Opium Inspector, on the subject of the vice of opium-smoking increasing as a vice. Both agree that it is, and they are officers of vast experience in the matter. I asked Messrs. Green and Bahmanji Edalji Modi to visit the chandul shops at an hour when they are most frequented by smokers, and I attach their descriptions of what they saw. Apparently the Ahmedabad smokers do not go to the length of their confreres of Northern India and Burma; but the evil is a great one nevertheless, though I see no remedy for it.

Appendices D and E.

Appendices F and G.

*Opium shops.*

Statement B attached furnishes talukwar statistics of the number of shops, the quantity of opium sold, and the amount realised during the past ten years. I have also added the minimum guaranteed vend for each year. Prior to 1880 opium was sold through licensed vendors, who paid certain sums for the privilege of selling it, obtaining the duty-paid opium from Government. The farm system was introduced in 1880. Under the former system the shopkeepers used to sell large quantities of smuggled opium brought in clandestinely from Native States; but under the present system the farmer guarantees to sell a fixed minimum quantity or to make up the duty on that quantity. From the statement it will be seen that up to 1884-85 the quantities sold were less than the guaranteed minimum, but even these figures must be accepted with caution, as it is suspected that much of the opium shown as sold was really exported into foreign territory. From 1885 86 the sales are larger than the quantities guaranteed, with the exception of 1887-88, and it seems to me that clandestine exportation to Native States accounts for the higher rate of consumption. The 'minimum vend' is year by year raised, and the farmer finds it hard to work honestly up to it, so he manipulates his so-called sales in such a way that

he will not suffer exporting at cheaper rates into foreign territory all his surplus stock. There is reason to believe that the system by which the farmers effect this clandestine export is being perfected. The Kaira farmer, for the past year, to save himself from the fine for not selling what he undertook to sell, attempted to dispose of his surplus by sending it in three gunny bags to foreign territory. While passing through this district the carriers were detected, but instantly threw down their burdens and made good their escape. There was every reason to believe that the farmer was the miscreant, but it could not be judicially proved. His license has, however, been revoked.

The number of shops has been reduced in the ten years from 201 to 195.

With the increase in "sales" of course rose the receipts. In 1880-81 the revenue was ₹88,050, in 1889-90 it has expanded to ₹1,45,841-7-0 for this district. This does not, however, seem to me an index of real increased consumption to any great extent. The Deputy Collector in charge Opium attributes it to the following causes:—

*1st.*—Opium farmers who have bound themselves to pay a certain sum to Government show larger sales at their shops, but in reality pass on the excess opium stealthily into adjoining territory.

*2nd.*—Better organisation of the opium preventive establishment and increased vigilance in the repression of opium-smuggling *from* foreign territory compelling our people to use the farmer's opium.

On the other hand, it is said that the spread of the Swami Narayan sect has tended to increased consumption of opium owing to their total abstinence from liquor. The eating of opium is undoubtedly a vice; but it appears to be less baneful in its influence over the constitution and the purse than that of drinking.

I can think of no way of checking it except by raising the prices to the highest point it will bear. This has been long the policy of Government, but it makes smuggling a profitable pursuit. We are at present unable to cope successfully with smuggling, although every effort is made to do so. The suppression of the local opium trade, as desired by several well-meaning people in England, would lead at once to an enormous increase in consumption, as the price now is an artificial one. Also the people here will have their opium.

*Ganja, bhang, &c., shops.*

The Statement (C) attached furnishes particulars of the increase or decrease in the number of licensed shops and the realisations effected. In the city there has been a decrease of seven shops as compared with the year 1880, and in the Daskroi taluka an increase of seven, in Dhandhuka of four, and in Dholka of one, while in Sanand the number of shops has fallen from four to two. The realisations, it will be seen, swelled from ₹3,053-13-8 in 1880 to ₹5,935 in 1889-90, which is the largest income on record.

The habit of smoking *ganja* appears to be confined chiefly to *Sadhus*, *Gosais*, and other religious mendicants, large numbers of whom pass through this district on their way to Dwarka in Kathiawar and consume by far the greater part of the *ganja* sold here. Bhang is needed by Brahmins and others chiefly during the hot season. It does not seem to be so injurious as *ganja*-smoking. The use of neither of these drugs appears to have increased to any great extent, and at all events our present system of farming does not induce consumption of them.

*Measures taken for preventing smuggling.*

The system of farming appears to have been introduced as a prelude to other sterner measures adopted for preventing, as far as possible, the illicit traffic in opium. A double staff of excise officers was thus available, the farmers and the Government employes both working in different interests but to the same common end. Smuggling, however, though kept down to a certain extent, yet continues. Several large seizures have been made, and large numbers of offences are annually detected and successfully prosecuted. To concentrate the responsibility for the detection of opium and abkari cases this Department was separated from the police in 1881, and the following establishments were sanctioned since that date in this district:—

1 Opium Inspector, ₹35.—Government Resolution No. 2863, dated 6th August 1881.

8 Constables.—Government Resolution No. 2063, dated 2nd June 1883.

The following Abkari establishment which assist in preventing opium-smuggling was also sanctioned:—

1 Inspector, ₹75 + ₹15 horse allowance.
1 Sub-Inspector, ₹40 + ₹10 do.
2 Head Constables, ₹12
8 Constables, ₹8
} Government Resolution No. 4195, dated 20th July 1881.

1 Sub-Inspector, ₹40.—Government Resolution No. 201, dated 17th January 1885.

## APPENDIX A.

*Statement showing the number of opium-smoking or chandul shops in the Ahmedabad City, and the realisation from license-fees during the years 1878-79 to 1890-91.*

| Name of place. | 1878-79. | | 1879-80. | | 1880-81. | | 1881-82. | | 1882-83. | | 1883-84. | | 1884-85. | | 1885-86. | | 1886-87. | | 1887-88. | | 1888-89. | | 1889-90. | | 1890-91. | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of shops. | Amount realised. | No. of shops. | Amount realised. | No. of shops. | Amount realised. | No. of shops. | Amount realised. | No. of shops. | Amount realised. | No. of shops. | Amount realised. | No. of shops. | Amount realised. | No. of shops. | Amount realised. | No. of shops. | Amount realised. | No. of shops. | Amount realised. | No. of shops. | Amount realised. | No. of shops. | Amount realised. | No. of shops. | Amount realised. | |
| | | R a.p. | | R a.p. | | R a.p. | | R a.p. | | R a.p. | | R a.p. | | R a.p | | R a.p. | | R a.p. | | R a.p. | | R a.p. | | R a.p. | | R a.p. | |
| Ahmedabad City . . . . | 4 | 1,326 0 0 | 4 | 1,180 0 0 | 4 | 1,960 0 0 | 4 | 1,800 0 0 | 4 | 3,100 0 0 | 4 | 2,000 0 0 | 4 | 3,600 0 0 | 4 | 2,795 13 4 | 4 | 2,360 2 1 | 4 | 1,300 0 0 | 4 | 566 10 8 | 4 | 830 0 0 | 2 | 730 0 0 | |

C. E. FROST,
*Collector.*

# APPENDIX B.

*Statement showing the number of opium shops, consumption, and realisations in the Ahmedabad District during the past ten years, commencing from 1st August 1880 to 31st July 1890.*

| No. | Names of Talukas. | 1880-81 (18,480 lb GUARANTEED). | | | 1881-82 (21,000 lb GUARANTEED). | | | 1882-83 (25,200 lb GUARANTEED). | | | 1883-84 (23,501 lb GUARANTEED). | | | 1884-85 (26,521 lb GUARANTEED). | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of shops. | Quantity sold in | Amount realised. | Number of shops. | Quantity sold in | Amount realised. | Number of shops. | Quantity sold in | Amount realised. | Number of shops. | Quantity sold in | Amount realised. | Number of shops. | Quantity sold in | Amount realised. |
| | | | lb t. g. | R a. p. | | lb t. g. | R a. p. | | lb t. g. | R a. p. | | lb t. g. | R a. p. | | lb t. g. | R a. p. |
| 1 | Ahmedabad City | 41 | 7,363 23 90 | 36,817 15 0 | 11 | 5,566 15 0 | 27,831 14 0 | 11 | 5,702 25 0 | 25,513 2 0 | 11 | 4,824 31 90 | 24,125 15 0 | 11 | 5,149 30 0 | 25,748 12 0 |
| 2 | Daskroi taluka | | | | 34 | 1,856 8 0 | 9,281 0 0 | 32 | 2,075 24 0 | 10,378 0 0 | 29 | 2,130 10 0 | 10,651 4 0 | 34 | 1,824 1 0 | 9,120 2 0 |
| 3 | Sanand ,, | 9 | 1,071 9 0 | 5,391 2 0 | 19 | 1,160 0 1 | 5,800 0 0 | 27 | 1,210 18 135 | 6,052 5 6 | 18 | 1,015 4 0 | 5,075 8 0 | 20 | 1,358 10 0 | 6,792 0 0 |
| 4 | Dholka ,, | 21 | 1,807 36 90 | 9,039 9 0 | 26 | 2,123 2 0 | 10,615 4 0 | 28 | 2,225 0 0 | 11,125 0 0 | 25 | 2,894 1 90 | 14,470 3 0 | 24 | 2,167 35 0 | 10,839 6 0 |
| 5 | Dhandhuka ,, | 54 | 2,229 22 90 | 11,147 13 0 | 24 | 2,550 37 179 | 12,754 12 0 | 41 | 4,139 22 45 | 20,697 12 6 | 28 | 3,120 8 135 | 15,601 2 0 | 32 | 6,889 4 0 | 34,445 8 0 |
| 6 | Gogha ,, | 14 | 1,893 25 0 | 9,468 2 0 | 11 | 1,788 20 0 | 8,942 8 0 | 17 | 3,202 0 0 | 16,260 0 0 | 15 | 5,272 0 0 | 26,860 0 0 | 16 | 4,802 23 0 | 24,012 14 0 |
| 7 | Parantij ,, | 22 | 563 21 90 | 2,817 11 0 | 22 | 420 0 1 | 2,100 0 0 | 17 | 409 4 1 | 2,045 8 0 | 20 | 412 5 0 | 3,560 10 0 | 19 | 425 25 0 | 2,728 2 0 |
| 8 | Viramgam ,, | 28 | 2,414 37 0 | 12,074 10 0 | 14 | 1,880 0 0 | 9,400 0 0 | 32 | 3,819 33 90 | 19,099 3 0 | 18 | 2,999 28 45 | 14,988 8 0 | 19 | 2,567 8 0 | 12,836 0 0 |
| 9 | Deesa Cantonment | 1 | 258 25 0 | 1,293 2 0 | 1 | 272 1 0 | 1,360 2 0 | 1 | 415 8 0 | 2,076 0 0 | 1 | 487 34 0 | 2,439 4 0 | 1 | 327 31 0 | 1,638 14 0 |
| | TOTAL | 201 | 17,610 0 0 | 88,050 0 0 | 162 | 17,619 4 1 | 88,085 8 0 | 206 | 22,649 15 91 | 1,13,246 15 0 | 165 | 23,556 3 0 | 1,17,780 6 0 | 176 | 25,632 13 0 | 1,28,161 10 0 |

| No. | Names of Talukas. | 1885-86 (26,521 lb GUARANTEED). | | | 1886-87 (26,521 lb GUARANTEED). | | | 1887-88 (27,744 lb GUARANTEED). | | | 1888-89 (27,744 lb GUARANTEED). | | | 1889-90 (27,744 lb GUARANTEED). | | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of shops. | Quantity sold in | Amount realised. | Number of shops. | Quantity sold in | Amount realised. | Number of shops. | Quantity sold in | Amount realised. | Number of shops. | Quantity sold in | Amount realised. | Number of shops | Quantity sold in | Amount realised. | |
| | | | lb t. g. | R a. p. | | lb t. g. | R a. p. | | lb t. g. | R a. p. | | lb t. g. | R a. p. | | lb t. g, | R a. p. | |
| 1 | Ahmedabad City | 11 | 4,700 13 0 | 23,501 10 0 | 11 | 4.964 10 0 | 24,821 4 0 | 11 | 5.063 15 0 | 25,316 14 0 | 11 | 5,242 15 0 | 26,211 14 0 | 11 | 5,630 10 0 | 28,151 4 0 | |
| 2 | Daskroi taluka | 39 | 1,610 39 0 | 8,054 14 0 | 40 | 1,699 0 0 | 8,495 0 0 | 38 | 2,307 2 0 | 11,535 4 0 | 39 | 1,983 10 0 | 9,016 4 0 | 38 | 2,545 31 19½ | 12,728 15 0 | |
| 3 | Sanand ,, | 23 | 1,593 4 0 | 7,965 8 0 | 21 | 1,565 0 0 | 7,825 0 0 | 20 | 1,421 21 0 | 7,107 10 0 | 20 | 1,296 7 0 | 6,480 14 0 | 21 | 1,505 12 0 | 7,526 8 0 | |
| 4 | Dholka ,, | 26 | 1,828 22 0 | 9,142 12 0 | 21 | 1,610 36 0 | 8,054 8 0 | 35 | 2,389 0 0 | 11,945 0 0 | 40 | 2,095 34 0 | 10,479 4 0 | 40 | 1,462 6 0 | 7,310 12 0 | |
| 5 | Dhandhuka ,, | 27 | 9,173 16 0 | 45,867 0 0 | 30 | 7,592 39 0 | 37,964 14 0 | 31 | 6,283 38 0 | 31,419 12 0 | 33 | 9,243 5 0 | 46,215 10 0 | 30 | 8,300 33 0 | 41,504 2 0 | |
| 6 | Gogha ,, | 16 | 4,712 29 0 | 23,563 10 0 | 16 | 4,678 8 0 | 23,391 0 0 | 16 | 4,174 14 0 | 20,817 12 0 | 17 | 4,506 31 0 | 22,533 14 0 | 16 | 5,064 35 0 | 25,324 6 0 | |
| 7 | Parantij ,, | 18 | 547 31 90 | 2,738 15 0 | 19 | 506 12 0 | 2,531 8 0 | 16 | 561 25 0 | 2,808 2 0 | 18 | 611 10 0 | 3,056 4 0 | 17 | 810 5 0 | 4,050 10 0 | |
| 8 | Viramgam ,, | 18 | 3,243 15 0 | 16,216 14 0 | 16 | 3,644 15 90 | 18,221 15 0 | 18 | 2,918 28 0 | 14,593 8 0 | 21 | 3,323 26 0 | 16,618 4 0 | 21 | 3,500 25 0 | 17,503 2 0 | |
| 9 | Deesa Cantonment | 1 | 218 20 0 | 1,092 8 0 | 1 | 335 19 0 | 1,677 6 0 | 1 | 358 36 90 | 1,794 9 0 | 1 | 379 19 0 | 1,897 6 0 | 2 | 348 14 0 | 1,741 12 0 | |
| | TOTAL | 179 | 27,628 29 90 | 1,38,143 11 0 | 175 | 26,596 19 90 | 1,32,982 7 0 | 186 | 25,478 19 90 | 1,27,392 7 0 | 200 | 28,681 37 0 | 1,43,409 10 0 | 195 | 29,168 19 101¼ | 1,45,841 7 0 | |

C. E. FROST,
*Collector.*

## APPENDIX C.

*Statement showing the number of ganja and intoxicating drug shops in the different talukas of the Ahmedabad district and realisations during the revenue years 1880-81 to 1889-90.*

| Year. | Ahmedabad city. | Daskroi taluka, exclusive of Ahmedabad city. | Dhandhuka. | Gogha. | Deesa. | Dholka. | Viramgam. | Parantij, including Modasa. | Sanand. | Total. | Realisations. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | R | |
| 1880-81 . | 31 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 47 | 3,053 13 8 | |
| 1881-82 . | 27 | 2 | 3 | 1 | ... | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 44 | 3,685 11 5 | |
| 1882-83 . | Talukwar detail not forthcoming. | | | | | | | | | 45 | 5,205 0 0 | |
| 1883-84 . | | | | | | | | | | 45 | 5,264 0 0 | |
| 1884-85 . | 23 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 46 | 4,109 0 0 | |
| 1885-86 . | 21 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 44 | 4,515 0 0 | |
| 1886-87 . | 22 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 46 | 5,582 0 0 | |
| 1887-88 . | 22 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 47 | 5,525 0 0 | |
| 1888-89 . | 22 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 47 | 5,521 0 0 | |
| 1889-90 . | 24 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 51 | 5,933 0 0 | The increase is due to the want in some villages of Daskroi taluka as reported by the District Abkari Inspector. |

E. C. FROST,

*Collector.*

## APPENDIX D.

Opinion of Rao Bahadur Munsukram Mulji, Inspector of Police, Ahmedabad City.

The vice of smoking opium as a vice is extending in the City of Ahmedabad, while that of smoking *ganja* and drugs is not on the increase. It is true that the number of licensed shops of smoking opium was formerly four, and it has now been reduced to two; but from this it is not to be understood that the number of persons smoking opium is reduced, but on the contrary it has been increased, as each person is permitted to have 10 tolas in his possession at a time without any legal restriction, and, consequently, smoking opium in private houses other than the licensed ones is largely on the increase. From my experience of about more than four years of the City of Ahmedabad, and from my personal occasional visits to the chandul shops in the city, I am led to believe that the vice of smoking opium is extending, and is the worst of all the other vices, namely, eating and drinking opium and smoking other drugs, as it does not give much strength at all, but on the contrary it makes the smoker weak and pale. The persons who have got this habit generally belong to the lower classes of the community, and most of them live upon gambling and other offences, such as petty thefts, cheating, &c.

## APPENDIX E.

Opinion of Rao Saheb Ajitrai Shivdas, Opium Inspector, Ahmedabad.

Since the sale of chandul has been farmed out the number of chandal-smokers has been on the increase. There is no doubt about it. According to my experience, extending over nine or ten years, more chandul smokers are seen now than before, and among them there are many who smoke privately, because the law allows it, persons smoking privately not being treated as offenders. This has led to the increase in the number of private gatherings of chandul-smokers. I think there must be about 1,000 chandul-smokers now in the whole city. Such is my surmise. Of these, hardly four or five hundred persons might be smoking at the izardar's chandul shops. The reasons are —

1. As the izardar has to make his profit to meet the expenses on account of servants, &c., and to pay the amount contracted for, he sells the chandul dear and makes it thin. It therefore does not suit the smokers. Hence all the smokers do not patronise the izardar, but go to other places where chandul is prepared privately and given for smoke.

2. Persons who give chandul secretly for smoke make their chandul rather thick, and as they have no other expense to bear they sell it cheap. Hence smokers are tempted to go to them because they cannot thereby be offenders against the law, and consequently there is no means of preventing them from doing so.

3. There are only two ways of bringing the persons who give chandul secretly within the clutches of the law. They can be convicted on two grounds, *viz.*, selling chandul without a license and possessing chandul in excess of 10 tolas. But both these infractions are not such as can come to the knowledge of Government servants or of persons who do not smoke, because persons who sell chandul secretly are not under the necessity of keeping more than 10 tolas in their possession. If they make half a pound of it from quarter of a pound of opium they may keep half of the preparation at the smoking haunt and the rest at some other place, whence they can draw upon when required. Thus no offence is committed until more than a quarter of a pound is kept in possession. Besides, the smokers are the customers of these people, and therefore they would not say, when giving their evidence, that chandul was *sold* to them, for fear of being refused admittance into the shops afterwards, whereby they would be compelled to smoke the dear and greatly diluted chandul of the izardar. It is therefore difficult that they can come within the other offence (selling opium).

4. I think that to smoke chandul is the worst habit. The places where it is smoked are likely to cause sickness to a person who visits them when smokers are imbibing, still those who are addicted to it cannot do without it. The habit of smoking chandul can be dropped by eating opium, and also, perforce, if there is no one to give chandul to smoke. Therefore, if the making and giving of chandul for smoke were prohibited by law, people would be saved from ruin and, I think, there will be no decrease in opium revenue. Chandul-smokers become sluggish, weak, haggard and lazy, and great miscreants. Many cunning chandul-smokers, after their conviction for making, smoking, and giving chandul for smoke at their own houses because of their not getting good and cheap chandul from the izardar, are carrying on the trade of selling chandul secretly for smoke in such a manner as not to come within the law, but there being no means available for catching them, such offences are left undetected. I think so.

## APPENDIX F.

Description by E. F. GREEN, Esq., Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, of his visit to the chandul shops in Ahmedabad City.

Formerly there were four chandul shops in Ahmedabad City, *viz.*, at Khasbazar, Pir Mahomedshah, Duriapur, and Panchkuva. The latter two have lately been closed at the request of the chandul contractor. The two shops at present licensed open at sunrise and shut at 9 P.M. The daily attendance varies between 75 to 100 at Pir Mahomedshah and 100 to 150 at Khasbazar, the daily taking in the former shop being ₹4-8 to ₹5, and in the latter ₹5-8 to ₹7. I visited Husenmia Baker's, the licensed vendor of chandul at Pir Mahomedshah, about 7 P.M. on the 20th November, and found a couple of small dirty rooms, to get into which I had to climb a steep and narrow flight of steps, occupied by about 12 persons of the lowest and worst class, two of them being prostitutes. The two rooms together could only accommodate 20 to 25 people at one time. The vendor had been about 4½ years in the shop, and he informed me that between 9 and 11 A.M. and 7 and 9 P.M. the attendance was fair, but that the whole business was dwindling away owing to private smoking parties. Turning my attention to the smokers, I found none of them at all intoxicated, and should think they could never get so for two reasons, *firstly*, on account of the poorness of the chandul; *secondly*, the want of money to procure a sufficient quantity at one time. One and all of the smokers complained of the poorness of the stuff they got and inveighed against the private smoking parties. The vendor's excuse for preparing weak chandul was that he had to make good ₹730 for license fee, besides house-rent, &c., per annum.

2 I visited this shop again next evening a little later, and found about the same number of persons, one or two persons being the same as seen by me the previous evening. Both evenings I also visited Ramjan Nathu's shop, which resembles a very dirty coach-house with a dirty stable yard, with big doors leading out into the Khasbazar. This man had been in business about 7½ years. The information obtained from the vendor and smokers was the same as above. The first evening there were about 22 persons and the second 27, two or three prostitutes each evening. If the whole yard were occupied, probably 50 people might be accommodated at one time. Both shops are frequented by Mahomedans, Hindus, Lodhas, dyers, goldsmiths, and Marwari prostitutes.

## APPENDIX G.

Description by Khan Bahadur B. E. Modi, District Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad, of the chandul shops in Ahmedabad City visited by him.

I visited the two shops in the City at eight o'clock in the night. In the shop near the Hope Market I found 26 persons, one of whom was a woman. They were mostly Mahomedans, but there was a fair number of low caste Hindus. One was a Shravak Wania. None of them were in anything like complete stupor, but they all lay too close to each other. One dose consists of a quarter tolah of chandul, that is, opium mixed with water, and costs one anna and four pies. The people complained that, owing to the larger quantity of water, they could not obtain sufficient intoxication. The farmer makes

about two tolahs of liquid chandul from one tolah of opium. The price of one tolah of opium is about 5 annas, and for every 5 annas spent on opium the farmer gets 10 annas 8 pies. He pays out of these profits the sum for which the farm is given to him. About 100 persons, speaking roughly, smoke daily at this shop and about 75 at the other shop. At this other shop, when I visited, there were 16 persons. One was a Bania mukadam of a cotton mill; he had been induced by a Mahomedan mill-hand to taste the pleasures of opium.

There was a bad smell in the first house owing to the presence of a urinal and on account of the spittings of the people; in the other shop it was not so bad. The atmosphere in both the places was rather heavy on account of the smoking. There are one or two sweetmeat-sellers, sometimes sugarcane-sellers, in these chandul shops, for people must eat something after the smoke.

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No. 1094, dated 9th March 1891.

From—J. K. SPENCE, Esq., Acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, Bombay,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department.

I have the honour to offer the following remarks with reference to the papers forwarded with Government endorsement No. 8070, dated 15th November last. I have taken the liberty of retaining the papers, as copies are probably available in the Secretariat. If not, the papers will be returned on application being made for them.

2. The general questions raised in the papers are the following:—

(1) That it is an established fact that the opium vice is spreading throughout India.
(2) That licensed opium-dens should be closed.
(3) That the sale of opium should be limited to that necessary for medical purposes.
(4) That serious hindrance is caused to missionary work by the connection of Government with the opium trade, which is immoral and contrary to the Gospel of Christ.
(5) That officials are liable to be careless in acting up to the principle of obtaining the maximum of duty with the minimum of consumption.

3. The points that more especially affect Bombay are—

(1) That the figures regarding the number of shops licensed for the sale of opium and other intoxicating drugs are not available to show whether the number of such licenses has increased or otherwise, but that the increase in revenue bears out the view that it has increased.
(2) The description of the shops for the sale of opium, chandul, and madat in the Cities of Bombay and Poona.

4. If the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade has made up its mind that the spread of the opium vice is an established fact, I fear that there is no use in resorting to any arguments regarding the matter. The first point that arises is whether the taking of opium in moderation in any shape is a vice. If that question is begged, and the increase in the number of shops and the amount of licit opium consumed is taken as incontrovertible evidence that the actual consumption has increased, then there is nothing further to be said in the matter. I append statements showing the number of shops for the sale of opium in its various forms and of other intoxicating drugs during the last ten years in each district in the Presidency. The statement also shows the number of pounds of licit opium that passed into consumption in each year in each district. No accurate statistics are available of the amount of intoxicating drugs other than opium that passed into consumption.

5. The statements show the following facts. The number of shops for the sale of opium has increased from 872 in 1879-80 to 1,175 in 1888-89. In the same way the number of shops for the sale of chandul and madat has varied from 67 in 1880-81 to 131 in 1887-88. The number of shops for the sale of intoxicating drugs other than opium shows a very small variation from 614 in 1883-84 to 663 in 1888-89. These shops supplied a total population of 16,454,414, so that in 1888-89 there was one opium shop to about 14,000 people, in 1887-88 there was one chandul or madat shop to 125,606 people, and in 1888-89 there was one shop for intoxicating drugs to 24,818 people. The consumption of licit opium for the whole Presidency has risen from 63,028lb in 1879-80 to 150,435lb in 1886-87. The consumption in the latter year was less than 15 oz. per head of population for the whole Presidency. In the Ahmedabad district, where the consumption was higher than anywhere else, the consumption per head of population in 1888-89 was less than ·54 oz. It must be remembered that this was for opium in every shape or form, and the Census figures are those for 1881, so that nothing has been allowed for increase in population. I hardly dare to hope that even yet the figures show anything like the amount actually consumed

6. Regarding the point whether opium taken in moderation in certain shapes is an unmixed evil, there is certainly diversity of opinion, but the point is one that must be fought out by medical experts with a knowledge of Indian conditions and the form and amount in which opium is generally taken by habitual consumers. To show that there is one eminent authority in favour of the moderate consumption of opium, I need only point

to Sir W. J. Moore, K.C.I.E., late Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, who has lately written an article in praise of opium.

7. As to whether the consumption of opium in any form is increasing, I can only say that my own experience as a district officer of many years' service does not bear out the supposition, and in this I am generally borne out by the opinion of the present Collectors. I hope it is hardly necessary for me to put down all the common-place arguments that could be brought forward against the principles enunciated by the Society. I will therefore content myself with giving extracts from the reports of officers who have to practically administer the country.

The Collector of Broach writes :—

"The consumption of opium in the ordinary manner is pretty general throughout this district, but the taking of it in excess is the exception, not the rule. I think it far more probable than not that in a low-lying country like this with creeks and margins to creeks running in all directions and continually alternating between wet and damp, the taking of opium in moderation is conducive to the maintenance of health, and that the rate of mortality would increase were the drug prohibited. I think that to those who are exposed to the malarious vapours that exist here over a very large portion of the area of the district for about half the year, the use of either opium or alcohol in some form is desirable, and the use is far more likely to turn into abuse in the case of alcohol than in that of opium.

"The opium consumed in the ordinary way is not usually consumed in the shops where it is sold, but taken away and consumed gradually as required, and to take away from a large portion of the population a drug which they use in moderation and believe to be a necessity of life would be a serious step."

The Collector of Kaira writes :—

"It is true that the number of shops licensed for retail sale of opium has increased during the last ten years; but I think they do no more than afford a reasonable facility to the public for purchasing the drug, and in no way tend to increase the aggregate sale or to attract additional customers.

"I have no reason to suppose that the consumption of the drug is in any portion of the district on the increase, although I was here twenty years ago; and, if Government sells more itself, this is because the public find it more difficult to obtain illicit or smuggled opium.

"My own opinion is that the policy of Government in this district, if anything, checks the consumption of opium.

"There are no shops licensed for the sale of chandul or madat or any other preparation of opium for consumption on the premises only."

The Collector of Nasik writes :—

"The important question at issue is whether the sale of opium should be forbidden except for medical purposes, and on this point I cannot express my opinion too clearly or too plainly. It would be in the last degree impolitic to stop the opium trade as it exists now, and any wholesale measure which had this end in view would have the most cruel and the most oppressive consequences. It could no more be justified than could an Act to stop the liquor trade in England.

"I do not think that it is necessary that I should criticise the reprint further. My own opinion is—and it is formed after twenty-three years' service actually among the people and in nearly every part of the Bombay Presidency and of the Mysore Province—

"(1) that opium-smoking or eating, as practised by the vast majority of people who use the drug, is not carried to excess;

"(2) that the moderate consumption of opium is no more harmful than the moderate consumption of liquor, and in many cases, like the moderate consumption of liquor, is distinctly beneficial;

"(3) that the increased revenue from opium is due (*a*) to the more effectul steps taken to prevent smuggling, (*b*) to the increasing population, and (*c*) to the increasing prosperity of the people which gives them more money to spend on luxuries;

"(4) that the 'opium sot' is a much less harmful person to his family and his neighbours and the community generally than the drunkard; and

(5) that Government, even if it tried, could no more prevent the consumption of opium than the consumption of drink. It would be useless to attempt to achieve either end: it would be worse than useless. It would, in my opinion, be a blunder, for I can see no weight in the reasoning that would prevent the vast bulk of the population indulging moderately in the opium luxury, simply because a very small minority harm themselves by indulging in it to excess.

"As regards those parts of India which I know well, and those alone, it is a gratuitous assumption that opium-smoking causes 'widespread misery and demoralisation,' and so also is it that 'the British connection with the opium trade' is a 'serious hindrance to missionary work.' Apart from the fact that the Government of India has nothing to do with missionary work, I have never once in twenty-three years heard a single missionary—and I have met dozens—specifically refer to or quote the opium trade as interfering with his endeavours. The proposition is true in the abstract no doubt, but in the same manner that the abstract proposition is true that the existence of public houses in the slums of London interferes with Christian effort there."

The Collector of Surat writes :—

"Opium in its raw state for eating or drinking is not consumed on the premises at which it is bought, but carried away in small quantities for use at home. It is comparatively productive of little harm, and the remarks of the Chairman of the Society appear to be directed not so much against it as against the preparations for smoking, which are, as I have shown above, becoming less popular. Even such as it is, its use is certainly not increasing. The number of shops in the district stands at the same figure as ten years ago, *viz.*, 20. On the whole, there is nothing in this district to justify the strictures which have been passed on the policy of Government."

The Collector of Khandesh has written so temperate and sensible a report that I append it *in extenso*.

8. Although the Society seems to be opposed to the recognition of opium consumption in any form whatever, its arguments are more specifically directed against the chandul shops, the demoralisation and deterioration arising from which are graphically described. Regarding these shops, including those for the sale of madat and other intoxicating drugs, I again quote from the reports of the Collectors.

The Collector of Broach writes :—

"Whether the habit of opium-smoking and ganja-smoking is increasing in this district I am not able to say with certainty, but I think it is not improbable. In 1888-89 the imports of ganja were 59 Bengal maunds, while in 1889-90 they were 77. The habit is without any doubt injurious, and though I have no desire to be thought to sympathise with the hysterical sentiments of Exeter Hall or to accept its very general deductions from a few facts sensationally represented, I should be glad to have the sale of ganja gradually but rapidly abolished and also the sales of chandul, madat, and other preparations of opium used for smoking. Those who now smoke opium would prepare it in their own houses, but the habit would not spread to other people, at any rate to the extent that it would now. Ganja-smokers might be registered, and in taluka towns supplied only from a Government office, and none but registered persons would be allowed to purchase, and those only enough for their own consumption. As they died off the sale would be absolutely stopped.

"It would be necessary to forbid by law the use of any room or place for smoking ganja or opium except by the owner or occupier of the premises, or the shop keeper might hire a separate room for the purpose near his shop.

"I see no reason why it should not be forbidden to have opium consumed on the premises at shops where it is sold."

The Collector of Sholapur writes :—

"I can hardly conceive any one seriously advocating the continuance of license to sell opium to be consumed on the premises. Such dens are, I believe, happily unknown in the mofussil.

"I am not aware what the provisions of the Pharmacy Act are, but I think that opium should only be sold as a medicine and by medical practitioners with licenses. It should be prohibited in its various forms as an intoxicant. It is chiefly used here by very young children, to whom it is given partly as soporific and partly on the, surely erroneous, presumption that it is good for them

"As to ganja, its growth and sale as an intoxicant should be prohibited."

The Collector of Poona forwards the following report from the City Magistrate, the Collector being of opinion that the experiment of refusing licenses for chandul and madat shops might be tried :—

"There are three chandul and four madat shops in the City of Poona. They are kept open daily from 6 A.M. to 9-30 P.M., and are frequented by both men and women of bad character at all hours of the day, where they smoke preparations of opium that are prepared for them by the keepers of the shops. The City Magistrate personally inspected some of these shops without previous notice on the morning of the 19th ultimo, and found men and boys, including some high caste, but fallen men smoking to intoxication. These shops, though situated in houses, the operations are generally carried on in the innermost and darkest portions thereof, and are dens for bad characters. The smoking of these preparations greatly demoralises and debilitates persons addicted to the habit. The City Magistrate would strongly recommend that no licenses be granted in future for chandul and madat shops in Poona City."

The Collector of Satara writes :—

"So far as my experience goes the shops licensed for the retail sale of opium are conducted in a proper way, and the opium sold is used chiefly for medical purposes. Native mothers are much addicted to administering opium pills to their children when they are fretful, and when it is necessary for the mothers to leave the children behind when they go to their work, but it would be very difficult to interfere with such a practice, although we know it to be deleterious. When the mothers are better educated they will see the danger of the habit, and meanwhile any one who administers opium to a child in such a way as to endanger its life can be punished for doing a rash and negligent act.

"As regards the suggestion made in paragraph 18 of the memorial to close the opium-dens or shops for the retail sale of opium to be consumed on the premises, I must state that until I read these papers I was unaware that such opium-dens existed in Bombay. I certainly have not heard of them in any district in which I have served. I am respectfully of opinion that licenses should not be issued for the retail sale of opium to be consumed on the premises. The vice of opium-smoking evidently possesses a fearful fascination when once it is acquired, and its effects are deadly, depriving the victim of all moral resolution. With these facts made palpable, it is a serious thing for Government to offer any facility for acquiring the vice by licensing a shop, where any one is at liberty to make a trial.

"In the Satara District no license for the sale of chandul and madat has been issued for two years."

The Collector of Nasik writes :—

"Chandul, madat, and majum are used by a very small class only, and I do not think any real hardship would be inflicted if the sale of them were forbidden.

"Bhang and ganja are much more widely consumed, and I am not prepared, on the evidence before me, to recommend that all bhang and ganja shops should be closed."

The Collector of Surat writes :—

"The use of chandul and madat is confined in this district to the City of Surat. They were first introduced there seventeen or eighteen years ago, the former by some Chinese settlers and the latter by a fakir from the Nizam's dominions. At first the shops were kept secret and were under no sort of Government supervision, consequently the use, specially of chandul, increased rapidly. At the same time when the attention of the Collector was first drawn to the practice, as many as 200 persons had become confirmed smokers of this preparation. Since it has been confined to recognised shops, or, in other words, dragged into the open light of day, the number of devotees has decidedly diminished, and the vice seems in a fair way of being stamped out altogether. The number of chandul shops was five in 1879-80. In 1881-82 it dropped to four, in 1883-84 to three, and in 1885-86 to two, at which it for the present remains. These figures represent a decrease in the actual consumption, as the license still holds good for seven, but the farmer does not find it worth his while to open them. The madat shops have numbered two all along Having personally visited one shop of each class at the most frequented time in the evening, I can testify to their not being overcrowded. About a dozen customers were in each. A still more certain test would be the quantities of opium issued to chandul and madat shops. If they can be procured for the last ten years they shall be sent hereafter, but at present I am only able to give the figures for two years. They are—

| | lb. |
|---|---|
| In 1888-89 . . . . . | 64 |
| In 1889-90 . . . . . | 28 |

"All these facts suggest a fair inference that the publicity of recognised shops tends to deter from the practice all except those who are already too far gone to care for public opinion, while the supposed secrecy of an illicit trade tends to attract many less callous customers."

9. The Collector of Bombay has written so full a report regarding the city that I forward it in original, and will only supplement Mr. Campbell's remarks with the results of my own experience. Without notice I visited one shop for the sale of dry opium, two shops where chandul was smoked on the premises, and one where madat was the intoxicant. There is no doubt the sale at the dry opium shop was very brisk, but the opium was purchased in very small quantities, a great many of the purchasers being women, who openly avowed that the drug was for the purpose of quieting their children. It is well known that this practice is most common, and though there can be little doubt that it is deleterious, I do not see how it can be interfered with. If it led to the results indicated by the Society that children dosed in this way were bound to become confirmed opium-consumers in after-life, there would hardly be an adult in India that would be free from the habit. The practice is given up when children are able to take care of themselves, and the experience of most officers will tell them at how early an age the native infant among the poorer classes can be left to itself. The chandul shops may not have been in full blast when I saw them about 6 P.M., but I saw about 50 persons in each shop. There were no women and no children. I saw no immodest behaviour and nothing to attract customers. Everything was quiet and business-like, but sordid and grimy. There was no mental or physical demoralisation or deterioration that I could see. Two or three men were evidently sleeping off the effects of the drug, but were easily aroused and answered questions. In both establishments I was asked and advised to close such places, showing that the inmates had clear perceptions that mischief was caused. I had one example to show that the habit is not so strong that it cannot be shaken off. One middle-aged Mahomedan told me that he had been a smoker for twenty years. He showed no signs of deterioration in any way, and was a clean, respectable, well-fed man. It appeared that his avocations called him away from Bombay for some months of every year at long intervals. When he thus went away he missed his chandul for some days, but found no difficulty in doing without it, though he always took to it again on his return. Now any one can get dry opium anywhere and can easily learn to make it into chandul, and if a confirmed smoker was too lazy or too indifferent to supply himself, the habit can hardly have the fatal and ineradicable fascination described by the Society. On the whole, I should say that a chandul-den in the worst quarter of Bombay was a far more respectable and unalluring place than a gin palace in the East End of London. The madat shop struck me as having nothing particular to be said against it.

10. I will therefore sum up the conclusions I have arrived at from my own experience and from the reports I have received as follows :—

(1) It has not been shown that the consumption of dry opium in moderation is deleterious and we should have no more right to interfere with the liberty of the subject and stop its consumption than we should have to stop the consumption of liquor or tobacco.

(2) There is nothing to show that the consumption of opium is spreading, more licit opium is consumed owing to better arrangements for the prevention of the use of illicit opium, to increase of population, and to improvement in the prosperity of the people.

(3) The use of chandul and madat is confined to such a small proportion of the population that it is a question whether it is worth while to keep up licensed shops for the sale and consumption of these preparations on the premises. If, however, the shops were abolished, there would be no diminution in the consumption of the drugs, as they would be resorted to in private or in organised clubs, and it would be better that such shops should be under Government supervision and control. If they are released from control, a large preventive establishment will be necessary, and there will be an increased number of prosecutions causing discontent and dissatisfaction at interference with private rights.

(4) The same remarks apply to intoxicating drugs other than those prepared from opium. The revenue derived from the sale of such drugs is hardly worth consideration, but a certain number of people will use them, and it is better that the use should be under supervision and control.

(5) The religious question should not be introduced into any discussion of this kind.

(6) It has not been shown that officials in any part of the Presidency have been fostering the sale and consumption of opium in any shape or form with a view of increasing the revenue. There can be little doubt that, in spite of all efforts, illicit opium is still largely consumed, and the Government returns show nothing like the actual consumption, nor does Government realise the full revenue that it ought to.

*Statement showing the consumption of licit opium in each of the undermentioned districts of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, during the revenue years from 1879-80 to 1888-89.*

| Districts. | Population. | 1879-80. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | 1882-83. | 1883-84. | 1884-85. | 1885-86. | 1886-87. | 1887-88. | 1888-89. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ℔ | ℔ | ℔ | ℔ | ℔ | ℔ | ℔ | ℔ | ℔ | ℔ | |
| Bombay | 773,196 | 9,246 | 11,125 | 10,750 | 11,791 | 11,557 | 12,615 | 15,532 | 17,088 | 16,903 | 21,792 | |
| Ahmedabad | 856,324 | 16,139 | 20,465 | 17,617 | 22,649 | 23,760 | 25,857 | 27,783 | 26,687 | 25,541 | 28,676 | |
| Kaira | 804,800 | 8,262 | 10,063 | 9,299 | 11,765 | 11,658 | 10,994 | 13,136 | 16,310 | 12,374 | 13,730 | |
| Panch Mahals | 255,479 | 3,176 | 3,780 | 2,760 | 2,020 | 2,718 | 2,766 | 2,596 | 2,251 | 2,471 | 2,349 | |
| Broach | 326,930 | 6,449 | 9,879 | 8,807 | 10,453 | 11,739 | 12,353 | 13,507 | 11,799 | 12,054 | 9,895 | |
| Surat | 614,198 | 2,326 | 3,406 | 3,531 | 3,920 | 3,820 | 3,692 | 4,693 | 3,975 | 4,335 | 3,659 | |
| Thana | 807,367 | 692 | 1,103 | 1,299 | 1,589 | 1,636 | 1,337 | 1,688 | 1,764 | 1,496 | 1,312 | |
| Nasik | 781,206 | 1 586 | 1,922 | 2,194 | 3,474 | 4,498 | 5,895 | 5,557 | 5,684 | 5,640 | 5,516 | |
| Khandesh | 1,237,231 | 1,576 | 2,771 | 6,693 | 8,115 | 9,588 | 10,282 | 11,246 | 11,301 | 11,872 | 11,460 | |
| Ahmednagar | 751,288 | 974 | 1,670 | 2,499 | 5,404 | 6,722 | 7,707 | 8,887 | 10,565 | 10,414 | 10,175 | |
| Poona | 900,621 | 1,205 | 5,190 | 5,852 | 7,266 | 8,550 | 8,960 | 9,382 | 11,104 | 9,509 | 8,676 | |
| Sholapur | 582,487 | 762 | 1,187 | 2,983 | 4,196 | 5,220 | 6,942 | 8,140 | 8,777 | 6,366 | 6,555 | |
| Satara | 1,062,350 | 967 | 1,252 | 1,207 | 1,815 | 2,177 | 2,806 | 4,028 | 4,248 | 4,558 | 4,519 | |
| Belgaum | 864,014 | 742 | 652 | 730 | 849 | 720 | 718 | 1,271 | 843 | 768 | 675 | |
| Dharwar | 882,907 | 280 | 351 | 380 | 424 | 498 | 555 | 660 | 604 | 686 | 765 | |
| Bijapur | 638,493 | 124 | 140 | 190 | 426 | 335 | 312 | 378 | 388 | 444 | 399 | |
| Kanara | 421,840 | 106 | 108 | 113 | 116 | 137 | 136 | 179 | 192 | 161 | 121 | |
| Ratnagiri | 997,090 | 191 | 173 | 164 | 181 | 190 | 190 | 216 | 218 | 207 | 238 | |
| Kolaba | 482,830 | 244 | 261 | 320 | 320 | 337 | 679 | 657 | 607 | 676 | 696 | |
| Karachi | 478,688 | 2,216 | 2,290 | 2,599 | 2,653 | 3,426 | 3,578 | 4,728 | 4,803 | 3,358 | 4,505 | |
| Hyderabad | 957,968 | 4,609 | 4,587 | 5,684 | 7,100 | 6,051 | 7,185 | 8,273 | 9,137 | 10,032 | 9,824 | Includes figures for Thar and Parkar. |
| Shikarpur | 977,167 | 1,156 | 1,603 | 1,592 | 2,051 | 2,103 | 2,312 | 2,633 | 2,019 | 2,459 | 2,658 | Includes figures for Upper Sind Frontier. |
| Total | 16,454,414 | 63,028 | 83,978 | 87,263 | 108,583 | 117,440 | 127,871 | 145,170 | 150,434 | 142,324 | 148,295 | |

Note.—The figures given in this statement include opium manufactured into chandul and madat.

J. K. SPENCE,

*Ag. Commr. of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari.*

*Statement showing separately the number of shops licensed for the sale of opium and chandul and madat in the undermentioned districts of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, during the revenue years from 1879-80 to 1888-89.*

| Districts. | 1879-80. | | 1880-81. | | 1881-82. | | 1882-83. | | 1883-84. | | 1884-85. | | 1885-86. | | 1886-87. | | 1887-88. | | 1888-89. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Opium shops. | Chandul and madat shops. | Opium shops. | Chandul and madat shops. | Opium shops. | Chandul and madat shops. | Opium shops. | Chandul and madat shops. | Opium shops. | Chandul and madat shops. | Opium shops. | Chandul and madat shops. | Opium shops. | Chandul and madat shops. | Opium shops. | Chandul and madat shops. | Opium shops. | Chandul and madat shops. | Opium shops. | Chandul and madat shops. | |
| Bombay | 9 | †18 | 10 | †18 | 10 | †20 | 10 | †20 | 10 | †20 | 11 | †20 | 11 | †20 | 11 | †20 | 11 | †20 | 11 | †20 | † Equal number of chandul and madat shops which are sold in Bombay separately. |
| Ahmedabad | 312 | 4 | 201 | 4 | 162 | 4 | 206 | 4 | 165 | 4 | 176 | 4 | 179 | 4 | 175 | 4 | 186 | 4 | 200 | 4 | |
| Kaira | ‡ | ... | 112 | ... | 108 | ... | 118 | ... | 134 | ... | 127 | ... | 137 | ... | 141 | ... | 154 | ... | 156 | ... | ‡ No shops. Sales managed departmentally. |
| Panch Mahals | 42 | ... | 41 | ... | 41 | ... | 41 | ... | 45 | ... | 37 | ... | 37 | ... | 34 | ... | 32 | ... | 33 | ... | |
| Broach | 21 | ... | 21 | ... | 47 | ... | 49 | ... | 59 | 1 | 49 | ... | 50 | ... | 49 | ... | 50 | 1 | 51 | 1 | |
| Surat | 20 | 7 | 20 | 7 | 20 | 6 | 20 | 6 | 21 | 5 | 21 | 5 | 21 | 4 | 19 | 4 | 20 | 4 | 20 | 4 | |
| Thana | 11 | 3 | 14 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 15 | 5 | 15 | 7 | 15 | 7 | 17 | 6 | 18 | 6 | 18 | 6 | |
| Nasik | 36 | 2 | 31 | 1 | 31 | 5 | 35 | 4 | 40 | 4 | 40 | 7 | 41 | 7 | 41 | 7 | 41 | 8 | 40 | 8 | |
| Khandesh | 65 | 25 | 61 | 24 | 60 | 23 | 63 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 67 | 29 | 68 | 31 | 68 | 34 | 67 | 38 | 71 | 37 | |
| Ahmednagar | 24 | 4 | 24 | 4 | 24 | 4 | 30 | 4 | 30 | 4 | 33 | 4 | 41 | 4 | 44 | 4 | 40 | 4 | 46 | 3 | |
| Poona | 43 | * | 39 | * | 41 | * | 41 | * | 44 | 8 | 44 | 8 | 46 | 8 | 47 | 19 | 50 | 15 | 4 | 14 | * Chandul and madat were sold at opium shops during these years. |
| Sholapur | 8 | (a) | 18 | (a) | 19 | (a) | 19 | (a) | 36 | (a) | 38 | 2 | 42 | 3 | 43 | 4 | 42 | 4 | 42 | 6 | |
| Satara | 27 | 2 | 28 | 2 | 28 | 2 | 28 | 2 | 28 | 2 | 30 | 2 | 30 | 2 | 36 | 3 | 36 | 4 | 36 | 4 | (a) Information not available. |
| Belgaum | 6 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 6 | ... | 6 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 12 | 3 | 12 | 4 | 13 | 4 | 16 | 5 | |
| Dharwar | 9 | (a) | 14 | (a) | 17 | (a) | 18 | (a) | 18 | (a) | 20 | (a) | 23 | (a) | 22 | 2 | 23 | 2 | 25 | 2 | |
| Bijapur | 8 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 12 | 4 | 14 | 3 | 14 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 16 | 3 | |
| Kanara | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 8 | ... | 9 | 1 | 9 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | |
| Ratnagiri | 5 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 9 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | |
| Kolaba | 8 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 9 | ... | |
| Karachi | 89 | * | 90 | * | 90 | * | 90 | * | 90 | 4 | 90 | 4 | 90 | 4 | 90 | 4 | 90 | 4 | 90 | 4 | |
| Hyderabad | 92 | * | 99 | * | 99 | * | 96 | * | 98 | 3 | 98 | 3 | 95 | 3 | 96 | 3 | 96 | 3 | 105 | 3 | |
| Shikarpur | 50 | * | 66 | * | 70 | * | 61 | 6 | 64 | 6 | 65 | 6 | 65 | 6 | 74 | 6 | 62 | 6 | 62 | 6 | |
| Thar and Parkar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 46 | ... | 46 | ... | 46 | ... | 46 | ... | 46 | ... | 40 | .. | Information regarding opium and chandul shops will be supplied when received. |
| Upper Sind Frontier | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | ... | 16 | ... | 22 | ... | 15 | ... | 14 | ... | 15 | . | |
| Total | 892 | 70 | 926 | 67 | 919 | 70 | 979 | 78 | 1,068 | 99 | 1,069 | 109 | 1,112 | 110 | 1,121 | 128 | 1,139 | 131 | 1,175 | 130 | |

J. K. SPENCE,
*Ag. Commr. of Customs,*
*Salt, Opium, and Abkari.*

*Statement showing the number of shops licensed for the sale of intoxicating drugs in each of the undermentioned districts of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind and Aden, during the revenue years from 1879-80 to 1888-89.*

| Districts. | Population. | 1879-80. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | 1882-83. | 1883-84. | 1884-85. | 1885-86. | 1886-87. | 1887-88. | 1888-89. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay . . . | 773,196 | 163 | 137 | 137 | 100 | 84 | 84 | 79 | 73 | 76 | 79 |
| Ahmedabad . . | 856,324 | 51 | 48 | 44 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 44 | 47 | 47 | 47 |
| Kaira . . . | 804,800 | 14 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 10 |
| Panch Mahals . . | 255,479 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| Broach . . . | 326,930 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 12 |
| Surat . . | 614,198 | 26 | 26 | 24 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| Thana . . . | 807,367 | 21 | 20 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 20 | 22 |
| Nasik . . . | 781,206 | 20 | 43 | 39 | 39 | 40 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 44 | 44 |
| Khandesh . . . | 1,237,231 | 87 | 83 | 101 | 108 | 104 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 110 | 108 |
| Ahmednagar . . | 751,288 | 23 | 19 | 22 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 38 |
| Poona . . . | 900,621 | 41 | 39 | 41 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 43 | 47 | 47 |
| Sholapur . . . | 582,487 | 32 | 24 | 29 | 23 | 28 | 32 | 37 | 44 | 37 | 36 |
| Satara . . . | 1,062,350 | 35 | 38 | 40 | 34 | 33 | 33 | 35 | 45 | 31 | 31 |
| Belgaum . . . | 864,014 | 40 | 40 | 39 | 39 | 40 | 43 | 38 | 37 | 42 | 42 |
| Dharwar . . . | 882,907 | 36 | 36 | 40 | 41 | 39 | 39 | 40 | 45 | 45 | 44 |
| Bijapur . . . | 638,493 | 35 | 35 | 30 | 35 | 32 | 32 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 36 |
| Kanara . . . | 421,840 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 17 |
| Ratnagiri . . . | 997,090 | 15 | 8 | 5 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 15 | 14 | 8 | 11 |
| Kolaba . . . | 482,830 | 12 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Total . | 14,040,591 | 678 | 639 | 651 | 632 | 614 | 628 | 637 | 659 | 651 | 663 |

J. K. SPENCE,

*Acting Commissioner of Customs,*
*Salt, Opium, and Abkari.*

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No. 1130, dated 14th February 1891.

From—W. W. Loch, Esq., Collector of Khandesh,

To—The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, Bombay.

With reference to your memorandum No. 7040 of the 8th December last, forwarding for report a correspondence on the subject of the increased use of opium and intoxicating drugs in this country, I have the honour to state that it is very difficult for an official to ascertain whether the use of these things is really on the increase. I know that the number of opium and chandul shops has increased, and that the amount of opium licitly sold is much larger than it was; but I also know that much more attention has been paid of late years to the repression of opium-smuggling than was the case formerly, and I have no means of gauging how far the difference in licit consumption is due to these precautions and how far to opium being really more freely used. Again, I am aware that the opium-smuggling trade is by no means stopped but I have naturally no way of ascertaining how much opium is smuggled into the district.

2. That the consumption of opium is having any bad effects on the people of agricultural districts like this I do not believe. I have served for more than six years in Khandesh, and it is more than 19 years since I first came to the district, and I think that if the habit of taking opium was largely on the increase I must have noticed it. I have mixed with people of every caste from every part of the district, and I do not think opium-eaters, that is, persons who take opium to excess, will be found in any numbers except among the Musalmans and a few of the north country castes.

3. I have asked several of the native officers who know Khandesh well and several private gentlemen for their opinions (1) as to the increase in the use of opium, and (2) as to its being more frequently given to children, and (3) as to its increased use as chandul and madat The general result of their views on the first point is that there is an increased use of opium among the Musalmans and Wanjaras and two or three castes from North India. Some of those asked, however, do not consider that the use has increased.

4 On the second point there is rather more difference of opinion, some gentlemen considering that opium is not more frequently given to infants than before. The majority, however, think that it is more frequently given, especially among the Kunbis, and one answer attributes this fact to the greater number of women employed all day away from home at cotton-ginning factories. I think that it is probable that the employment of women at factories may tend to increase the habit of giving opium to infants whom their mothers wish to keep quiet while they are away or are at work.

5. As to the third point it appears to be universally believed that chandul and madat-smoking has become more common among Musalmans and some of the lower castes.

6. The returns prepared in my office show that in the ten years preceding the introduction of the minimum guaranteed vend system, *i.e.*, between 1879-80 and 1888-89, the number of opium shops rose from 65 to 71 and the amounts bid for the right to sell from ₹14,423 to ₹46,526 I cannot give the amounts of opium issued to the shops. There are now 103 opium shops, the number having recently been increased in order to try and check smuggling at the weekly bazars. The contractor has bound himself to sell 16,872lb a year, but he does not sell so much.

7. As to madat and chandul shops the number in the past eleven years has varied between 25 and 37 and the sums bid have varied from ₹2,761 in 1880-81 to ₹9,620 in 1888-89. I think that these figures will show that the practice of chandul and madat-smoking has not got a serious hold of this district.

8 The number of bhang and ganja shops has varied in the last five years from 101 to 104, the *former* being the number in 1889-90. The sums bid have risen from ₹4,275 to ₹5,944, notwithstanding the decrease in the number of shops. There were also 14 majum shops last year for which ₹227 were bid.

9. It is with some hesitation that I turn to the question of the possibility of making alterations in our excise system to check the use of opium and intoxicating drugs. Reading the extracts printed in the Selections forwarded by the Government of India, it strikes me that the gentlemen who penned the highly-coloured accounts of opium-dens must have been shown the worst haunts in large towns, and that they and those who think with them inveigh against the use of opium much as teetotallers at home attack the use of spirits and beer and wine because of the evils of the gin palaces of our great cities. I am not prer pared to admit that the use of opium in moderation is more harmful than the use of whisky. Every one who has served in Gujarat must have seen many sturdy Rajputs who took their opium regularly and were none the worst for it. That opium taken in excess is injurious, I am willing to admit, but unless it can be shown that the *abuse* of opium is increasing, I do not see that Government are called on to take any steps in the matter; besides the question is a very difficult one. Thousands of people in Malwa and other parts of India look to the opium crop for their support, and the cultivation of the poppy cannot be stopped without causing very serious distress. As long as it is cultivated it will be used. Allowing that Government can give up its opium revenue, the only result of the remission of the duty and the withdrawal of Government supervision would be a great increase in the consumption which would not benefit the people nor, I presume, satisfy the Anti-Opium Society. Again, if Government increase the duty on opium and diminish the number of licensed shops, the illicit sale will no doubt decrease, but illicit sale would become more vigorous, and no one who has not seen something of the methods of smuggling can have any idea how hard it is to check.

10. I do not think that there is anything to be said in favour of chandul ahd madat-smoking, or the use of bhang and ganja. As I have already stated I do not think that the former habit has a serious hold of this district; the income derived from the shops is not large, and if they were all closed no great inconvenience would be caused. There would of course be the chance of illicit shops being set up, but the number of these would not be great, nor would they be largely attended.

11. Ganja is grown in this district, and I believe in other Deccan districts, and if Government consider that its use should be stopped, the cultivation of the plant would have to be forbidden by law, and the shops could then be closed. Small quantities would no doubt be smuggled from Native States, but the consumption would not be large, for bhang is a rather bulky article, and not so easy to carry as opium.

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No. C.—950, dated 4th February 1891.

From—J. M. CAMPBELL, Esq., C.I.E., Acting Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay,

To—The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, Bombay.

I have the honour to submit the report on the alleged increased use of opium and on the management of the opium-smoking houses in Bombay, called for in your letters No. 6781,* dated 27th November 1890, and No. 99, dated 16th January 1891.

* Accompaniments are returned.

2. At paragraph 14 of the memorial, which accompanied your letter of the 27th November, the momorialists notice the increase in the Bombay opium revenue during the last nine years and express the fear that the growth of the revenue points to a great increase in the facilities for opium-eating and for opium-smoking.

3. It is true that during the nine years ending 1889-90 the use of licit opium in Bombay City has greatly increased. The accompanying statement (Appendix B) shows a rise in sales from 10,730lb in 1881-82 to 20,477lb in 1889-90. At the same time it does not follow that because more licit opium is used, the practice either of eating or of smoking opium has spread. During the nine years in question the accompanying return (Appendix A) shows that no addition has been made to the number of opium shops or smoking-houses. The dry opium shops have increased from 10 to 11, the *chandul*-smoking houses

have remained unchanged at 10, the *madat*-smoking houses have fallen from 10 to 9. During these years the Government duty on opium has remained unchanged. No changes have been made with the object of cheapening licit opium or pushing its sale.

4. How then, it may be asked has the use of licit opium so greatly increased? The answer is mainly by reducing the consumption of illicit opium. The details (in Appendix B) of the use of licit opium during the nine years ending 1889-90 show the addition of 9,747lb to be almost entirely due to two large items, an increase of 5,000lb between 1884 and 1886 and an increase of 4,000lb between 1888 and 1890. The licit increase of about 5,000lb between 1884 and 1886 was due to the introduction of the Central Opium Warehouse system in 1885-86. The Opium Administration Reports for 1884-85 and 1885-86 show so notable a decline in opium wastage since the opening of the Central Warehouse as to prove that under the former practice of storage in scattered private godowns 16,800lb of opium on an average passed yearly into illicit use. There is no reason to doubt that the bulk of this illicit opium was used in Bombay City. Even supposing only two-thirds of the illicit opium was used in Bombay, the quantity would be 11,200lb a year, that is, more than the total average licit consumption during the five years (1880—85) preceding the opening of the Central Warehouse. The returns show during the five years ending 1884-85 an average consumption of 11,005lb of licit opium, of which on an average 7,880lb were used dry, 2,566lb were smoked as *chandul*, and 560lb were smoked as *madat*. In the five years since the opening of the Central Warehouse, the average licit consumption compared with the licit consumption in the five preceding years has risen from 11,005 to 18,288lb. Of the whole increase the rise in the use of licit dry opium has been from 7,880 to 14,065lb; in the use of licit *chandul* from 2,564 to 3,475lb; and in the use of licit *madat* from 560 to 747lb. Though the increase in the use of licit opium is large, it does not amount to two-thirds of the quantity which before the introduction of the Central Warehouse system found its way into illicit use.

5. Again, as explained in paragraph 45 of the 1889 Opium Administration Report, the increase in the use of licit opium from 16,903lb in 1887-88 to 20,477lb in 1889-90 is due not to any pushing of opium sales by lowering prices or opening shops. It is mainly due to a change from yearly to three-year farms, and to the consequent greatly increased power of the contractor to bring to light and secure the punishment of opium-smuggling.

6. Further, it is to be remembered that during the past nine years Bombay has grown greatly in size and in wealth. I see no reason to suppose that any increase in the use of licit opium which is not due to the lessening of the use of licit opium is greater than what would naturally accompany the increased size and wealth of the city. Much opium is still smuggled into Bombay. A special establishment will be required to ascertain the extent and the character of this smuggling. Until the existing system of smuggling is known and is suppressed any rules further restricting the use of licit opium will prove most hurtful. No lessening of the use of opium will follow. The use of smuggled opium will increase, the use of licit opium will decrease.

Reprint, page 7.

7. As regards the dry opium-shops the estimate in the papers under report of the number of daily customers at the 11 shops at 11,000 a day seems excessive. A special enumeration by the Chief Inspector from opening to closing gives 7,215, which the addition of customers who purchase three or four days' supply at a time may raise to about 8,000.

Reprint, pages 11 and 14.

8. As regards the Bombay opium-smoking houses on which a special report is required, the papers under review estimate their number at 40. The correct number is 19, of which 10 are *chandul* and 9 are *madat*-houses. Since 1881-82 the number of *chandul*-houses has remained unchanged, the number of *madat*-houses has been reduced by one. The additional smoking-house referred to at page 10 of the reprint was found not to be wanted and was closed soon after it was opened.

9. The attendance at the licensed smoking-houses was, as shown in Appendix C, tested morning and evening during six days in December 1890. Almost all who smoke in the morning also smoke in the evening. The evening attendance when almost all smokers are present shows in *chandul* houses 574 and in *madat*-houses 189, that is, 763 in all. Of the 189 *madat*-smokers all but 4 women and one lad are men, of the 574 *chandul*-smokers all but 8 women and 19 lads are men. Of the smokers about 88 per cent. are Musalmans and 12 per cent. Hindus. There are also 10 to 12 Chinamen and 4 or 5 Parsis.

Reprint, pages 5 and 11.

10. Two of the papers under review assert that opiums-moking houses are licensed because of the profit they bring to Government. It is true the opium consumed in the licensed smoking-houses yields Government a large yearly revenue, the *chandul*-opium R18,000, the *madat*-opium R3,000, that is, R21,000 in all. At the same time it is not less true that if the smoking of *chandul* and *madat* was stopped, the smokers would use an equal amount of equally duty-paying dry opium, so that, except so far as the withdrawal of smoking licenses would foster smuggling, the Government revenue would not suffer from the prohibition of opium-smoking. In addition to the duty on the opium smoked, Government make from the smoking-house licenses R420 a year, R300 from the *chandul* and R120 from the *madat* contract. Against this R420 is to be set an outlay of R954, the cost of the Assistant Inspector and peon employed in preventing irregular practices at

the smoking houses. Clearly the reason for licensing opium-smoking-houses is not the profit they bring to Government.

11. Certain of the articles under report give the impression that to push the sale of opium and add to the revenue, care is taken in the choice and management of the smoking-houses to make them tempting and attractive. In no Bombay smoking-house is any attempt made to attract customers in the way described in the marginal extracts. The Bombay smoking-houses are almost all in side streets not to be found except by searching. All are entirely without any form of outer attraction. Small dingy wooden doors give entrance to all. The inside is even less attractive, squalid grime is their unvarying characteristic. To no smoking-house in Bombay are customers allured either by pictures or by prostitutes.

Flaunting themselves in open day: parading the license of the Queen-Empress and carrying the sanction of the Supreme Government (Memorial, paragraph 18): men and women lying about in most immodest attitudes (Reprint, page 8): vile French photographs hung up to view (Reprint, page 8): comely Chinese women (Reprint, page 1): girls of 15 waiting on the smokers (Reprint, page 2): handsome young song-singing women (Reprint, page 2): women loaded with jewellery smoking with the men (Reprint, page 3).

12. One passage gives the impression that heavy penalties force the Bombay opium contractor to increase his sales. The statement in the margin is incorrect. The penalty for short sales of licit opium is R5 a pound; this fine is refunded if the contractor sells over the minimum. The necessity for enforcing a minimum sale is evident. No equally effective check on the use of illicit opium by the contractor can be devised.

Reprint, page 8.

The opium contractor in Bombay is bound down to forfeit R3,000 if he fails to sell the quantity contracted for.

13. In my judgment the pictures which these accounts give of the opium smokers is overdrawn and misleading. The statement that in Bombay houses children smoke is supported by so much precision and detail as to make it difficult to suppose the writer was mistaken. At the same time cases of allowing children to smoke must be extremely rare. I have never seen a child smoking or who had smoked or who was intended to smoke. I have never seen a child in a smoking-house except the child of one of the shopmen who professed to be and was, I believe, aghast at the idea of allowing his child to smoke. I have not heard either from Inspectors or smokers of a case of a child being allowed to smoke. On the contrary, after special enquiry, the Chief Inspector assures me that such cases are unknown.

Reprint, pages 11 and 12.

14. As to the men smokers and the effect of smoking on their character, appearance, and health, the descriptions under review seem to me misleading. I have no fault to find with the general description of a Bombay *chandul*-house, given at page 9 of the reprint:—

"A dirty, dilapidated non-descript shop with its shutters up.....Raised platforms with some hundred recumbent and semi-recumbent figures, all men, except three women and a few young lads.. ..... Groups of smokers, some half-lying, half-sitting, others curled up or reclining at full length."

Except that so far as I have seen or can learn, no youths under 18 attend these smoking-houses, this description seems to me accurate. The Poona description is also moderate.

Reprint, page 9.

"A low-roofed room with 25 to 30 persons in groups of 5 or 6 round each lamp, most of them intent on their pipes, a few in a semi-conscious state."

On the other hand, I have seen nothing to justify the following passages:—

Reprint, page 2.

"Human swine of both sexes.. ...most immodest attitudes.....handsome young women sprawling on the senseless bodies of men."

Such sights I believe are not to be found in Bombay smoking-houses. In a room of 40 or 50 smokers all but three or four are awake. The bulk of them have done a hard day's work. They are tired and indolent. In opium-smoking houses assaults or acts of violence are almost unknown. Of the smokers very few are unable to answer questions clearly and readily. Even those asleep awake when lightly shaken. Even when suddenly aroused they can at once tell their name and calling "If you had to go out now and work could you go?" Almost always the answer is "yes' we could."

15. Again as to the effect of opium-smoking on character. It is true a share of the smokers are beggars and a share of them are bad characters. It is true the houses are watched by the Police, for thieves meet in them and scheme crimes. Still are all or nearly all the smokers ne'er-do-wells? Not nearly all. So far as I have seen a Bombay opium-smoking house is much like Dr. Morison's description of a Bengal smoking-house.

Reprint, page 5.

"Almost all the smokers are of the labouring classes, tailors, day labourers, and one or two shopkeepers."

So far as I could judge by questioning the smokers in Bombay smoking-houses about two-thirds are regular working craftsmen and labourers. I asked the Assistant Collector to frame a separate estimate. His estimate was:—

"At the fewest 70 per cent. regular craftsmen and labourers: at the most 20 per cent. beggars and 10 per cent. bad characters."

I made a further personal test in three houses taken at random. The result was—

In one house of eleven smokers all were craftsmen in regular work: in a second house of 25 smokers all were craftsmen in work: in a third house of 47 smokers one was a woman, nine were beggars, the rest were craftsmen and labourers.

I have made the Chief Inspector take a similar test in fourteen more houses. The result is of 227 smokers, 188 are workers, 38 are beggars, and one is a thief. It is probable that some among the workers are bad characters. Still care was taken to ascertain that in most cases the smokers are actually employed on the work they named. The estimate that two-thirds of the whole smokers are able to do and do regular work as labourers, weavers, embroiderers, sailors, drivers, cartmen, blacksmiths, mill-hands, fitters, barbers, and also as small traders and shopkeepers, sellers of fire-wood, fish, tea, coffee, tobacco, and cloth seems well within the mark.

MADAT AND CHANDUL-SMOKERS.

| | Workers. | Beggars. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Madat House.* | | | |
| I | 11 | 2 | 13 |
| III | 14 | 2 | 16 |
| IV | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| VI | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| VII | 11 | 4 | 18 |
| VIII | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| IX | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| *Chandul House.* | | | |
| I | 21 | 3 | 24 |
| II | 10 | ... | 10 |
| III | 22 | 5 | 27 |
| IV | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| VII | 12 | 1 | 13 |
| VIII | 30 | 7 (a) | 37 |
| IX | 28 | 5 | 33 |
| | 188 | 39 | 227 |

(a) One a thief.

16. Similarly as regards the effect of the smoking on the health and the appearance of the smokers the descriptions seem to me overdrawn and misleading. "Of horrible destructions of God's image more terrible than *delirium tremens*, idiotcy or lunacy" I have seen none. Of the starved and emaciated shrivelled warnings I have seen surprisingly few. The bulk of the men, I should say over two-thirds, though smokers of 8, 12, 20, and in one case of 40 years' standing, were in body and face to look at well-nourished and healthy. To many of them I, in surprise, asked the question, which Dr. Morison asked in Bengal: You have smoked four or five years and are stout and strong. How is this? The explanation in Bombay is the same as the explanation in Bengal. Smoking does not injure those who are well-fed as it injured the starving

Reprint, page 2.

Reprint, pages 3, 5, 8, 9, 11.

Reprint, page 6.

17. On the point of appearance and harm to health I checked my first impression by my Assistant's experience. His answer was: almost none, except the old and the beggars, not more than ten per cent. in all are emaciated.

I made a personal test in three houses. In one of eleven smokers all seemed healthy and well-nourished; in a second of 25 smokers, one old man was emaciated; in a third of 47, though the beggars looked dissipated none were notably withered or broken. In the fourteen houses specially tested by the Chief Inspector, ten were found emaciated or slightly withered. In almost every case the emaciated and withered were over fifty years of age. So far as I can judge the Assistant Collector's estimate is correct, that except some of the old and some of the beggars very few opium-smokers are notably withered or emaciated.

18. A point noted in two of the papers under consideration is that the opium-smokers are themselves anxious to see all smoking-houses closed. In Allahabad every opium-smoker would sign a memorial to have the smoking-houses closed. Dr. Morison describing a Bengal smoking-room states: "All the men implored me to do what I could to have the smoking-room closed." Only apparently they added, "Let us die first." The writers on the Bombay smoking-rooms do not notice any petitions for closing the houses. It is not uncommon on talking to opium-smokers in Bombay to be interrupted by some man praying that the smoking-room may be closed. So far as I have seen in Bombay such petitioners are not many, perhaps ten to twelve per cent. I doubted the good faith of such petitions. It seemed to me probable that the petitioners hoped if the licensed houses were closed the chance of cheaper opium at unlicensed houses would be better. My Assistant does not agree with this view. He believes such petitions are made in good faith Granting the good faith it seems to me unlikely that men who cannot withstand the drawing of a licensed house will be able to resist the temptation of a cheaper smoke at an unlicensed house or at a private club. All smokers seem to agree in this. If our opium-smoking is stopped we shall eat as much dry opium as we at present smoke.

Reprint, pages 4 and 5.
Reprint, page 4.
Reprint, page 5.

19. The last point noticed in these papers is the smoking of opium by educated lads and men of good position. Dr. Morison notices school teachers as opium-smokers. Canon Wilberforce says many of the upper classes smoke in their own houses in secret; the describer of the Bombay houses found among the smokers a graduate with honours of the Elphinstone College, probably the writer meant of the Bombay University. Dr. Morison may be correct in stating that among the men connected with his mission in Bengal opium-smoking is almost universal. I do not believe that any

Reprint, page 6.
Reprint, page 13.
Reprint, page 9.

Reprint, page 7.

such statement can be correctly made regarding the missions in Western India. At least among the Catholics and the salvationists discipline is not so slack as to allow opium-smoking. As regards the City of Bombay as a whole any statement that opium-smoking is 'almost universal and is rapidly spreading,' is singularly wide of the truth. Of the 600,000 to 700,000 middle and poor classes in Bombay according to information recorded at a census taken at all the opium smoking houses during seven consecutive days only 763 persons regularly resort to licensed smoking houses. Among the middle and lower classes opium-smoking except in the licensed houses is almost unknown. The Bombay middle and lower class opium-smokers may therefore be calculated at 1,000 or at 1,500 as an outside estimate That is, among the middle and lower classes in Bombay not more than one in 5,000 is an opium-smoker. And of the smokers not more than one in three is a sot unfit for work. That is, in the middle and lower classes the proportion of opium wrecks is about one in 15,000

Reprint, page 7.

20. As regards the upper classes several keepers of licensed smoking-houses have assured me that many of the rich smoke secretly in their own houses. This statement has the support of Canon Wilberforce. The truth is difficult to ascertain. I find there are in all about nine private clubs with five to twenty members where opium is smoked. Of three of these the members are Chinamen: of the rest the bulk of the members are Musalmans. None of these clubs are of recent institution. Except in these clubs the statement that opium-smoking is common among the well to-do in Bombay has little foundation in fact. I think it probable that the proportion of opium-smokers among the upper classes is less than among the poor. That is, not one in 5,000 of the rich and upper middle classes smokes opium. For the occasional ruin of an educated and upper class man wrecked by unrestrained opium-smoking Government arrangements seem to me in no way to blame. In the matter of liquor-drinking it is known that by raising prices and putting down smuggling Government have to a remarkable degree lessened the drunkenness of the middle and lower classes in the City of Bombay and in the neighbouring districts. That drunkenness has increased (if it has increased) among the higher classes is in no way due to any temptations thrown in the way of the young by the number of licensed liquor shops. Drinkers of the educated and upper classes rarely enter a common public house or liquor shop. Some go to hotels. As a rule they drink in private houses and in clubs. The causes of the spread of drunkenness (if drunkenness has spread) among the upper classes is not the increase of liquor shops but the decay of social and religious restraints, a result of the unthinking adoption of false notions of freedom. No Government arrangements can prevent drunkenness among the rich. The cure of the evil is either the renewing of old or the forging of new social and religious restraints. Similarly, opium-smoking, if, which would seem not to be the case, the practice is spreading among the upper classes, especially among lads at high schools and colleges, can be checked only by discipline and the enforcement of neglected restraints. To say that the existing smoking-houses are in any way an incitement or temptation to school or college lads is to say what is not the fact. I believe that no upper class lad has ever learned or ever will learn to smoke opium in the licensed houses. If educated wrecks are found among the smokers (which so far as my information goes is not the case) they learned to smoke in private lodgings or in private clubs and places of amusement. They have not come to the smoking-house till unrestrained indulgence has ruined their lives. So far as I can ascertain all Bombay does not at present supply one case of an educated man so lost to shame as to smoke opium in a common licensed house.

Reprint, page 13.

21. Though the descriptions under review may be overdrawn and misleading, the practice of smoking opium is evil and wasteful. It would be well if it did not exist. So far as I can judge Government do nothing to increase opium-smoking, and beyond the determination to keep the practice at a minimum by preventing the use of illicit opium and by maintaining the high price of licit opium Government can do nothing to stop it.

22. What would be the result of closing the licensed houses? The answer depends on the question—How far is the preparation of *chandul* and *madat* so difficult that if the licensed shops were closed the smokers unable to make the preparation would content themselves with dry opium. For easy reference a description of the making and smoking of *chandul* and *madat* is appended (Appendix D). I am not prepared to admit either *chandul* and *madat* is hard to make. It may be true that in the licensed shops smokers are critical and refuse any *chandul* or *madat* but what is made by trained hands. Still if they had no licensed houses the smokers would content themselves with something less choice. The boiling of the *chandul* and the mixing of the *madat* with pulse ashes take time and patience. Still the operation is easy and simple. A clever man can master the art in a day or two. I see no reason to suppose that to close the licensed smoking-houses would be to stop the supply of smokable *chandul* and *madat*. If the licensed houses were closed the better-off smokers might prepare their opium in their houses. The rest would be more likely to form clubs and employ the *chandul* and *madat*-makers of the present licensed houses as club cooks.

23. There would be nothing illegal or even irregular in forming opium-smoking clubs. Already, as has been noticed, about nine small opium-smoking clubs are in existence. Each member can get his 10 tolahs of dry opium, take them to the club and have them prepared by a trained cook. So long as no *chandul* or *madat* is sold at these clubs the

smoking is in no way illegal. The evil of having such clubs scattered over the town, the certain increase in the use of smuggled opium, the probable increase to the facilities for bad characters plotting crimes, are serious evils. I see no element of good to set against these evils.

24. One other change may be suggested. The smoking of *chandul* and *madat* should be forbidden. To such a proposal the answer seems to be, the enforcing of any rule forbidding the use of *chandul* and *madat* would cause unbearable interference with private life. Any such rule must remain a dead letter.

25. To sum up:—

(1) I see no reason to suppose that during the last ten years opium-smoking has increased in Bombay out of proportion to the city's growth in size and wealth.

(2) I do not see that any part of the existing arrangements is open to the objection that it in any way encourages the smoking of opium.

(3) I do not see that the closing of licensed houses would lessen opium-smoking.

(4) On the contrary the result of closing licensed smoking-houses would be—

(*a*) to increase the number of smoking clubs;

(*b*) to increase the use of illicit opium.

26. For these reasons I am unable to admit that any change in the existing system of licensed opium-smoking houses is either necessary or advisable.

## APPENDIX A.

*Opium Shops and Smoking-Houses, 1881-82 to 1889-90.*

| Year | Opium Shops. | Chandul Houses. | Madat Houses. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1881-82 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| 1882-83 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| 1883-84 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| 1884-85 | From Aug. to March. 10; April to July. 11 | 10 | 10 | |
| 1885-86 | 11 | 10 | 10 | |
| 1886-87 | 11 | 10 | 10 | |
| 1887-88 | 11 | 10 | 10 | |
| 1888 89 | 11 | 10 | 10* | * One madat house has since been closed. |
| 1889-90 | 11 | 10 | 9 | |

BOMBAY CUSTOMS HOUSE;
*4th February 1891.*

J. M. CAMPBELL,
*Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium.*

## APPENDIX B.

*Licensed Opium Sales, 1881-82 to 1889-90.*

| Year. | Dry Opium, lb of 40 tolahs. | Chandul, lb of 40 tolahs. | Madat, lb of 40 tolahs. | Total, lb of 40 tolahs. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1881-82 | 7,832 | 2,347 | 551 | 10,730 | |
| 1882-83 | 7,448 | 2,949 | 661 | 11,058 | |
| 1883-84 | 7,621 | 2,988 | 644 | 11,253 | |
| 1884 85 | 9,025 | 2,027 | 519 | 12,171 | |
| 1885-86 | 11,290 | 3,134 | 792 | 15,216 | 11,290lb include 128lb sold to medical practitioners by the opium farmer during the year |
| 1886-87 | 12,854 | 3,421 | 778 | 17,053 | 12,854lb include 228lb sold to medical practitioners by the opium farmer during the year. |
| 1887-88 | 13,130 | 3,150 | 623 | 16,903 | 13,130lb include 355lb sold to medical practitioners by the opium farmer during the year. |
| 1888-89 | 17,176 | 3,847 | 768 | 21,791 | 17,176lb include 309½lb sold to medical practitioners by the opium farmer during the year. |
| 1889-90 | 15,875 | 3,826 | 776 | 20,477 | 15,875lb include 275lb sold to medical practitioners by the opium farmer during the year. |

BOMBAY CUSTOMS HOUSE;
*4th February 1891.*

J. M. CAMPBELL,
*Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium.*

## APPENDIX C.

*Chandul and Madat-Smokers, December 1st to 7th 1890.*

| MADAT HOUSES. | | | | | | | CHANDUL HOUSES. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number. | Men. | | Women. | | Lads. | | Number. | Men. | | Women. | | Lads. | |
| | Morning. | Evening. | Morning. | Evening. | Morning. | Evening. | | Morning. | Evening. | Morning. | Evening. | Morning. | Evening. |
| I | 13 | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | I | 16 | 39 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... |
| II | 10 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | I | 35 | 71 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 |
| III | 20 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | III | 37 | 70 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| IV | 7 | 10 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | IV | 20 | 38 | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| V | ... | ... | Closed | ... | ... | ... | V | 37 | 71 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| VI | 19 | 30 | .. | ... | ... | ... | VI | 31 | 49 | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| VII | 30 | 32 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | VII | 27 | 37 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VIII | 10 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | VIII | 60 | 76 | ... | 4 | ... | 2 |
| IX | 21 | 35 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | IX | 70 | 84 | 4 | 1 | ... | 4 |
| X | 17 | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | X | 21 | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... |

| Abstract. | Morning. | Evening. |
|---|---|---|
| Chandul | 363 | 574 |
| Madat | 152 | 189 |
| | 515 | 763 |

Bombay Customs House;
*4th February 1891.*

J. M. CAMPBELL,
*Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium.*

## APPENDIX D.

*The making and the smoking of Chandul and Madat.*

*Chandul-making.*—A pound of crude opium and a half pound of the refuse scraped from the chandul pipes after they have been smoked are dissolved in about five pounds of water. The mixture is then boiled and strained through a piece of cotton stuff and again boiled until the water has all evaporated. The residue is made into a cake at the bottom of the vessel used in the boiling process and the oil remaining in it consumed by the vessel being inverted over a glowing fire. The cake is next re-dissolved in about four pounds of water and boiled until the liquid is reduced to about one-half. The preparation is known as chandul. One ℔ crude opium equals 2℔ *chandul.*

*Chandul-smoking.*—The smoker takes a quarter or half tolah of chandul in a small china-ware cup and by means of a piece of wire about six inches in length, flattened at one end, lifts a small quantity of the liquid and dries it over a lamp flame, repeating the process until he has obtained on the end of the wire a piece of the solidified preparation of the size of a pea. This is placed above the hole in the chandul pipe, and the smoker reclining on a wooden bench or mat with his head supported by pillows or bolsters applies a flame to the pipe and inhales the smoke through the pipe stem.

*Madat-making.*—An ounce of crude opium is dissolved in four ounces of water and boiled after being strained through a piece of cotton stuff and the liquid reduced to about half its original bulk by being again boiled, a quantity of the charred husk of mung is then thrown into it and saturated in the liquid extract. The husk so saturated is next made into balls of the size of small marbles and is known as madat. One ℔ crude opium equals 2 ℔ *madat.*

*Madat-smoking.*—The consumer takes one of the balls and makes it into several pills. He then places one of these in the bowl of the hooka used and applies a flame to it, at the same time taking a whiff when the pill is reduced to an ash This process is repeated with a fresh pill and so on.

No. 1825, dated 24th April 1891.

From—A. D. Carey, Esq., Acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, Bombay,
To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department.

I have the honour to return herewith a statement showing the number of shops licensed for the sale of opium and chandul and madat in the districts of Upper Sind Frontier and Thar and Parkar—the opium shops for the years from 1879-80 to 1882-83 and the chandul and madat shops for the years from 1879-80 to 1888-89—as promised in a note in the remark column of the statement submitted with this office No. 1094, dated the 9th ultimo.

*Statement showing the number of shops licensed for the sale of Opium and Chandul and Madat in the districts of Upper Sind Frontier and Thar and Parkar Opium shops during the years from 1879-80 to 1882-83 and Chandul and Madat shops during the years from 1879-80 to 1888-89.*

| Years. | Upper Sind Frontier. | | Thar and Parkar. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Opium Shops. | Chandul and Madat Shops. | Opium Shops. | Chandul and Madat Shops. | |
| 1879-80 | 17 | (a) | 48 | No shops have ever been licensed for the sale of chandul and madat, nor have they been sold at opium shops. | (a) During these years chandul and madat were allowed to be sold at the opium shops. |
| 1880-81 | 59 | | 48 | | |
| 1881-82 | 48 | | 46 | | |
| 1882-83 | 31 | | 46 | | |
| 1883-84 | ... | 1 | ... | | |
| 1884-85 | ... | 1 | ... | | |
| 1885-86 | ... | 1 | ... | | |
| 1886-87 | ... | 1 | ... | | |
| 1887-88 | ... | 1 | ... | | |
| 1888-89 | ... | 1 | ... | | |

A. D. CAREY,

*Acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.*

BOMBAY;

*24th April 1891.*

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No. 1677, dated 21st May 1891.

From—A. C. TREVOR, Esq., C.S., Commissioner in Sind,

To—His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

I have the honour to submit the following remarks on the memorial of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, received under Government endorsement No. 8269 of 15th November 1890.

2. It is unnecessary for me to remark on those portions of the memorial which animadvert on the general policy of Government in regard to opium administration. The same general criticism to which the Opium Department is now subjected has been made before and has been before answered fully and frequently, and I need only say, speaking for this Province, that the repeatedly declared wishes of Government have been kept steadily in view.

3. The Society assumes that the consumption of opium, even in a moderate degree, is detrimental to man both physically and mentally. It is far from certain, however, that this assumption is correct, and we have the evidence afforded by whole tribes who have habitually from generation to generation taken opium. As instances may be taken the Rajputs and Bhils. Their energy, endurance, and bravery cannot be said to have been affected by their addiction to opium. Throughout the country one meets with people who take opium in moderation and for much the same purpose and with much the same result as the English gentleman of the present day takes his wine.

4. It would be impossible for Government to prohibit the cultivation of the poppy in Native States where it is now largely grown. It would be even more impossible to prohibit its consumption by the large class of persons to whom it is a necessary of life, and it is to be borne in mind that in the Bombay Presidency the revenue derived from the drug is confined to the levy of a heavy import duty, a limited number of licenses being granted free of any direct fee simply in order that the control necessary to check smuggling may be maintained.

5 So far, however, as the Society concerns itself with the *abuse* and not the mere use of opium I am in accord with it. That opium is sometimes taken in excess particularly in the form of chandul and madat and that the existence of opium-dens under which name chandul and madat shops are probably referred to, is a temptation in this direction, is true. It would, I believe, be no great hardship if the grant of licenses for the sale of these preparations were discontinued. Those who cannot do without them could always buy the opium and prepare them at home. The loss of revenue would be insignificant, and the gain to the public decency and morality would be appreciable.

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No. 5975, dated 1st September 1891.

From—T. D. MACKENZIE, Esq., Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay, Revenue Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

With reference to your telegram dated the 1st ultimo, I am directed to forward herewith, for submission to the Government of India, the accompanying statements showing (1) the consumption of licit opium in each of the districts of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, during the revenue year 1889-90, and (2) the number of shops licensed for the sale of opium and chandul and madat in each of the districts of the Bombay Presi-

dency, including Sind, during the same year; and to state that the shops licensed for the sale of intoxicating drugs are quite distinct from those licensed for the sale of opium.

*Statement showing the consumption of licit opium in each of the districts of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, during the Revenue year 1889-90.*

| Districts. | lb. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | 20,785 | |
| Ahmedabad | 29,254 | |
| Kaira | 17,898 | |
| Panch Mahals | 2,895 | |
| Broach | 11,772 | |
| Surat | 4,090 | |
| Thana | 1,258 | |
| Khandesh | 14,301 | |
| Nasik | 5,134 | |
| Ahmednagar | 10,365 | |
| Poona | 8,898 | |
| Sholapur | 7,895 | |
| Satara | 4,434 | |
| Belgaum | 620 | |
| Dharwar | 696 | |
| Bijapur | 418 | |
| Kanara | 133 | |
| Ratnagiri | 259 | |
| Kolaba | 621 | |
| Karachi | 5,020 | |
| Hyderabad | 10,698 | |
| Shikarpur | 3,213 | |
| Total | 160,657 | |

*Statement showing the number of Shops licensed for the sale of Opium and Chandul and Madat in each of the districts of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, during the Revenue year 1889-90.*

| Districts. | Opium shops. | Chandul and madat shops. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay | 11 | 19 | 10 chandul and 9 madat. (These preparations are separately farmed in Bombay.) |
| Ahmedabad | 195 | 4 | |
| Kaira | 157 | ... | |
| Panch Mahals | 35 | ... | |
| Broach | 51 | 1 | |
| Surat | 21 | 4 | |
| Thana | 18 | 6 | |
| Nasik | 40 | 8 | |
| Khandesh | 69 | 33 | |
| Ahmednagar | 51 | 2 | |
| Poona | 50 | 14 | |
| Sholapur | 43 | 6 | |
| Satara | 39 | ... | |
| Belgaum | 14 | 2 | |
| Dharwar | 24 | 2 | |
| Bijapur | 18 | 2 | |
| Kanara | 7 | ... | |
| Ratnagiri | 8 | ... | |
| Kolaba | 9 | ... | |
| Karachi | 87 | 4 | |
| Shikarpur | 62 | 6 | |
| Hyderabad | 97 | 3 | |
| Thar and Parkar | 46 | ... | |
| Upper Sind Frontier | 12 | 1 | |
| Total | 1,164 | 117 | |

No. 3166, dated 29th July 1891.

From—The Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The Chief Commissioner of Burma.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1—10-E., dated 2nd February 1891, written in reply to my letter No. 4938, dated the 18th October 1890, with which were forwarded certain representations made by the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade regarding the consumption of opium in India.

2. You give statistics of the number of licensed shops, and of the quantity of opium issued to them for sale since 1878-79. You state that there is no reason to believe that the increase in consumption in the past few years indicates any serious extension of the practice of opium-eating and smoking among the Burmese, or that it is greatly disproportionate to the growth of the non-Burman population, while some part of the increase is certainly due to improved checks upon illicit consumption. You also say that the total quantity of opium consumed may be larger than the amount indicated by the figures for the licensed shops, as, in spite of the efforts which have been made to put a stop to smuggling, much illicit traffic in opium is still carried on. Your conclusion from the reports and evidence before you is that "the use of opium among the Burmese is increasing, though not as yet to any very serious extent, save in special tracts, such as Arrakan, the sea-port towns, and the dated of the Irrawaddy."

3. With reference to the question whether the Government can take effectual measures to check the increase in the consumption of opium, you state that a reduction in the number of licensed shops would have little-effect, as such a reduction is found to be accompanied by an increase in the average quantity of opium sold by each shop; and that if all the shops were closed, it is certain that illicit trade would be carried on to a great extent.

4. As another obstacle in the way of checking the use of opium in Burma you mention the presence in the Province of a considerable non-Burman population consisting of Shans, Chinese and others, "who are accustomed to the moderate use of opium and who consume it without ill-effects or even with beneficial results." You are not prepared to advise the absolute prohibition of the possession or sale of opium in the case of persons of non-Burman descent, as you consider that "such a step would be an unjustifiable interference with the habits of a large section of the population and would be quite impossible to enforce."

5. In view, however, of the unanimous opinion of respectable Burmans, and of official and non-official Europeans in the Province, that the use of opium by Burmans is deleterious and harmful in a very special degree, you propose to prohibit the sale of opium to, and the possession of opium by, Burmans throughout Burma.

6. This measure has already been adopted in Upper Burma. The doubt which you express, whether the possession of opium by Burmans is illegal in Upper Burma, has been removed by the issue of the Revised Opium Rules, which were forwarded with your letter No. 852—8-E., dated 20th October 1890, and approved in my letter No. 748, dated 20th February 1891. The effect of Rules 39 (1) and 10 of those Rules is to prohibit distinctly both sale to, and possession by, Burmans in Upper Burma.

The question which has now to be considered is therefore the expediency of applying the same measure to Lower Burma.

7. I am directed to say that, notwithstanding the very serious interference with the personal liberty of the Burmans, which the adoption of the measure would involve, the Governor General in Council would be prepared to sanction your proposal if he were satisfied—

(1) that the evil to be removed is as great as you depict it;
(2) that it would be practicable to enforce the prohibition; and
(3) that the enforcement of the prohibition would not entail, and be accompanied by, evils as great as that which it is desired to remove.

Without fuller information on these points the Governor General in Council is unable to sanction the very stringent measure which you propose.

8. In regard to the first of these three points, there is no doubt that the voluminous papers in which the opium question in Burma has been discussed in past years show that there is a practical unanimity of opinion—(*a*) that the use of opium by the non-Burman population of Burma has no harmful effect, but is on the contrary often beneficial, and (*b*) that the use of opium by the Burmese themselves is very deleterious to them. The opinion of the respectable Burmese and of the Europeans who are acquainted with the country is entitled to great weight, and the Governor General in Council has not failed to observe that you have yourself accepted it as beyond a doubt that opium is to people of Burman

race an absolute poison, destroying their morals, and degrading them in every way. But His Excellency feels that in a matter of such importance he is not justified in adopting measures of extreme stringency on the strength of public opinion unless that opinion is supported by unquestioned facts, and he considers that in justice to the large population whose liberty it is proposed to restrict, he should, before the consumption of opium by Burmans is absolutely prohibited, have more conclusive proof of the correctness of the general opinion on the subject. The papers on the subject, while they contain numerous statements of opinion, do not contain many facts in support of the opinion. I am therefore to request that you will test the correctness of the generally adopted view as to the difference of the effect of the use of opium on non-Burmans and Burmans respectively by the collection of statistics, facts and figures bearing on the question. One easily practicable method of testing the effect of opium on the Burmese will be to ascertain the proportion of Burmese criminals in the jails who are addicted to the use of opium, and the proportion of such Burmese opium-eating criminals who appear to have suffered physically or mentally from the habit. You will probably be able to arrange for the collection of similar, though necessarily less complete, statistics in regard to the general Burmese population in a sufficient number of representative places.

I am to request that in submitting the report required by this paragraph regarding the effects of the use of opium, a distinction may, if possible, be drawn between opium-eating and opium-smoking, and that you will state which of the two is the common form of the consumption of opium in Burma.

9. I am also directed to request that you will further consider and report on the question whether it will be possible to enforce the proposed prohibition. The difficulties in the way of enforcing against the Burmese portion of the population the absolute prohibition of the use of opium appear to be very great. The province contains a considerable non-Burman population, to which the prohibitory rule is not to be applied: arrangements for the supply of opium to that population will be necessary, and there seems little doubt that the non-Burmans would be only too ready to engage in the profitable trade of illicitly supplying opium to the Burmans who desire it The physical configuration of the country offers great facilities for smuggling. And supplies of the drug could be obtained from several sources, namely, from the licensed shops in Burma, which even now are understood to engage in a considerable illicit traffic, from India, from the Straits Settlements, and from Yunan, in which province opium cultivation has largely increased in recent years. Given these conditions, and a commodity desired with eagerness by the consumer, and of a bulk so small that it can be easily concealed, it seems probable that a much more efficient preventive force than is available in Burma would be required in order to make the proposed prohibition effectual.

10. There are now in Lower Burma 20 licensed opium shops, the population of the province being over 4½ millions and the area 87,220 square miles. The sale of opium anywhere, except from this small number of shops, is illegal. Yet it is notorious that the preventive agency has been unable to enforce this condition, and the evidence on the subject goes to show that opium is procurable nearly everywhere. The effect of the reduction in the number of shops instead of being, as was hoped, the practical stamping out of the use of opium in the villages and districts for which shops were not considered to be necessary, has been the establishment in many districts of a regular system of illicit traffic in opium. The prevention of that illicit traffic ought to be a matter of much less difficulty than the enforcement of an absolute prohibition of possession by Burmans. The illicit sales must be made by a comparatively small number of persons, and to carry on the traffic, the persons engaged in it must always be in possession of more than three tolas of opium, the maximum quantity of which the possession is legal. It must apparently be an easier task to watch the small number of persons engaged in the traffic and to obtain convictions against them for possession of an illegal quantity of opium, than to watch the enormously larger body of Burmese who consume opium and to prosecute them for illegal possession.

The preventive agency in Burma has, however, failed to prevent the illicit traffic, and the Governor General in Council thinks that, before undertaking the much more formidable duty of enforcing the prohibition of possession of opium

by Burmese, you should consider whether the agency at your disposal is likely to be able to discharge the duty with any approach to completeness.

11. In considering the practicability of enforcing the proposed prohibition, the experience of working of the similar measure in Upper Burma may be of use, though possibly the defect in the drafting of the rules to which reference is made in paragraph 6 of this letter may have interfered with the success of the measure there and rendered the experiment, in so far as it has yet been tried, inconclusive. I am to request that with your reply you will forward reports showing how far the prohibition of the use of opium by Burmans in Upper Burma has been, or promises to be effectual.

12. In the next place I am directed to invite your attention to a serious evil which would almost certainly arise in the attempt to enforce the prohibition of the possession of opium by Burmans. The agency for the enforcement of the prohibition would be the police. To enable the police force to discharge this duty it would be necessary to entrust to its members considerable powers, including the power of search when there was reason to suspect the possession of opium by Burmans. His Excellency in Council fears that there would be much danger of those powers being abused, and of the detective force becoming an engine of oppression and extortion more formidable to the innocent than to those who offended against the law. The regulation proposed would, it is anticipated, provide a weapon which the police would be only too ready to use for the purpose of extorting blackmail from all Burmans, whether addicted to the use of opium or not; and there would be a great risk of numerous false prosecutions being threatened and instituted. His Excellency is also apprehensive that another evil result would be the wholesale corruption of the police by the licensed vendors, who, having paid less than formerly for their licenses, would be disposed to spend the money so saved in bribing the police to overlook sales to Burmans in contravention of the law.

13. I am to request that you will carefully consider the aspect of the question noticed in the preceding paragraph and report whether, in your opinion, there is not a serious danger of the prohibition you propose resulting in a system of espionage and exaction and in a kind of oppression likely to render our rule in the Province odious and unpopular.

14. The measure which you suggest in paragraph 5 of your letter for the exemption from the prohibition of Burmans of the present generation who are too old to break themselves of the habit of opium-eating all at once with safety does not commend itself to His Excellency in Council. I am to request that, if you consider that the objections and difficulties mentioned in the preceding paragraphs can be overcome, you will further consider the means of alleviating the hardship of the proposed prohibition in the case of Burmans who have become accustomed to the use of opium.

15. The preceding paragraphs relate to the main and important recommendation made by you. With reference to the minor alternative proposal in paragraph 6 of your letter, namely, the closing of opium taverns to men of Burmese race, I am to suggest for your consideration whether it would not be preferable to adopt the proposal made in paragraph 12 of Mr. Fryer's memorandum, which accompanied your letter, and to prohibit altogether the consumption of opium on the premises of the licensed shops. The arguments stated by you in paragraph 6 of your letter appear to point to the adoption of this measure, and the Governor General in Council is prepared, if you concur, to approve of a condition being inserted in all licenses forbidding consumption on the premises, pending the further consideration of the more important measure which you have proposed.

16. In conclusion, I am to say that any possible loss of revenue involved in the adoption of the measures discussed in this letter need not be taken into account in deciding whether the measures should be adopted. If the measures are shown to be desirable on general grounds and to be of a practicable nature, the loss of revenue will not be allowed to stand in the way of their adoption.

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No. 4120, dated 1st October 1891.

From—J. F. FINLAY, Esq., Secy to the Govt. of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT,
To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department.

In his Despatch No. 10 (Revenue), dated the 30th July 1891, and addressed to His Excellency the Governor in Council, Bombay, the Secretary of State

has said that he would be glad to learn the views of the Bombay Government as to the practical effect of the system of guaranteed minimum vend in the case of licenses for the sale of opium, and the advisability of maintaining or changing that system.

2. The question involved has been recently considered by the Government of India in connection with the facts brought to notice in your letter No. 4911, dated the 18th July 1891. In paragraph 3 of that letter it was explained that the continuous increase in the amount of licit opium consumed in the Presidency during the last ten years was entirely due to the measures taken to check opium-smuggling, and to substitute licit opium for the contraband opium which formerly formed the bulk of the consumption. The measures referred to were introduced for the first time in a few districts in 1877-78, and by degrees their operation has been extended to the whole Presidency including Sind.

3. I am now directed to request you to lay before His Excellency the Governor in Council the views of the Government of India upon this question. The Secretary of State and the Government of India are aware that the measures adopted by the Bombay Government have had their origin in a desire to restrict consumption and at the same time to prevent illicit dealings in the drug. Before the passing of the Opium Act, I of 1878, it was the practice to auction the licenses for retail sale for periods of one year at a time, the license being granted to the person who offered the highest price for it. The licensee was bound to purchase the opium required by him from the public depôt, but it was found that in fact very little opium was so taken by him, his requirements being supplied for the most part by illicit importations. The total amount of duty-paid opium sold in the Presidency at the time was less than 40,000lb a year, while the license fees realised upwards of R1,30,000. In some cases the disproportion between the amount paid for the license and the amount of licit opium sold was so glaring as to show conclusively that the license was in reality only intended to cover the licensee's transactions in smuggled or illicit opium. There was consequently a large loss of public revenue, while the consumption of opium was being encouraged owing to a great portion of the opium consumed in the Province escaping taxation. The arrangements were, moreover, open to very strong objection on the grounds that no efficient control could be exercised over the opium shops; that the real amount of opium consumed could not be known, and that there was no proper security against undue encouragement of a taste for the drug among the people.

4. To meet these difficulties the Bombay Government gradually, from the 1st June 1878, introduced a system under which tenders were invited for opium licenses on a new system, the special object of which was to discourage illicit sales and ascertain the true vend of the various shops, the taxation on the drug being intended to be levied rather in the shape of duty on opium consumed than of fees for licenses to open shops. The method by which it was sought to secure these objects was to give preference to the tenderers who undertook to sell the largest quantity of opium per month on pain of forfeiture of a money deposit proportionate to the amount of vend stipulated for, the licensees being authorised to provide themselves with opium direct from the wholesale dealers instead of from public depôts, subject to a condition that the opium purchased by them should be duty-paid opium. Under this system the temptation to use the license as a cloak for the sale of smuggled opium practically disappeared, because the duty must in any case be paid whether the licensee sold smuggled or duty-paid opium, and, as a consequence, the amount of licit opium consumed increased largely year by year, as the system was gradually extended, until, now that it is in force in all but five districts of the Presidency, the total amount of pass duty realised is more than four times as great as in 1878-79. The Government of India accept the conclusion that this result has been hitherto attained mainly by repression of opium-smuggling, and that the minimum guarantee-system has produced satisfactory results in so far as under it consumption is discouraged by levying a heavy tax on all opium consumed.

5. The system of guaranteed minimum vend is, however, open to misconstruction by persons not fully acquainted with the facts and can be made the subject of plausible misrepresentation. It can hardly be disputed that, to those who are unaware of the difficulties in consequence of which the present system was introduced, the practice of requiring opium farmers to guarantee the sale of an amount of opium large in itself, and in some cases above the

reported sales of previous years, is on the face of it open to objection. The amount guaranteed has not, on the whole, increased much during the last six years, and it may be anticipated that the orders contained in the Bombay Government Resolution No. 4857, dated 8th July 1889, will have already effected a substantial decrease during the current year. Nevertheless the fact remains that the system appears to afford justification to some extent for the accusation that the Government is directly encouraging the consumption of the drug, and it is in this view that the Government of India now desire to press for the abolition of the system and a return to the ordinary licensing system which is generally in force in other Provinces, or the adoption of such other system as the Government of Bombay may consider calculated to ensure the full taxation of all opium consumed.

6. The Governor General in Council has the less hesitation in suggesting this change, as there is some reason to believe that the object with which the present system was introduced has already been attained. The natural level of consumption, including both illicit and duty-paid opium, has been ascertained with, at any rate, approximate accuracy, and competitors for a license are now ready to guarantee a larger vend than they have any expectation of realising. The privilege of exclusive vend is so valuable that they can afford to pay a large sum out of their profits to make up deficient pass duty, and the amount which they calculate on having to make good in this way represents the value of the exclusive privilege of sale over and above the license fee and the duty on opium actually sold. In other words, the contractors are now practically paying under another name what ought properly to be charged to them as license fees, and the Government is exposed to the charge of stimulating consumption without obtaining any actual benefit, if, as appears probable, the taxation of opium might be maintained as high as it now is by levying additional license fees equal in amount to the pass duty paid on deficient sales.

7. The statistics of opium revenue and consumption for the last ten years, the remarks on the subject contained in paragraph 5 of the Government Resolution on the report for 1887-88, and the circumstances detailed in the confidential memorandum forwarded with your letter No. 7232, dated the 11th October 1890, appear to support the view stated in the last paragraph, and it is observed that the Government of Bombay has already, in its Resolution of the 8th July 1889, prescribed that the amount of the minimum guarantee should no longer be fixed by competition. The experiment is being tried of leaving the Commissioner to determine the amount of the guarantee in each district at his own discretion. The Commissioner is instructed to be careful not to overburden farmers, and to fix the guaranteed minimum vend rather below than above his own estimate of the normal demand, and, having fixed the amount, he is to call for applications on those terms and give the farms to the persons whom he may consider most likely to conduct the business satisfactorily. While fully admitting that this modification of the system renders it less open to objection and misconstruction, the Government of India believe that His Excellency the Governor in Council will recognise that it is inadvisable to adopt any half-measures of the kind as the basis of a permanent policy. The objections which can be stated against the system lose little of their apparent force even when a very moderate estimate is made of the amount to be guaranteed, and it is the apparent, rather than the real, force of these objections which renders it necessary to modify the existing system. The ordinary demand of the districts has now been ascertained; the preventive establishments are much stronger than they were thirteen years ago; and it is hoped that they may be able to prevent smuggling and illicit practices without the aid of the guaranteed minimum system.

8. Under these circumstances the Government of India trust that the Government of Bombay will see their way to try the experiment of abolishing the system of a minimum guarantee for opium vend on the earliest possible opportunity. The system has been of value during the past thirteen years and has made control over the consumption of opium an easier task than it was in 1878-79. Much experience has been gained and smuggling has been successfully combated. The Governor General in Council hopes that the officers of the Opium Department will now be able to introduce a system which does not involve a minimum guarantee, and to work it successfully without serious risk of

a revival of the difficulties met with in earlier years, and desires that steps may be taken at once to consider the question in time to enable the proposed change to be carried out from the beginning of the next revenue year.

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No. 4033, dated 25th September 1891.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION.—The evils connected with the smoking of opium and its preparations on the premises of licensed shops have for many years attracted the attention of the Government of India and the Local Governments; and endeavours have been made to prevent or minimise those evils. It has been recognised that it would be impossible, even if it were expedient, absolutely to prohibit the smoking of opium in India; and the Government has therefore refrained from attempting the absolute prevention of opium-smoking, and has had to decide whether it is preferable (*a*) that those who are addicted to the habit should indulge in it in shops licensed for the purpose, where police regulations can be fully enforced and all the opium smoked would certainly be licit opium on which the duty had been paid and which would therefore be enhanced in price by the amount of the duty; or (*b*) that the smokers should be driven to smoke in their private houses or in other unlicensed places where police regulations could not be enforced and where there would be much risk of the opium consumed being illicit opium and therefore unduly cheap.

2. The decision of most of the Local Governments has been that the evils connected with the smoking of opium in licensed shops are on the whole less than those which would arise under the system of refusing licenses for such shops. And the policy in most provinces has been gradually to reduce the number of licenses. The number of such shops has in recent years been reduced in all provinces, and in some very considerably.

3. In two Provinces, however, the policy has been different. In the Punjab, the Government between the years 1885 and 1890 gradually closed all the shops licensed for the sale of the preparations of opium used for smoking, and there is not now in that Province any shop at which madak or chandu can be licitly sold. It is believed that this measure has caused a decrease in the practice of opium-smoking, though in some districts it is already reported that private and illicit shops have to some extent taken the place of the licensed shops.

4. In the Central Provinces also the Chief Commissioner in 1890 directed the stoppage of all licenses for the consumption on the premises of opium and other drugs. Licenses for the sale of the preparations of opium which are smoked are still granted in the Central Provinces, but the number of them has been much reduced.

5 His Excellency the Governor General in Council has now given very careful consideration to the question discussed in the preceding paragraphs, and has come to the conclusion that it is expedient to try the experiment of inserting in the licenses in all Provinces clauses prohibiting the smoking, or the consumption of opium and its preparations in any other form, on the premises.

6. His Excellency in Council is aware that the adoption of this measure involves the risk of unlicensed places being established for the smoking of opium or its preparations, and that dealings in illicit opium would be likely to occur in such places. It is also probable, especially in large towns, that the change may have the effect of increasing the difficulty of enforcing police regulations for the maintenance of order. But after careful consideration of the evils, which must be faced, whichever of the two courses be adopted, he has decided that it is better to run the risk involved, and to trust to Local Governments to adopt the preventive measures best calculated to minimise it.

7. One such measure would be to reduce the quantity of the preparations of opium used for smoking of which the possession is legal, and, in provinces in which licenses are issued for the sale of those preparations notwithstanding the prohibition of consumption on the premises, the amount which may be sold to one person. In most Provinces the amount of the preparations of opium which may be legally possessed is the same as the amount of unprepared opium, the quantity varying from three to ten tolas. Five or ten tolas of madak or chandu furnish sufficient material for a considerable number of smokers, and the

congregation of smokers in private houses, payment being secretly made to the owner of the house, is difficult to prevent, if the possession of those quantities is allowed. It is possible that if the limit of amount of prepared opium, which private persons are allowed to possess, were to be reduced, say, to one tolah, the establishment of opium-smoking dens in private houses might be more easily prevented. The Governor General in Council will be prepared to consider favourably any alterations of the opium rules in this direction which Local Governments may propose.

8. For the reasons stated in this Resolution the Government of India now directs that, when the term for which any existing licenses are in force expires in any licenses which may be renewed, a clause should be inserted, prohibiting the consumption of opium on the premises in any form. If a Local Government considers that in any particular locality, such, for example, as the Presidency towns, it will be impossible to enforce this condition immediately, His Excellency the Governor General in Council will be prepared to consider any representation for temporary exemption of the locality from these orders. But he desires that, as a general rule, the orders should be brought into force everywhere on the first opportunity.

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ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations.

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No. 289, dated 14th October 1891.

From—The Government of India,
To—The Secretary of State for India.

We have now the honour to reply to Your Lordship's Despatch No. 68 (Revenue), dated the 28th August 1890, forwarding, for our consideration, a memorial from the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, dated the 30th July 1890. It is alleged in the memorial that the Society has received information from different quarters tending to show that in various parts of India the consumption of opium is on the increase, and that houses licensed for the smoking of opium and its products on the premises are the cause of great demoralisation in many of the towns of India; the memorialists further draw attention to what they consider a serious danger, namely, that the opium habit should spread throughout Her Majesty's dominions in India.

2. It is stated in the memorial that the information received by the Society is contained mainly in papers which have been printed in the Society's organ, called the *Friend of China*, and references to these papers were appended to the Memorial. We have examined them, and we find them to consist almost exclusively of exaggerated and highly-coloured accounts of what is alleged to have been seen and heard in visits to shops where opium and its products are smoked. There can be no doubt that if the haunts of the dregs of the population of great cities are examined in any country in the world, scenes of vice and misery will be witnessed, and it, therefore, seems to us that the basis on which the memorialists rest their case is altogether too narrow for the conclusions at which they have arrived. It is well to bear in mind that in 1889-90 there were only 936 shops licensed for the smoking of opium and its products in British India, exclusive of Madras, where such shops are not now separately shown, or less than one shop to every 197,000 inhabitants, being at the rate of (say) three or four shops for such a town as Liverpool or Glasgow.

3. In order to obtain the information necessary for the discussion of the whole question on a broader basis than has been adopted by the Society, we forwarded the memorial to the various Local Governments for report, and we requested that the general questions raised should be discussed so far as they affected each Province, and that the suggestion made in the memorial for the closing of shops for the sale of opium to be consumed on the premises should be specially considered. We enclose copies of the replies from Local Governments, which contain much valuable information.

4. The memorialists have in some parts of the memorial referred to other drugs as well as to opium, and some Local Governments have in consequence discussed the case as regards drugs of all kinds. We shall have an opportunity

of dealing with the case of ganja and other drugs separately in replying to Your Lordship's Despatch No. 59 (Revenue), dated the 6th August 1891, and we think it best to confine our present remarks to the question of opium, which is alone discussed in detail in the memorial. Statement A, however, which is attached to this Despatch, gives the number of shops licensed for the sale of drugs of all kinds during the last ten years.

5. The main charge which the memorialists make is that the consumption of opium is on the increase, and that there is serious danger that the use of the drug may become more general throughout Her Majesty's dominions in India. If this charge is disproved, the memorialists' case, excluding the question of the demoralisation alleged to be caused in towns by shops for the smoking of opium and its products, falls to the ground. Before considering in detail the statements made in the memorial we desire to state emphatically that neither the replies of Local Governments to the reference we have just made to them, nor the figures regarding the consumption of opium collected by us, nor the evidence contained in the previous correspondence on the subject, afford any foundation for the assertion that there has been a serious increase in opium consumption in India during recent years. We are therefore unable to find any ground for the apprehensions felt by the memorialists that the opium habit is likely to spread with fatal results throughout Her Majesty's dominions in India; unless stricter measures than have hitherto been found practicable are adopted without delay for its repression. We admit that in some parts of India, especially in some of the larger towns, the habit prevails more generally than in others, and that some useful reforms may still be instituted in particular Provinces. But, taking India as a whole, we unhesitatingly deny that the practice of eating, drinking or smoking opium is decidedly on the increase. The whole evidence before us points to the conclusion that opium is consumed in considerable quantities only by special classes or in particular localities; that even among these classes and in these localities the habit of consuming opium is neither growing in popularity, nor causing an increase of misery and degradation; that among most classes of the population and in most localities the habit does not exist to any considerable extent, and that where it prevails at all it is kept in check by the strict precautions which have been for many years in force; and lastly, that neither the demand for the drug, nor the facilities for indulgence in it, have increased even in proportion to the increase in population during the last ten years. So far from its being true that we are encouraging in any way the consumption of the drug, we are met nearly everywhere with this difficulty—that the results of our action in raising the rate of duty, restricting the number of shops, and imposing conditions on the grant of licenses have made opium so expensive and so difficult to obtain that incessant watch has to be kept over the tendency to develope a regular trade in opium-smuggling. This difficulty has become so serious under present conditions that we have no doubt of the absolute impossibility of enforcing the complete prohibition of opium consumption, even if the facts before us warranted our contemplating so serious an interference with individual liberty.

6. In support of the statements made in the last paragraph regarding the absence of any indication that we are face to face with an evil of increasing magnitude, we invite special attention to the enclosed Statements A and B,* giving correct details of the number of shops for retail sale of drugs of all kinds, and the amount of opium issued from these shops during the last ten years. It will be seen that the figures of the number of shops given in Statement A differ somewhat from those given in paragraph 3 of the memorial. We have taken pains to make the Statement as correct as possible, and we think that the figures may be safely accepted by Your Lordship and the memorialists as more accurate than any which have been previously published. It will be observed that the total number of shops of all kinds for the supply of drugs to a population of 220 millions is about 22,000, while the remark entered in column 44 of the Statement explains that, in order to arrive at the actual number of separate shops, a large deduction must be made from this total, inasmuch as a shop selling opium and some other drug is frequently entered in the returns as two shops. The tendency has been in recent years to enter the shops in greater detail, and the fact that the total number of shops appears to be nearly the same for the

* Appendices Nos. (1) and (2).

last ten years is really an indication that the facilities for obtaining opium and other drugs have actually been reduced during that time. The population of British India has increased during these ten years by 9½ per cent., exclusive of the increase due to the annexation of Upper Burma, so that there are now distinctly fewer shops for each million of the population than in 1880-81, and we know that the shops themselves are more strictly controlled. Turning to Statement B it will be seen that very much the same inference may be drawn from the figures showing the amount of opium consumed. Omitting the figures for 1880-81, which are vitiated for the purposes of comparison by the doubt as to the correctness of the large amount of opium shown as consumed in the Punjab in that year, it appears that the total consumption in British India has increased during the nine years, 1881-82 to 1889-90, by nearly 14 per cent. In considering the total increase it has, however, to be considered that a very large proportion of it occurs in the Bombay Presidency alone, where it is due to the substitution of licit or duty-paid opium for the smuggled opium, which was more largely consumed in earlier years before the full effect of the measures adopted on the introduction of the Opium Act, I of 1878, into that Province was produced. We shall deal hereafter with the question of the apparent increase of consumption of opium in Bombay: for the present we content ourselves with stating the following figures, showing the number of cases of opium smuggling in which convictions were obtained in Bombay in recent years:—

| Year. | No. of cases. |
|---|---|
| 1886-87 | 372 |
| 1887-88 | 478 |
| 1888-89 | 429 |
| 1889-90 | 366 |

The number of cases in which the smugglers were detected, and convictions were obtained against them, must bear but a small proportion to the total number of cases of smuggling, and the figures we have given show there is still room in Bombay for increase in the consumption of duty-paid opium without increase of the total consumption, including in the total consumption both duty-paid and smuggled opium. Taking the other Provinces, it will be seen that the increase on the whole is less than the increase of population during the period, *while* in some, such as Madras and Assam, it would appear that opium is losing rather than gaining ground. When allowance is made for the strictness with which the opium laws are now enforced, for the more active operations against smugglers and for the greater care with which the amount of opium consumed is brought to account in consequence of the attention everywhere paid to the subject, we are satisfied that the habit of opium consumption is thoroughly kept in check, and that, so long as the present policy of Government is maintained, there is no ground for anticipating any sudden or rapid extension of it in future.

7. Having thus indicated our general views upon the assumptions made in paragraphs 2 to 4 of the memorial, we will now discuss the particular allegations and suggestions contained in paragraphs 5 to 15, taking the Provinces in the order in which they are dealt with by the memorialists.

8. As regards Bengal, it will be seen that the number of licenses for retail sale has been largelyreduced during the last ten years. The reduction occurs under all heads but especially in the number of shops for sale of raw opium. The amount of opium consumed has indeed increased by about 8 per cent. during the period, as against an increase of 6½ per cent. in the general population, butthe rate of increase in population in the districts where opium is chiefly consumed is fully equal to the rate of increase in the total consumption of opium, and the consumption has been practically stationary for the last seven years with only slight and unimportant fluctuations from year to year.

Under the circumstances the Local Government has confined its remarks to a discussion of the proposal for closure of shops for consumption on the premises. We reserve our remarks upon this question till the concluding paragraph of this Despatch, and it is only necessary to say that we regard the general facts about Bengal as on the whole satisfactory, when the enormous area and population are considered, and when further it is recognised how large a proportion of the area consists of alluvial, malarious tracts, in which the use of opium by the people is not a vice or even a luxury, but to some extent a necessity of life.

9. As regards the Central Provinces the memorialists have acknowledged the large reduction of shops effected during the last ten years, but have called attention to a small increase in the year 1888-89. The Chief Commissioner has explained that this increase is nominal and is due to the more correct method adopted in that year of including in the returns shops which had previously been excluded on the ground that the licenses were only for the occasional and temporary opening of the shops. The figures for the whole period of ten years show, in our opinion, that the Local Government has gone as far as it is possible to go in the direction desired by the memorialists, with due regard to the great facilities for smuggling which exist in districts surrounded on all sides by Native States. The number of smoking shops has been steadily and largely reduced, and the Chief Commissioner has already, by orders issued in August 1890, prohibited consumption of drugs in any form on the premises of shops. We invite attention to the instructions issued to the Commissioner of Excise in Mr. Laurie's letter No. 5106, dated the 14th August 1890, which is enclosed in Appendix A to the Central Provinces reply of the 27th January 1891. It will be seen that the special measure advocated in paragraph 18 of the memorial had already been determined on before the receipt of Your Lordship's Despatch. Statement B shows that the amount of opium consumed in the Central Provinces has been practically stationary during the last eight years, and somewhat less than the amount consumed during the years 1880-81 and 1881-82, notwithstanding that population has increased in the meanwhile by more than 9 per cent. It will, of course, be recollected that there is opium-smuggling in the Central Provinces as in most of the other Provinces of India, and that we are unable to say what amount of smuggled opium is consumed.

10. Paragraph 6 of the memorial deals with Assam. In this Province much has been already done to reduce the number of shops and increase the price of opium, and the remarks of the memorialists are confined to a request that further efforts may be made in this direction. As regards the number of shops the Local Government, by a comparison with the year 1874-75, when the Province was constituted as a separate Chief Commissionership, shows forcibly how much has been done to carry out its policy for the restriction of the opium trade. During the series of 16 years ending with 1889-90 the number of shops has been reduced by over 74 per cent. It is not reasonable to anticipate so large a rate of decrease in future, seeing that opium is, as in some parts of Bengal, almost a necessity of life in the low-lying malarious tracts of the Province. Still the fact that the number of shops for sale of raw opium is shown by the Excise Report recently received to have been further reduced from 990 in 1889-90 to 946 in 1890-91, is a sufficient proof that the attention of the authorities is still directed to this question. In regard to the price of opium the memorialists have expressed a hope that prompt effect would be given to the suggestion for enhancement of the price made by the Chief Commissioner in his Resolution on the report for 1888-89. The suggestion was acted on before the memorial was presented to Your Lordship, and from the 1st April 1890 the price has in fact been raised from R32 to R37 a seer. It appears from the Excise Report for 1890-91 that the amount of opium consumed in that year was 52,333 seers; while the duty realised increased by R76,735. There has therefore been a reduction of over 22 per cent. in consumption since 1880-81, notwithstanding an increase of 11 per cent. in population as shown by the census of 1891.

11. Paragraphs 7 and 8 of the memorial afford a striking illustration of the difficulties under which the memorialists labour, owing to their imperfect acquaintance with India and its conditions. Lahore is placed by the Society in the North-Western Provinces and Lucknow in the Punjab. Your Lordship has informed us that the memorial was presented by an influential deputation, and that the number and character of the names appended added weight to their representations. Without attaching undue importance to the errors just indicated we think that we are justified in suggesting that the occurrence of two such extraordinary mistakes in successive paragraphs displays some want of care on the part of those persons on whom the memorialists appear to depend for information.

12. In paragraph 7 attention is called to what is considered to be a serious increase in the number of opium and other drug shops in the North-Western Provinces during the last ten years The Local Government admits

the substantial accuracy of the figures quoted, and defends the increase on the ground that it was required in order to prevent the greater evil involved in illicit consumption. Even after the increase in question the number of opium shops in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is now smaller than that in any of the five larger Provinces except Madras, although the population is greater than that of any Province except Bengal. It is urged by the Local Government that a diminution in the number of shops would not reduce the total consumption, but might even have the opposite effect; and in view of the undoubted facilities that exist in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for smuggling both from Native States and within the Province, we are inclined to accept this view. While the number of shops for the sale of opium and its preparations has on the whole increased, the number of opium-smoking shops has been reduced by 93 per cent., from 371 in 1882-83 to 26 in 1890-91. It is the case that the amount of opium consumed has increased by nearly 11 per cent. during the last ten years, as against an increase in population of about 6⅓ per cent., but the total amount consumed yearly is not conspicuously large in proportion to the total population of nearly 47 millions. The increase in the licit consumption is not necessarily due to the increase in the number of shops: it is much more probable that it is due to the substitution of licit for smuggled opium. The whole question is engaging the attention of the Local Government which called for a report on the distribution of the opium shops in 1890, and has directed, in paragraph 20 of its Resolution of the 24th July 1891 on the Excise Report for 1889-90, that the matter should be now disposed of with as little delay as possible.

As regards the Lucknow shops referred to in paragraph 8 of the memorial, it will be seen from paragraph 7 of the Local Government's reply that one of these shops has been recently closed, leaving two only in that city.

13. Before quitting the subject of the North-Western Provinces, we invite a reference to paragraphs 8 and 9 of the North-Western Provinces letter, in which the Local Government has exposed the inaccuracy of the statistics given by Mr. Caine in the first of the extracts referred to in the memorial:—

"Turning to the Appendix to the memorial, I am to observe that Mr. Caine (page 2) writes: 'In the city of Lucknow there are 30 distilleries of native spirits, 201 liquor shops, 24 opium shops, and 92 for bhang and other intoxicating drugs.' The assertion is of characteristic inaccuracy and hardihood. In the whole Lucknow 'district'—an area of about 1,000 square miles, with a population of nearly 700,000—there were during 1888-89 one distillery, 136 shops for the retail vend of country spirits, 86 drug shops, 3 madak and chandu shops (the so-called 'opium dens'), and 27 opium shops not licensed for consumption on the premises. There seems to the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner to be little practical usefulness in engaging in a never-ending discussion on the merits or demerits of the Indian Excise system with critics who have shown themselves quite incapable of understanding the uses of accuracy; whose object is not to prove their contentions, but to impress the general public, and to that end to declaim and to denounce; and who cannot therefore be expected to forego their methods of controversy before the most cogent reasoning or the most unanswerable statistics.

"I am to point out that Mr. Caine is equally wrong (page 3 of the Appendix) in confusing 'doubled revenue' with 'doubled consumption.' Enquiry shows conclusively that the increased revenue is very largely due to increased stringency on the part of Government and to the persistent suppression of illicit traffic."

14. The case of the Punjab is referred to in paragraph 8 of the memorial, and it is urged that there can be no adequate justification for an alleged increase in the number of opium licenses by 63 per cent. between the years 1879-80 and 1888-89. The figures given for the Punjab in paragraph 3 of the memorial differ considerably from those shown in column 2 of the enclosed Statement A. The reason for this is that we have excluded the number of wholesale licenses throughout, while in the table upon which the Society has based its remarks, these wholesale licenses were included for the years 1880-81 to 1886-87 and excluded for the years 1879-80, 1887-88 and 1888-89. Had the number of wholesale licenses in 1879-80 (324) been included, the total for that year would have been not 1,164 but 1,488, and the memorialists would have then seen that there was little or no change before the year 1887-88. It will be seen from Statement A that the number of shops remained nearly stationary up to the year 1886-87, inclusive, and that almost the whole of the apparent increase has taken place in the years 1887-88 and 1888-89. This increase is really nominal

and is due to a more correct method of counting shops introduced in those years The cause of the sudden increase in 1887-88 was clearly explained in paragraph 2 of the Excise Report for the year, which is quoted in paragraph 3 of the Financial Commissioner's letter No. 66 of the 30th January 1891, enclosed in the Punjab Government's reply of the 24th March 1891. It was due to the substitution, in the case of some districts, of returns showing the number of separate shops, for returns showing the number of licenses, a license occasionally covering more than one shop. We regret that the statistics should have misled the memorialists, but an explanation of the apparent increase was given at the time when the change in the method of enumeration was first made, and as the Provincial Excise Reports are available for sale to the general public it would not have been difficult for persons interested in the returns to satisfy themselves as to the cause of the variation in the figures. This explanation in regard to the Punjab figures should be borne in mind in considering the apparent increase from 1887-88 in the total number of opium shops in British India shown in column 40 of Statement A. Allowing for an error of about 650 shops on account of the Punjab in the earlier years, it appears that the total number of shops has decreased slightly from 1881-82 and very considerably from 1880-81.

15. In connection with the Punjab, we invite attention to paragraphs 8 and 9 of the Financial Commissioner's letter, from which it will be seen that the expediency of refusing licenses for shops in which opium was smoked on the premises was considered by the Punjab Government as early as 1883, and that all such licenses were discontinued between 1885 and 1890.

16. Paragraph 9 of the memorial deals with Berar, Coorg and Ajmere-Merwara. It is true that there has been some increase in the number of shops for sale of drugs of all kinds in Berar, the figures making no distinction between opium and other drugs. The increase in the ten years ending 1889-90 is under 7 per cent. as against an increase in population of over 8 per cent. Excise has been for some time engaging the special attention of the Resident, and in his reply, dated the 20th March 1891, he stated that orders had issued for the reduction of at least 50 shops from the 1st April 1891. It has subsequently been explained in the Excise Report for 1890-91 that it was not found possible to alter the arrangements already made for the year 1891-92. The orders issued by the Resident will, however, secure that the matter shall be kept in view, and we have no doubt that all practicable measures will continue to be taken both for reduction of shops and discouragement of consumption. In Coorg and Ajmere the number of shops is small, and there is no reason to suppose that drugs are consumed in excess. In both cases our orders referred to in paragraph 29 below will effect all that is immediately required to improve the administration.

17. In paragraphs 10 to 13 the Society has discussed the case of Lower and Upper Burma, and has asked, as regards Lower Burma, what reason there can be, except that of the revenue involved, why the same policy of absolute prohibition should not be adopted with regard to opium as has already been carried into effect since 1872 in regard to ganja. The opium policy in Burma has been discussed at great length by successive Chief Commissioners from the time of Sir Charles Aitchison, and as the conclusion in each case has been that it is impossible to altogether prohibit the supply of opium, we must demur to the attempt to settle the question without stating a single new argument in support of the assumption that the supply of opium can and ought to be absolutely prohibited. In his memorandum of 1881 Sir Charles Aitchison distinctly stated that there were considerations which, in his judgment, made "it impossible altogether to prohibit the supply of opium."

Sir Charles Aitchison's view has been accepted by his successors and is now fully concurred in by Sir Alexander Mackenzie, who writes that—

"It has, moreover, been frequently explained that there is in this province a considerable non-Burman population consisting of Shans, Chinese, and others, who are accustomed to the moderate use of opium, and who consume it without ill-effects or even with beneficial results. The Chief Commissioner is not prepared to advise the absolute prohibition of the possession of sale of opium in Burma by persons of non-Burman descent Such a step would be an unjustifiable interference with the habits of a large section of the population and would be quite impossible to enforce. As the Financial Commissioner

remarks, even the prohibition of the use of *ganja* cannot be absolutely enforced. Indians who are accustomed to use it will have it and can arrange to get it. The enforcement of a general prohibition of the use of opium would present still greater difficulties as the classes which consume opium are far more numerous than those which consume *ganja*. As regards this Province, the opium question has been frequently discussed and the opinions of the most experienced officers have been more than once placed on record It may be considered as established beyond question that there is a legitimate demand for opium among the foreign residents in Burma, which would exist whether Government countenanced the use of opium or not; that if Government decided to declare the sale or possession of opium generally illegal, the demand would be supplied by illicit means; and that the results of any attempt to enforce absolute prohibition of the use of opium would be the loss of a large amount of revenue without any commensurate benefit."

Your Lordship will see that we have very carefully considered the Chief Commissioner's letter No. 1—10 E., dated the 2nd February 1891, and have in our reply No. 3166, dated the 29th July 1891,* expressed our willingness to support Sir A. Mackenzie's proposal for prohibition of sale and possession of opium as regards Burmans in Lower Burma, provided that he is able to establish the necessity and practicability of so stringent a measure, and to make it clear that his remedy will not involve evils as great as those which it is desired to remove. We have specially instructed him that in dealing with this matter he is not to take into consideration the question of any possible loss of revenue owing to the adoption of more severe restrictions on the consumption of opium.

* Enclosure No 14.

18. The only other remark we desire to make in regard to Lower Burma is to call attention to the very small number of shops in that Province. The total number is 20 and the population is 4,569,170, giving one shop for every 228,458 inhabitants. The attempt to restrict consumption by reducing the number of shops has therefore been carried to an extreme in that Province, and one result of the excessive restriction in the number of licensed shops has been the springing up throughout the Province of numbers of unlicensed dens, in many of which there is reason to believe that opium is secretly sold, while in all it is regularly consumed. It is this increase in the number of unlicensed places in which opium is habitually consumed, which has led to the impression that every license issued in Lower Burma has been allowed to cover a large number of shops. The impression is, we need hardly say, a wholly mistaken one. The local authorities have been unable to prevent the existence of those unlicensed shops in the past, and it is doubtful whether the more vigorous efforts now being made to do so will prove successful. These facts lead us to remark that too much reliance should not be placed on endeavours to reduce the consumption of opium by restricting the number of shops. A more potent weapon is an increase in the duty on opium, and this is one which we are always prepared to employ up to the limit at which the increase of price seriously stimulates smuggling.

19. In regard to Upper Burma a prohibition is already in force against sale of opium to, and possession of opium by, persons of Burman descent, and we are not prepared to attempt more repressive measures until at any rate sufficient time has elapsed to enable us to judge of the success of the experiment. The latest information before us, contained in the Excise Report for 1890-91, is to the effect that the quantity of opium imported into Upper Burma is much less than in the year 1889-90, while there has been some increase in the small amount of Government opium issued to licensed vendors. In paragraph 9 of his Resolution on the report, dated the 24th August 1891, the Chief Commissioner has stated that the difficulties of checking smuggling in Upper Burma are very great, and it is clear that effectual means of dealing with the evil have not yet been devised. The difficulties referred to are due to the configuration of the country, and the presence of a large alien population habituated to the use of the drug.

20. In the Bombay Presidency there has hitherto been some confusion in regard to the published returns of licenses for sale of opium and other drugs. The figures given in Excise Reports (column 38 of Statement A) have been understood to cover all shops for sale of drugs including opium, but it now appears, from the Bombay Government letters of the 18th July 1891 and the 1st September 1891, that this is incorrect. In addition to the 1,290 shops for the sale of intoxicating drugs there were, in 1889-90, 1,281 shops selling exclusively opium and its preparations. We regret that the system under which opium is

dealt with in a separate series of annual reports should have made a misapprehension possible, and we have now requested the Government of Bombay to show the number of opium shops distinctly in future.

21. With reference to the particular allegations made in paragraph 14 of the memorial as regards Bombay, it is true that the consumption in Bombay of licit, or duty-paid, opium has nearly doubled during the last ten years. It is explained by the Bombay Government that this increase is entirely due to the measures taken to check opium-smuggling and to substitute licit opium for the contraband opium which previously formed the bulk of the consumption. The measures referred to have been gradually introduced since the year 1878, and "the general result is that the retail selling price of opium has been doubled everywhere within the last fourteen years." It will, we believe, be admitted by the Society that the adoption of measures which result in the doubling in price of an already expensive luxury proves that the Government of Bombay has done a very great deal towards discouraging indulgence therein.

The letter from the Collector of Bombay, dated 4th February 1891, illustrates the danger of assuming that an increase in the consumption of duty-paid opium necessarily means an increase in the consumption of opium of all kinds, including both duty-paid and smuggled opium. The following figures state the consumption of duty-paid opium in the Town of Bombay for a series of years:—

| | lb |
|---|---|
| 1881-82 | 10,730 |
| 1882-83 | 11,058 |
| 1883-84 | 11,253 |
| 1884-85 | 12,171 |
| 1885-80 | 15,216 |
| 1886-87 | 17,053 |
| 1887-88 | 16,903 |
| 1888-89 | 21,791 |
| 1889-90 | 20,477 |

In the course of eight years the consumption of duty-paid opium has doubled, but the increase has mainly shown itself in the two years 1885-86 and 1888-89. Now, during these eight years the number of shops for the sale of opium of all kinds, as well as the duty on opium, have remained practically unchanged. The first marked increase beginning with 1885-86 coincides with the substitution of the Central Opium Warehouse system for the previous practice of storage in scattered private warehouses. On this change being made the amount of alleged wastage fell at once to an extent which showed that when private warehouses were in use about 16,800 lb of opium were yearly smuggled from them and written off as wastage. Simultaneously with this decrease of alleged wastage there was an increase of about 5,000 lb in the consumption of duty-paid opium. It can scarcely be doubted that a reduction of 16,800 lb yearly in smuggled opium and an increase of about 5,000 lb in the consumption of duty-paid opium represents not an increase, but a substantial decrease in the total consumption of opium. Similarly, the increase in the consumption of duty-paid opium in 1889-90, was not due to any pushing of opium rates by lowering prices or opening new shops, but merely to a change from one-year licenses to three-year licenses. This change gave a greatly increased power, as well as inducement, to the licensees to bring to light and secure the punishment of opium-smugglers. As already explained in paragraph 6 of this Despatch, the number of cases of opiums-muggling in which convictions are obtained in the Bombay Presidency, even at the present time, amounts to about 400 yearly.

22. Among the measures referred to in the preceding paragraphs as having been adopted with the special object of checking smuggling has been the insertion in the licenses of a condition that the farmer shall pay duty in each year on a certain minimum quantity of opium, even though his actual sales should fall short of that minimum. This condition makes it the interest of the farmer to refrain from dealing in illicit opium and also to help the authorities in preventing illicit dealings by others. Before it became the practice to insert this condition in the license, the license-holder paid merely for the right to open a shop, and made his profit by retailing smuggled opium, taking only a small quantity of duty-paid opium in order to avert suspicion. With a condition in his license binding him to

pay duty on a minimum quantity of opium, he gains nothing by selling smuggled opium, as he must make up a certain amount of duty, however small his sales or duty-paid opium may be. We are of opinion that the stipulation to pay at least a certain amount of duty, whatever the quantity of opium sold might be, has been one of the main causes of the success which the Government of Bombay have attained in repressing smuggling in the last twelve years.

But the system of a minimum guarantee of this nature is open to plausible misrepresentation by those who are ignorant of, or choose to ignore, the difficulties which the system is intended to meet, and who assert that its object, or effect, is merely to force the licensee to sell a larger quantity of opium than there is a demand for, under penalty of a fine. We hope that the knowledge which has now been gained of the ordinary consumption in the several districts may enable the preventive establishments, which are much stronger than they were twelve years ago, to combat successfully, without the help of the guaranteed minimum clause, the very strong tendency towards smuggling and illicit practices which undoubtedly exists in the Bombay Presidency. For these reasons as explained at greater length in our letter to the Bombay Government, No. 4120, dated 1st October 1891,* we have requested that Government to discontinue the system. We cannot, however, hope that the result will be to decrease the amount of opium consumed in the Province: we shall be content if no material increase of illicit consumption is caused.

* Enclosure No. 15.

With reference to the specific charges in connection with the opium-smoking shops in Bombay City, which are made in some of the enclosures of the memorial, we invite attention to the letter No. 950, dated the 4th February 1891, from the Collector of Bombay, to the Opium Commissioner. We confidently leave it to Your Lordship to decide whether Mr Campbell's carefully written account is more likely to be near the truth, or the sensational descriptions drawn by Messrs. Gregory, Dyer and Sessions.

23. In support of their indictment against the opium administration in Madras the memorialists have, as in the case of Bombay, relied on a simple comparison of the figures shown in the Finance and Revenue Accounts for the two years 1879-80 and 1888-89 under the head "Duty on opium consumed in India." The Local Government has explained in paragraph 2 of its reply that no proper inference can be drawn from a comparison between the revenue figures of those two years, as rules under the Opium Act were only brought into force in the Presidency from the 1st July 1880. But had the memorialists, when referring to the entries in the accounts on which they base their conclusion, included in their comparison the intervening years, they would have seen that there was not sufficient ground for serious apprehension that the consumption of opium was increasing, as the revenue has been practically stationary during the six years ending 1888-89. The actual figures for these six years are as follows:—

| | Rx |
|---|---|
| 1883-84 | 60,308 |
| 1884-85 | 62,886 |
| 1885-86 | 71,558 |
| 1886-87 | 62,664 |
| 1887-88 | 59,358 |
| 1888-89 | 60,858 |

We give these figures not because they accurately indicate the amount of opium consumed in the Province, but as an illustration of the misdirected ingenuity, to use the mildest term, with which the agents of the Society select for comparison any figures which appear to justify the assumptions with which they start, while omitting to notice the obvious inferences from figures which tell against them. The real facts as regards opium consumption in Madras are given in the margin of paragraph 2 of the Local Government's reply and in column 10 of Statement B The figures for the year 1880-81 may be left out of account as they represent the consumption for 9 months only, and it is probable that the recent change of system partially accounted for the abnormally large amount of opium shewn as consumed in the year 1881-82. Disregarding these two years it appears that from 1882-83 onwards the amount of opium retailed has declined from 38,591 seers to 33,612, or by nearly 13 per

cent., as against an increase in population of 15½ per cent. during the period 1881—91.

24. A further allegation made as regards Madras is that certain evidence was given before the House of Commons Committee of 1871 to the effect that there was then practically no consumption of opium in the Province, and that since that time "measures appear to have been taken to spread the habit of opium-smoking." The explanation given in the following quotation from the reply of the Local Government is conclusive on this point :—

"The Memorialists next refer to the evidence given by Sir T. Pycroft and Mr E F. Harrison before the Select Committees in 1871 and 1872, to the effect that the e was practically no consumption of opium in this Presidency. In regard to this, I am to observe that a similar opinion was long entertained by this Government as the result of special enquiries made on the subject about the year 1855, but that this opinion was abandoned twenty years later, when a careful further enquiry showed that it did not represent the actual facts, but that, on the other hand, there was a large consumption of opium in the four northern districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari and Kistna."

The later enquiry referred to in this extract was made throughout the Madras Presidency in the years 1873 to 1875. The facts then brought to light furnished one of the chief reasons which induced the Government of India to extend the stringent provisions of the Bengal Opium law to the whole of India. The following is a quotation from the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to a Bill introduced in the Legislstive Council of the Governor General of India, in September 1875 :—

"In Madras no check, either legislative or administrative, exists at present on the growth of the poppy or the transport, possession or storage of opium, and practices have resulted injurious alike to the public revenue and to public morality and health."

That Bill passed into Law as Act XXIII of 1876, which was however never brought into force, its operation being postponed by Act VI of 1877, while it was eventually superseded by the present Opium Act, I of 1878.

It will, therefore, be seen that the apparent increase of consumption and the real increase of revenue and of licensed shops since 1879-80 in Madras is due to the fact that before that year no attempt was made to regulate or restrict the sale of opium or other drugs in that Province owing to an erroneous belief that there was no such consumption. Before 1879-80 practically no duty was paid on opium or other drugs, and any person was at liberty to sell them who chose to do so, and it is assuredly the *ne plus ultra* of misrepresentation to represent the facts connected with the imposition of a heavy duty, and the limitation of the number of shops by requiring licenses and license fees, as indicating that "measures appear to have been taken to spread the habit of opium-smoking.

25. The following passage shows that a similar mistake has been made in the memorial in dealing with the arrangements adopted in certain very feverish hill districts of the Northern Division of Madras, in regard to which it is observed that the memorialists "deprecate so cruel a kindness as that of teaching the people to rely on opium as a febrifuge:"

"The memorialists next comment upon the statements contained in the progress and condition reports for 1884-85 and 1887-88 relative to the free grant of licenses in some of the hill tracts and the supply of opium to the people in the hill tracts of the northern districts of the Presidency at a lower price than elsewhere. The memorialists have not correctly apprehended the policy of Government in this matter. A perusal of the Appendix, attached to the Board's Proceedings forwarded herewith, will show that this Government has been endeavouring to reduce the consumption of opium in these tracts as much as possible, and that if any leniency was shown in the matter at first, it was only out of deference to the consideration that a sudden change might be productive of more harm than good among a population addicted by long habit to the use of the drug."

26. In the preceding paragraphs we have, following the memorialists, considered chiefly the variations in the numbers of shops for the sale of opium. But in our opinion the price at which opium is sold has much more influence on the consumption than the number of shops at which opium can be bought. In all Provinces the price at which opium is sold is more than double the cost of production, and in many the price has been considerably increased in the last ten years. It has been mentioned above that the retail price has been

doubled in Bombay in the last fourteen years. In Assam the wholesale selling price has, between 1880-81 and 1890-91, been raised from ₹26 a seer to ₹37, and in Burma from ₹24 to ₹28 and ₹32.

27. Having dealt with each Province in turn we have now to consider the final remarks contained in paragraphs 16 to 18 of the memorial. In paragraph 16 the Society states again its apprehension that there is a serious danger lest the opium habit should spread throughout India, and quotes the example of Japan and certain other countries as proving the practicability of entire prohibition. We have, in paragraph 4 expressed our strong conviction that there is absolutely no ground for the Society's apprehension in regard to India as a whole, and we trust that our full explanation, Province by Province, will be accepted as showing conclusively that the memorialists have been misled by the incorrect, exaggerated, and untrustworthy information of their agents in India. We are, as the Resident of Hyderabad has said, always glad to receive suggestions as to the best method of establishing a strict system of control and supervision, but much of the good which might otherwise be effected in this way is neutralised by the rash assumptions, the intemperate language and the superficial methods of investigation adopted by the persons upon whom the Society is dependent for its facts and figures. We do not consider it incumbent on us to enter on an elaborate exposition of the fallacy underlying the suggestion that a policy which may be practicable in such places as Japan, the Corea, Java and the Philippine Islands, can therefore be adopted by a stroke of the pen in the enormous continent of India. Where the whole circumstances of the history, geographical position, nationality, and habits of the people are so essentially different, no useful purpose would be served by a purely academic discussion which failed to take into account the primary conditions with which we have to deal in India. The unanimous opinion of our responsible officers is that it is impossible to devise any machinery by which the consumption of opium could be wholly suppressed, even if it were desirable on general grounds to do so, while the attempt to enter upon any such policy of suppression would involve gigantic evils, of which the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade can have no conception from their experience of the wholly different conditions of life and society in England. We will quote one only from numerous passages in the correspondence before us to illustrate our contention. We select this particular passage because it expresses in temperate language the conclusion at which we have arrived, and because it is the opinion of an officer with unusually varied experience of India, acquired during a long service of 32 years, much of it spent in the three opium-consuming Provinces of the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Assam, before he was appointed to his present office of Resident at Hyderabad. In discussing the suggestion made to us by the Society in a separate communication, and practically repeated in paragraph 17 of the present memorial, "that the Government of India should be directed to use the absolute discretion conferred on it by the Indian Opium Act of 1878 * * * by the adoption of measures having for their object to limit the sales of opium to that which is necessary for medical use," Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick says:—

"He will not go so far as to say that this would be impossible in a territory isolated from opium-producing tracts and in which the use of opium had been previously little, if at all, known; but in the various parts of India in which he had served, the practice of eating or smoking opium has come down from a period anterior to our rule; opium, if not got in one way, can be got in another, and any proposal absolutely to prohibit the use of it now would, in his opinion, be so completely beyond the range of practical politics as to be scarcely worth discussing.

"There seems to be no doubt that there are, or until the other day have been, places in India where, owing to a want of proper supervision and control, abuses have prevailed like those described in these papers, and which at least strike one with greater horror than any corresponding abuses in countries where people are demoralized by drink, but the Resident would affirm without fear of contradiction that, speaking generally, the evils arising from indulgence in drink in England are vastly greater than those arising from indulgence in opium in those parts of India with which he is acquainted, and yet he presumes no responsible person would think of suggesting that the sale of intoxicating liquor in England, except for medicinal purposes, should be absolutely prohibited by law.

"That persons are found to suggest such a prohibition in regard to opium in the most general terms for the whole of British India is, he suspects, due, apart from the appalling but remediable abuses now brought to light in particular places, to two causes, *viz.*, first, that while the drinking of alcohol seems to those persons the most natural thing in the

world, the eating or smoking of opium, even in moderation, presents itself to them as a strange, wild and unnatural sort of indulgence, deserving of no consideration whatsoever; and secondly, that they imagine that the Government of India as a despotic Government can do anything not naturally impossible. Hence they feel no hesitation in recommending the universal prohibition of the sale of opium except for medicinal purposes, and they suppose that such a measure could be easily carried out by the exercise of the 'absolute discretion' conferred by the Indian Opium Act.

"Now, upon this it may be observed, to begin with, that, though the Indian Opium Act of 1878, like some other Acts passed about the same time, confers upon the executive authorities a latitude of discretion which from a constitutional point of view Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick has always regarded as excessive, it will nevertheless be perfectly clear to any one who studies that Act, and bears in mind the state of things under which it was passed, that it was never intended to confer upon the executive authorities power to do anything of the sort now proposed, and that to attempt to do under it anything of that sort would be a very gross abuse of the powers which it confers.

"Further, supposing this difficulty to be got over, the question would remain whether it would be justifiable or expedient to take such action, and the Resident is decidedly of opinion that it would not In the first place he is of opinion, though doubtless some persons will differ from him on this point, that it would involve an interference with individual liberty far in excess of what is justified by the nature and extent of the evils which necessarily result from the use of opium, that is to say, of the evils which do not admit of being checked by a stricter system of supervision and control: and in the second place, supposing considerations of this sort, which even the most despotic Government cannot venture to disregard, could be set aside, he is convinced that such a measure would be practically unworkable, and would lead to vastly more mischief than it would succeed in preventing.

"Every one who has had experience of the working of the Opium law knows that opium, owing to its extremely small bulk and the facility with which it can be stowed away, presents facilities for smuggling and clandestine sale immensely surpassing those presented by any other commodity in ordinary use.

"As it is, our officers are driven to their wits' ends to suppress the limited and not very highly organised system of illicit traffic which has been evoked by our severe duties on opium, and, if we were to make it impossible for those addicted to the use of opium to get anything but contraband opium, a system of illicit traffic would inevitably be started on such a scale and with such an organisation that we should be utterly powerless to cope with it. Speaking generally, 10 grains would be an ordinary daily allowance to an opium-eater, 20 grains would be a very full daily allowance. A seer of opium contains 1,440 times 10 grains and would be quite a stock in trade, and yet it is a very small thing, for opium is a heavy substance. Let any one picture to himself the difficulty of detecting the smuggling and surreptitious sale over an immense extent of territory and for the supply of many millions of consumers, of such a commodity, and let any one who knows this country picture to himself what the attempt to suppress it here would mean. The imagination, at least the imagination of an ordinary practical man, refuses to conceive the establishments that would be required for such a purpose, and to any one who knows the class of persons who would have to be employed for such a purpose here, the prospect of oppression, corruption, and extortion which the suggestion opens out is truly appalling. No doubt, if we covered the whole face of the country with a net-work of preventive establishments and resorted to an extreme of severity whenever we got a conviction we should succeed in diminishing to some material extent the consumption of opium, but the advantage thus gained would be as nothing compared with the evils to be set against it."

28. We give this quotation *in extenso* subject to an explanation that the appalling abuses of which the Resident speaks refer to the descriptions of opium-dens contained in the papers referred to in the memorial, and not to scenes which have come under Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick's personal observation in Berar or any other part of India. We have already explained that these descriptions are much overdrawn, but the argument against the total prohibition of opium is made all the stronger by the fact that the Resident has arrived at his conclusion even on the assumption that the existing evils are as great as has been alleged. We have only to add that the Resident has omitted to notice one very important difficulty which would arise in attempting to enforce the measure suggested by the Society. We allude to the risk of serious disaffection which might arise in many Provinces if the people were suddenly deprived of what they have for generations been accustomed to regard as a legitimate and harmless luxury. This difficulty would be most seriously felt in the Punjab, from which Province the main element of the strength of our Native Army is derived and where the Sikh population is specially addicted to the use of opium.

29. We have reserved to the end the consideratoin of the final request made in paragraph 18 of the memorial for the closure of shops for the consumption of

opium on the premises. This is a question which has engaged our attention for some time, and we took the opportunity of Your Lordship's reference to put the question definitely before Local Governments. The replies are not generally in favour of universal closure, but we have again carefully considered the point with special reference to the action which has been already taken in the Punjab and in the Central Provinces. In the former, shops in which opium may be smoked on the premises have been gradually abolished between the years 1885 and 1890, and in the latter consumption of drugs in any form upon the premises of shops has been prohibited from the 1st April 1891. The question is a difficult one to decide, and we fully recognise the force of the arguments which are stated by, among others, the Governments of Bengal and Madras, in favour of retention of a small number of smoking shops under strict supervision. We are aware that there is a risk that the abolition of these shops may in some places do more harm than good by substituting opium-smoking in private for opium-smoking at a licensed shop, and that the immediate and direct result of closure may not be in the interest either of the classes addicted to the practice, or of the general public. Nevertheless we have decided that the policy initiated in the Punjab is on the whole the right one to follow, or at least that it should be given a trial on a large scale, and Your Lordship will observe from our Resolution * No. 4033, dated 25th September 1891, that we have now directed all Local Governments to take steps for the earliest possible introdvction of that policy wherever it can be safely adopted without risk of serious disorder. In the Resolution we have not limited our instructions to shops licensed for the smoking of opium, but have requested that in future licenses the consumption of opium in any form upon the premises of shops may be prohibited. We shall watch the results of the experiment closely, and we are not without hope that the measure we have now directed to be taken may, on the whole, be productive of good.

* Enclosure No. 16.

# Enclosures of Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 289, dated 14th October 1891.

## APPENDICES.

Reference to page number of this Collection.

(1)—Statement A, showing the number of shops in British India selling opium and other intoxicating drugs for ten years ending 1889-90 . . . . . 128

(2)—Statement B, showing the consumption of opium and its preparations in British India for ten years ending 1889-90 . . . . . 132

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7.—From the Government of Madras, No. 221, dated 19th March 1891, and enclosures . . 64

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15.—To the Government of Bombay, No. 4120, dated 1st October 1891 . . . . . 110

16.—Resolution by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4033, dated 25th September 1891 . . . . . 113

*STATEMENT A.—Number of shops in British India*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Punjab. | | | | North-Western Provinces and Oudh. | | | | Central Provinces. | | | |
| | *Opium and its preparations.* | | | | *Opium and its preparations.* | | | | *Opium and its preparations.* | | | |
| Year. | Opium. | Madak and chandu. | Other drugs. | Total shops. | Opium. | Madak and chandu. | Other drugs. | Total shops. | Opium. | Madak and chandu. | Other drugs. | Total shops. |
| 1880-81 | 1,166 | Madak and chandu shops were not shown separately in earlier years, and were finally abolished in the Punjab from 1st April 1890. | 945 | 2,111 | 677 | 315 | 4,284 | 5,276 | 1,409 | 467 | 1,288 | 3,164 |
| 1881-82 | 1,114 | | 945 | 2,059 | 683 | 341 | 4,300 | 5,324 | 1,315 | 418 | 1,014 | 2,747 |
| 1882-83 | 1,122 | | 959 | 2,081 | 707 | 371 | 4,799 | 5,877 | 1,104 | 360 | 846 | 2,310 |
| 1883-84 | 1,177 | | 980 | 2,157 | 779 | 324 | 4,897 | 6,000 | 1,021 | 321 | 891 | 2,233 |
| 1884-85 | 1,136 | | 984 | 2,120 | 808 | 248 | 4,786 | 5,842 | 915 | 288 | 960 | 2,163 |
| 1885-86 | 1,131 | | 989 | 2,120 | 798 | 112 | 3,757 | 4,667 | 946 | 290 | 996 | 2,232 |
| 1886-87 | 1,185 | | 1,135 | 2,320 | 1,012 | 74 | 3,857 | 4,943 | 957 | 280 | 1,066 | 2,303 |
| 1887-88 | 1,717 | | 1,783 | 3,500 | 1,027 | 57 | 3,878 | 4,962 | 944 | 285 | 1,070 | 2,299 |
| 1888-89 | 1,849 | | 1,790 | 3,639 | 1,128 | 54 | 3,894 | 5,076 | 1,004 | 291 | 1,121 | 2,416 |
| 1889-90 | 1,888 | | 1,824 | 3,712 | 1,159 | 48 | 3,929 | 5,136 | 1,031 | 292 | 1,118 | 2,441 |

*selling opium and other intoxicating drugs.*

| 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal. | | | | Assam. | | | | Burma. | | Madras. | | | |
| *Opium and its preparations.* | | Other drugs. | Total shops. | *Opium and its preparations.* | | Other drugs. | Total shops. | *Lower.* | *Upper.* | *Opium and its preparations.* | | Opium drugs. | Total shops. |
| Opium. | Madak and chandu. | | | Opium. | Madak and chandu. | | | Opium only. | Opium only. | Opium. | Madak and chandu. | | |
| 2,794 | 508 | 3,837 | 7,139 | 1,397 | ... | 282 | 1,679 | 68 | ... | 1,041 | 167 | Provisions of Abkari Act extended to the sale of drugs prepared from hemp from 1889-90. | 1,208 |
| 2,375 | 512 | 3,903 | 6,790 | 1,404 | ... | 286 | 1,690 | 28 | ... | 878 | 143 | | 1,021 |
| 2,322 | 522 | 3,650 | 6,494 | 1,373 | ... | 294 | 1,667 | 18 | ... | 946 | 145 | | 1,091 |
| 2,302 | 535 | 3,670 | 6,507 | 1,318 | 37 | 319 | 1,674 | 18 | ... | 986 | 121 | | 1,107 |
| 2,218 | 518 | 3,548 | 6,284 | 1,283 | 37 | 314 | 1,634 | 18 | ... | 982 | 107 | | 1,089 |
| 2,127 | 491 | 3,382 | 6,000 | 1,250 | 38 | 318 | 1,606 | 17 | ... | 960 | 102 | | 1,062 |
| 2,032 | 488 | 3,394 | 5,914 | 1,175 | 41 | 322 | 1,538 | 17 | ... | 1,045 | 118 | | 1,163 |
| 1,926 | 458 | 3,282 | 5,666 | 1,067 | 40 | 327 | 1,434 | 15 | ... | 1,157 | Madak and chandu shops included under opium from 1887-88. | | 1,157 |
| 1,911 | 454 | 3,260 | 5,625 | 989 | 39 | 328 | 1,356 | 16 | 12 | 1,172 | | | 1,172 |
| 1,831 | 435 | 3,130 | 5,396 | 990 | 39 | 327 | 1,356 | 20 | 16 | 1,052 | | 284 | 1,336 |

*STATEMENT A.—Number of shops in British India*

| Year. | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Coorg. | | | | Ajmere-Merwára. | | | | Bombay | |
| | *Opium and its preparations.* | | | | *Opium and its preparations.* | | | | *Opium and its preparations.* | |
| | Opium. | Madak and chandu. | Other drugs. | Total shops. | Opium. | Madak and chandu. | Other drugs. | Total shops. | Opium. | Madak and chandu. |
| 1880-81 . . . . . | 2 | Madak and chandu shops not shewn separately from opium shops. | 2 | 4 | 2 | ... | 18 | 20 | 1,033 | 67 |
| 1881-82 . . . . . | 3 | | 3 | 6 | 6 | ... | 13 | 19 | 1,013 | 70 |
| 1882-83 . . . . . | 3 | | 3 | 6 | 6 | ... | 13 | 19 | 1,056 | 78 |
| 1883-84 . . . . . | 3 | | 6 | 9 | 13 | ... | 13 | 26 | 1,068 | 100 |
| 1884-85 . . . . . | 3 | | 6 | 9 | 14 | ... | 16 | 30 | 1,069 | 110 |
| 1885-86 . . . . . | 3 | | 6 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 16 | 30 | 1,112 | 111 |
| 1886-87 . . . . . | 3 | | 6 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 16 | 30 | 1,121 | 129 |
| 1887-88 . . . . . | 3 | | 6 | 9 | 10 | 5 | 23 | 38 | 1,139 | 132 |
| 1888-89 . . . . . | 3 | | 6 | 9 | 10 | 5 | 23 | 38 | 1,175 | 131 |
| 1889-90 . . . . . | 3 | | 6 | 9 | 10 | 5 | 23 | 38 | 1,164 | 117 |

*selling opium and other intoxicating drugs*—contd.

| 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AND SIND. | | Total shops in British India. | | | | REMARKS. | NUMBER OF LICENSES OR SHOPS EXCLUDED FROM THE FIGURES IN COLUMNS 2 TO 43. | | | |
| | | Opium and its preparations. | | | | | *Licenses for sale of drugs for medicinal purposes.* | | | *Hyderabad Assigned Districts (not part of British India).* |
| | | | | | | | Bengal. | | Madras. | |
| Other drugs. | Total shops. | Opium. | Madak and chandu. | Other drugs. | Total shops. | | Poppy heads. | Druggist's permits. | Poppy heads. | All drugs (opium and other drugs not distinguished). |
| 1,296 | 2,396 | 9,589 | 1,524 | 11,952 | 23,065 | The total number of shops selling drugs by columns 2 to 43 is exaggerated in some provinces, as the same shops sell both opium and other drugs. Detailed figures are not available, but as an instance it is stated that out of 1,824 shops shown in column 4 as selling other drugs in the Punjab in 1889-90, 1,55 shops also sell opium and are included in column 2 | 6 | No druggist's permits granted before 1887. | 30 | 550 |
| 1,320 | 2,493 | 8,819 | 1,484 | 11,784 | 22,087 | | 6 | | 5 | 555 |
| 1,274 | 2,408 | 8,657 | 1,476 | 11,838 | 21,971 | | 5 | | 7 | 579 |
| 1,264 | 2,432 | 8,685 | 1,438 | 12,040 | 22,163 | | 6 | | 10 | 586 |
| 1,292 | 2,471 | 8,446 | 1,308 | 11,906 | 21,660 | | 7 | | 18 | 585 |
| 1,290 | 2,513 | 8,353 | 1,149 | 10,475 | 20,256 | | 5 | | 11 | 594 |
| 1,306 | 2,556 | 8,556 | 1,135 | 11,102 | 20,793 | | 8 | | 12 | 601 |
| 1,295 | 2,566 | 9,005 | 977 | 11,664 | 21,616 | | 9 | 384 | 14 | 603 |
| 1,309 | 2,615 | 9,269 | 974 | 11,731 | 21,974 | | 10 | 453 | 19 | 604 |
| 1,290 | 2,571 | 9,164 | 936 | 11,931 | 22,031 | | 41 | 1,522 | 21 | 587 |

B.

*Statement showing consumption of Opium and its preparations in British India for 10 years ending 1889-90.*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | SEERS OF OPIUM RETAILED, INCLUDING CHANDU AND MADAK. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Year. | Punjab. | North-Western Provinces and Oudh. | Central Provinces (including sales of confiscated opium). | Benga | Assam. | Burma. Lower. | Burma. Upper. | Burma. Total. | Madras. | Coorg. | Ajmere-Merwara. | Bombay Presidency. Bombay. | Bombay Presidency. Sind. | Bombay Presidency. Aden. | Bombay Presidency. Total. | Total British India. | Hyderabad Assigned Districts. | Remarks. |
| 1880-81 | (a)95,001 | 61,451 | 27,050 | 70,544 | 67,433 | 54,265 | ... | 54,265 | 26,971 | No figures available. | No figures available. | 37,749 | 4,240 | 129 | 42,118 | 444,833 | 14,870 | |
| 1881-82 | 47,692 | 58,660 | 26,280 | 68,935 | 63,317 | 41,857 | ... | 41,857 | 49,760 | | | 38,183 | 4,937 | 132 | 43,252 | 399,753 | 17,690 | |
| 1882-83 | 47,245 | 61,145 | 25,506 | 72,082 | 69,531 | 41,349 | ... | 41,349 | 38,591 | | | 47,413 | 5,902 | 119 | 53,434 | 408,883 | 20,065 | |
| 1883-84 | 45,826 | 59,847 | 25,636 | 76,738 | 56,169 | 43,291 | ... | 43,291 | 38,289 | | | 52,930 | 5,790 | 114 | 58,834 | 404,630 | 18,612 | |
| 1884-85 | 47,638 | 58,959 | 25,134 | 75,041 | 59,290 | 41,993 | ... | 41,993 | 37,302 | | | 57,399 | 6,537 | 97 | 64,033 | 409,390 | 16,064 | |
| 1885-86 | 46,273 | 59,899 | 25,111 | 73,668 | 57,856 | 38,710 | ... | 38,710 | 31,403 | | | 64,768 | 7,817 | 112 | 72,697 | 405,617 | 16,170 | |
| 1886-87 | 47,444 | 60,404 | 24,519 | 75,517 | 57,876 | 45,983 | ... | 45,983 | 34,089 | | | 67,238 | 7,979 | 111 | 75,328 | 421,160 | 18,463 | |
| 1887-88 | 44,113 | 59,336 | 23,596 | 77,580 | 56,672 | 48,226 | ... | 48,226 | 33,412 | | | 63,238 | 7,924 | 101 | 71,263 | 414,158 | 18,575 | |
| 1888-89 | 47,845 | 66,211 | 24,786 | 77,017 | 56,458 | 51,139 | (b) 410 | 51,549 | 33,521 | | | 65,654 | 8,493 | 108 | 74,255 | 431,642 | 18,600 | |
| 1889-90 | 57,415 | 68,151 | 25,411 | 76,222 | 59,785 | 53,348 | (b) 746 | 54,094 | 33,612 | | | 70,863 | 9,465 | 96 | 80,424 | 455,114 | 20,621 | |

(a) The figure is believed to include a large weight of poppy-heads.

(b) These are the amounts issued from the Treasuries in Upper Burma. In addition the following amounts are shown in the returns as imported from beyond the Frontier :—

| | |
|---|---|
| In 1888-89 | 19,330 seers. |
| " 1889-90 | 5,509 " |
| " 1890-91 | 1,094 " |

No. 94 (Revenue), dated 17th December 1891.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

I have considered in Council Your Excellency's letter No. 289, dated the 14th October 1891, with enclosures, regarding the consumption of opium in India, and the arrangements under which an Excise revenue of about Rx. 800,000 is levied on that consumption.

2. The information contained in these papers is precise and interesting. Among other matters they show—

(1) that the number of licensed opium shops in British India has decreased by 9 per cent. during the past ten years, while the population has increased 9 per cent. There were in—

1880, 11,113 licensed opium shops in British India.
1890, 10,100 " " "

These figures, I understand, include every individual authorised shop, whether it is separately licensed, or whether it is included with other shops in one license:

(2) that the quantity of licit opium consumed in British India, though it has fluctuated, has not increased greatly during the last ten years, while it is claimed that in some provinces, especially in Bombay and Madras, the increase is largely due to the substitution of licit for illicit opium. The figures of actual consumption are—

| | Seers. | Chests |
|---|---|---|
| 1880 | 444,833 = | 6,630 |
| 1881 | 399,753 = | 5,966 |
| 1890 | 455,114 = | 6,752 |

(3) that licenses for smoking opium, or its preparations on the premises (*i.e.*, for opium dens, as they have been called), are no longer granted in the Punjab or in the Central Provinces; and you have given orders for the gradual withdrawal of all such licenses elsewhere:

(4) that the Government of Bombay have been requested to stop the practice of requiring licensed opium vendors to sell yearly a guaranteed minimum quantity of licit opium; though you consider that the practice has, in the past, operated to check illicit opium dealings:

(5) that it is a mistake to regard opium consumption as a new thing in the Madras Presidency; the truth being that, whereas such consumption was uncontrolled in the past, it is now controlled and checked by being made to pay a heavy duty:

(6) that one effective measure for checking the spread of opium consumption has been to enhance the duty upon, or price of opium; and this price has during the last ten years been raised in Assam from R26 to R37 per seer and in Burma from R24 to R32 per seer, while in Bombay, during the past fourteen years, it has been raised from R10 to R20 per seer:

(7) that it is not practicable to close all opium shops and to stop opium consumption so long as opium is grown in British India and in Native States Such a measure might create serious discontent, especially in the Punjab, which is the nursery of our Indian troops, where opium is largely consumed, and where the average physique of the people is excellent:

(8) that in Burma the Local Government has proposed arrangements for stopping the sale of opium to Burmans in the lower, as has already been done in the upper, province You have intimated your readiness to sanction this proposal, provided certain facts are made clear; and you have told the Chief Commissioner that "any possible loss of revenue involved in" measures for checking the opium habit among Burmans "need not be taken into account":

(9) that the total licit consumption of opium in British India would suffice to furnish a moderate daily dole of a quarter tola of opium (one-tenth of an ounce) to about 400,000 people, that is, to two persons in every thousand of the population.

3. I approve the orders which you have issued on the several points noticed, and I shall be glad to receive a special report when effect shall have been given everywhere to your orders on points (3) and (4), and to learn how far you may find it possible to carry further, and into other provinces, the policy of increasing the duty on or selling price of opium (point (6) above). I recognise fully that it is the wish and the policy of your Government to check and limit the habit of consuming licit opium among Indian populations, as far as is possible, without driving them to smuggling or to the use of more harmful narcotic drugs.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

# Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, December 26th, 1891.

There has again been no change in the general weather during the week under review. High pressures accompanying fine weather and light anticyclonic winds have prevailed over the greater part of the Indian region, while in the extreme south the weather has been disturbed by a slight depression which gave rain and cyclonic winds to the south-west of the Bay and to the South Carnatic.

On the 20th the barometer was falling, except in Burma and the east of the Peninsula. The changes were, however, everywhere moderate or small, and the chart showed a large area of high pressure overlying North-Western and Central India and a low-pressure area over Malabar and the south of the Bay. The wind directions were fairly normal, and the force was moderate or light, except on the Madras and Konkan coasts where it was fresh. The weather was very fine except in the south-east of the Peninsula, and at Chittagong where light showers had fallen. On the 21st the chart showed the same general conditions as on the 20th, but in addition a very feeble depression existed over the western desert, and the low-pressure area over the south-west of the Bay had developed into a well-defined depression. Some easterly winds were shown in the north-west due to the depression in that neighbourhood, while the rainfall in the south was more extensive than on the previous day, accompanying the pressure changes in that region. In no other part of the country was there any rain. By the morning of the 22nd both depressions had disappeared. In the north-west this was accompanied with a brisk increase of pressure, but over the Peninsula and Burma the barometer was still falling. The winds had shifted to east on the Carnatic coast, but were otherwise little changed. Rain in small amounts had fallen over a large part of Madras and at Belgaum. A slight shower was also reported from Srinagar. The chart of the 23rd showed the regular anticyclonic conditions which have been so characteristic of the present season. Pressure decreased from 30·25″ at Peshawar to 29·909″ at Colombo. The wind exhibited a steady outset from the high-pressure area and, except at a few stations on the coasts of the Peninsula, was light or moderate in force. Rain was confined to the south of the Peninsula and was light at all stations. On the 24th pressure was increasing almost everywhere, but the general conditions as regards distribution and winds were unchanged. The only rainfall within the Indian region was a few drops at Wellington and Colombo. On the 25th the barometer was falling over the south-east of the Peninsula and the south-west of the Bay, and there were again signs of disturbed weather in that region. Elsewhere there was no important change. The wind was very strong from north east at Negapatam, and rain was reported from Cuddalore, Negapatam, Colombo, and Wellington. In each case the amount received was very small. On the 26th the barometer was falling except in the Carnatic, where there was a slight rise. The signs of disturbance in that region were decreasing and pressure decreased regularly from a high-pressure area over the North-West and Central Provinces to a low-pressure area in the south. The

winds were generally unaltered and the only rainfall was in the extreme south of the Peninsula and in Ceylon. At Negapatam the amount exceeded one inch, but at the other stations the fall continued light.

*Temperature*—.The mean temperature of the Indian region has been generally above the average of the time of year.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India :—

| PROVINCE. | 20th. | 21st. | 22nd. | 23rd. | 24th. | 25th. | 26th. | Mean variation of week. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burma . . . . | +0·9 | +1·6 | +1·9 | +1·7 | +1·0 | +0·2 | −0·8 | +0·9 |
| Bengal and Assam . . | +2·3 | +2·1 | +2·1 | +1·9 | +1·2 | −0·5 | −0·7 | +1·2 |
| North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . . | +1·8 | +1·1 | +1·6 | −0·8 | −1·7 | −2·9 | −3·6 | −0·6 |
| Punjab . . . . | +0·6 | +0·8 | −0·2 | −1·1 | −0·5 | −1·6 | −1·1 | −0·4 |
| Bombay . . . . | +2·0 | +3·7 | +4·3 | +5·2 | +4·3 | +2·5 | +1·5 | +3·4 |
| Berar and Central Provinces | +1·8 | +3·1 | +5·1 | +3·0 | −1·3 | −2·3 | −3·2 | +0·9 |
| Guzerat and Central India . | +2·0 | +1·4 | +1·7 | +1·1 | +1·9 | +0·8 | +1·0 | +1·4 |
| Sind and Rajputana . . | +1·9 | +0·7 | +1·1 | −0·6 | +0·2 | −0·2 | +1·3 | +0·6 |
| Madras . . . . | +5·4 | +4·4 | +3·9 | +3·9 | +2·8 | +2·2 | +1·2 | +3·4 |
| MEAN FOR WHOLE INDIA . | +2·1 | +2·1 | +2·4 | +1·6 | +0·9 | −0·2 | −0·5 | +1·2 |

The mean diurnal variation was thus +1·2. On five days the mean temperature of the whole of India was higher than usual and on two days lower. The excess was greatest (2°·4) on the 22nd and the deficiency was greatest (0°·5) on the 26th. The provincial variations show that for the whole week there was a slight deficiency of temperature in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab and an excess in all the other provinces. This excess was as much as 3° over the Peninsula.

*Rain.*—As in the previous week, the total rainfall throughout India has been exceedingly slight. Forty of the rainfall divisions had absolutely no rain during the week, five divisions had an average total fall of less than one-tenth of an inch, and six had an average fall of over one-tenth of an inch. Three of the last mentioned divisions had falls exceeding one inch. Rain was confined to Burma and the south and west of the Indian Peninsula. The east coast (south) received an average of 1¾ inch of rain, Madras (south) of 1½ inch, and Madras (south-central) of 1 inch. In the other divisions reporting rain the amounts were small.

The only heavy falls of rain were in the extreme south. Thus Cunoor (Nilgiris) received 4½ inches; Chidamaliaram (South Arcot) 4 inches; Nannilam (Tanjore) 6¼ inches; Sholapuram (Trichinopoly) 4 inches; and Ambasamudram (Tinnevelly) 5¼ inches.

The general conditions as regards the seasonal rainfall, *i.e.*, the rain from October 18th to December 26th, are practically unchanged. An excess is reported from the Burma divisions, from Cachar, from Orissa, from Malabar, from Madras (south-central), from the East Coast (south), and from Madras (south) and a defect from all the other divisions. In parts of North-West and of Central India no rain whatever has fallen during the past two months.

| Provinces. | Division. | Rainfall data for week ending December 26th, 1891. | | | Rainfall data from October 18th to December 26th. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Average actual rainfall of Division. | Average normal rainfall of Division. | Excess or defect in inches. | Average actual rainfall of season to date. | Average normal rainfall, October 18th to December 26th. | Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage. |
| | | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Per cent. |
| Burma | Tenasserim | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5·32 | 2·55 | +109 |
| | Lower Burma | 0 | 0·04 | —0·04 | 5·83 | 4·33 | +35 |
| | Central ditto | 0·01 | 0·01 | 0 | 5·56 | 3·09 | +80 |
| | Upper ditto | 0 | ? | ? | 3·66 | ? | ? |
| | Arakan | 0·21 | 0 | +0·21 | 9·18 | 4·56 | +101 |
| Bengal and Assam | Eastern Bengal | 0 | 0·01 | —0·01 | 1·76 | 3·27 | —46 |
| | Assam (Surma) | 0 | 0·03 | —0·03 | 3·17 | 2·86 | +11 |
| | Ditto (Brahmaputra) | 0 | 0·08 | —0·08 | 0·30 | 1·78 | —83 |
| | Deltaic Bengal | 0 | 0·05 | —0·05 | 1·06 | 1·74 | —39 |
| | Central ditto | 0 | 0·04 | —0·04 | 1·08 | 1·19 | —9 |
| | North ditto | 0 | 0·06 | —0·06 | 0·15 | 1·49 | —90 |
| | Orissa | 0 | 0·13 | —0·13 | 6·91 | 4·27 | +62 |
| | Chota Nagpur | 0 | 0·02 | —0·02 | 0·26 | 1·38 | —81 |
| | Behar (South) | 0 | 0·03 | —0·03 | 0·08 | 1·19 | —93 |
| | Ditto (North) | 0 | 0·03 | —0·03 | 0·03 | 0·89 | —97 |
| North-Western Provinces and Oudh. | North-Western Provinces (East) | 0 | 0·04 | —0·04 | 0·02 | 0·91 | —98 |
| | Oudh (South) | 0 | 0·11 | —0·11 | 0·08 | 0·70 | —89 |
| | Ditto (North) | 0 | 0·05 | —0·05 | 0 | 0·52 | —100 |
| | North-Western Provinces (Central) | 0 | 0·13 | —0·13 | 0 | 0·56 | —100 |
| | North-Western Provinces (West) | 0 | 0·13 | —0·13 | 0·16 | 0·54 | —70 |
| | North-Western Provinces (Sub-montane) | 0 | 0·15 | —0·15 | 0·09 | 0·69 | —87 |
| Punjab | Punjab (South) | 0 | 0·09 | —0·09 | 0·07 | 0·37 | —81 |
| | Ditto (Central) | 0 | 0·08 | —0·08 | 0·22 | 0·37 | —41 |
| | Ditto (Sub-montane) | 0 | 0·09 | —0·09 | 0·10 | 0·65 | —85 |
| | Ditto (Hill Districts) | 0 | 0·21 | —0·21 | 0·48 | 1·46 | —67 |
| | Ditto (North-West) | 0 | 0·24 | —0·24 | 0·44 | 1·14 | —61 |
| | Ditto (West) | 0 | 0·05 | —0·05 | 0·02 | 0·25 | —92 |
| Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts Madras). | Malabar | 0·20 | 0·06 | +0·14 | 13·58 | 9·31 | +46 |
| | Madras (South Central) | 1·15 | 0·33 | +0·82 | 8·82 | 7·98 | +11 |
| | Coorg | 0 | 0·04 | —0·04 | 6·51 | 7·27 | —10 |
| | Mysore | 0·03 | 0·14 | —0·11 | 3·44 | 4·70 | —27 |
| | Konkan | 0 | 0·03 | —0·03 | 1·14 | 2·54 | —55 |
| | Bombay (Deccan) | 0·01 | 0·12 | —0·11 | 0·76 | 3·20 | —76 |
| | Hyderabad (North) | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Khandeish | 0·01 | 0·19 | —0·18 | 0·01 | 1·97 | —99 |
| Central Provinces and Berar. | Berar | 0 | 0·14 | —0·14 | 0 | 1·79 | —100 |
| | Central Provinces (West) | 0 | 0·05 | —0·05 | 0 | 1·43 | —100 |
| | Ditto ditto (Central) | 0 | 0·06 | —0·06 | 0·02 | 1·17 | —98 |
| | Ditto ditto (East) | 0 | 0·09 | —0·09 | 0·01 | 1·41 | —99 |
| Bombay (North) | Guzerat | 0 | 0·01 | —0·01 | 0 | 0·49 | —100 |
| | Kattiawar | 0 | 0·01 | —0·01 | 0 | 0·33 | —100 |
| | Sind | 0 | 0·04 | —0·04 | 0 | 0·18 | —100 |
| Rajputana and Central India. | Central India (East) | 0 | 0·04 | —0·04 | 0·02 | 0·82 | —98 |
| | Rajputana (East), Central India (West) | 0 | 0·04 | —0·04 | 0·04 | 0·58 | —93 |
| | Rajputana (West) | 0 | 0·02 | —0·02 | 0 | 0·15 | —100 |
| Madras | East Coast (North) | 0 | 0·05 | —0·05 | 0·73 | 6·75 | —89 |
| | Ditto (ditto) (a) | 0 | ? | ? | 0·25 | ? | ? |
| | Hyderabad (South) | 0 | 0·03 | —0·03 | 0·04 | 1·33 | —97 |
| | Madras (Central) | 0·09 | 0·05 | +0·04 | 1·51 | 3·42 | —56 |
| | East Coast (Central) | 0·17 | 0·35 | —0·18 | 3·42 | 12·39 | —72 |
| | Ditto (South) | 1·70 | 0·54 | +1·16 | 20·71 | 15·60 | +33 |
| | Madras (South) | 1·60 | 0·28 | +1·32 | 16·65 | 11·43 | +45 |

W. L. DALLAS,

*Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

*Simla, the 31st December, 1891.*

E. C. BUCK,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

# Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

**Madras.**—*For week ending 2nd January.*—Rainfall good in Tanjore and parts of Madura and Tinnevelly; a few local showers in South Arcot and Chingleput; no rain elsewhere. December rainfall entirely failed in four northern coast districts, north Nellore, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, and the greater parts of Cuddapah, North Arcot uplands and Salem. Crops in southern districts generally fair and prospects favourable. In northern coast districts except deltas of Kistna and in Godavari, in Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Salem, and parts of Coimbatore and North Arcot above the ghats, much of the dry crop withered or withering, and water-supply for irrigation deficient Outturn of early crops poor and condition of late bad. Pasture and supplies of fodder deficient, especially in parts of Bellary and Anantapur where cattle are suffering. Prices stationary or fallen slightly, except in Ganjam and Vizagapatam where further sharp rise, and Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, and Madura where rise moderate. Prices of staple food-grains now reached or exceeded scarcity rates in Kistna, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore, Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem, and Madura General prospects more gloomy in Cuddapah, Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool and north Nellore. Works:—Numbers employed—Chingleput 601, Wandiwash 75, Polur 50, Kalahasti 2,577, Coimbatore 1,863, Salem 4,197, Kurnool 3,650, Anantapur 501, Bellary 4,874 and Cuddapah 972, total 19,360 against 18,390 last week. Kitchens:—Numbers fed mostly women and children—Wandiwash 451. Polur 109, Kalahasti 662, Coimbatore 251, Salem 332, and Kurnool 197, increase over last week 44. Kitchens closed in Chingleput. Loans disbursed to date for construction and repair of wells:—Chingleput R3,78,044, Wandiwash R1,63,842, Polur R18,394, Coimbatore R1,35,515, Cuddapah R57,6 9, Nellore R62,220, Tinnevelly R41,481, South Arcot R18,049, Salem R56,370, Kurnool R3,295, Bellary R8,010 and Anantapur R1,330. For feeding or purchase of cattle and seed grain:—Chingleput R22,617, Wandiwash R-00. Polur R855, Coimbatore R52,115, Cuddapah R5,206, Nellore R2,440, Tinnevelly R4,870, South Arcot R5,740, Salem R9 598, Kurnool R1,710, Bellary R666, and Anantapur R200. Wells constructed—Chingleput 1,553, Wandiwash and Polur 411, and seven other districts 324; under construction—Chingleput 2,343, Wandiwash and Polur 1,168, and eight other districts 1,924.

**Bombay.**—*For week ending 6th January.*—Slight rain in parts of Shikarpur; no rain elsewhere. Crops withering and fodder scarce in seven districts of the Deccan and Karnatak and in parts of Sind. Water insufficient and cattle being removed to other places in parts of four districts. Prices rising in seven districts; steady in others. Harvesting of early crops continues in five districts.

**Bengal.**—*For week ending 5th January.*—No rain during the week; weather fine and cold. The winter rice has been nearly harvested with a fair outturn over the greater part of the Province. In some parts of Behar and North Bengal the crop has yielded almost nothing, and in Nuddea and Jessore the outturn has been poor. The prospects of the *rabi* crops are generally fair, but rain is still required in many districts to secure a good crop. In Behar the unirrigated crops are deteriorating, but if it rains even now some improvement may be expected. The condition of the *rabi* crops is also unfavourable in Nuddea, Jessore and Moorshedabad. Poppy continues to promise well on the irrigated lands, bnt rain is wanted where there is no irrigation. Sugarcane is in good condition, and is being pressed in some districts. Tobacco and indigo prospects are favourable. Prices are stationary with slight fluctuations in some districts. Cattle are generally doing well, and there is ample supply of fodder and water. The Com-

missioner of Patna reports that everything depends on the rain, and that, if it comes, there will be nothing like famine anywhere in the division, and no distress that cannot be dealt with locally. If rain does not come, it is still expected that the District Boards will be able to deal with the wants of the people, but Government will have to help with funds in the shape of agricultural advances and public works. In Muzaffarpore and Durbhunga things are said to be not so bad as at first feared. Prices everywhere are stationary or nearly so, and there is up to date no unusual demand for labour. The situation in the districts of Bhagalpur, Monghyr and Purneah is unaltered, and the Commissioner is of opinion that no serious or general distress need be apprehended before February. Prices continue as before, and rice is cheaper in the distressed localities of Purneah. In respect of the Dinagepore district the Commissioner reports that the winter rice harvest north of the Railway has amounted to six annas. There is, however, a tract with a population of 200,000, in the north-western portion of the district, the harvest of which is estimated at three annas only In this tract it is stated that pressure will begin to be severely felt in the middle of April, and will last until August, that is, until it is relieved by the next *bhadoi* crop, assuming that that crop will be a successful one. Further information is awaited with regard to the districts of Bogra, Rungpore and Julpaiguri. In Rajshahye and Pubna there is no ground for apprehension.

**North-Western Provinces and Oudh.**—*For week ending 6th January.*—Though the weather has been frequently cloudy there has been no rain and it is now wanted for unirrigated crops; where irrigation is available the *rabi* is doing well. Frost has slightly injured cotton and *arhar* in the Agra district. Prices are reported to be rising in two districts; elsewhere they are steady.

**Punjab.**—*For week ending 6th January.*—Rainfall *nil* Prices rising in five districts; unsettled in one and stationary elsewhere. Cotton-picking is in progress in Mooltan. Weeding and watering of *rabi* crops going on. Prospects of standing crops are generally reported good at present; they are poor in Ferozepore and bad on the unirrigated land of Amritsar. Rain is wanted throughout the province to improve the condition of standing crops. Cattle are suffering for want of grass in two districts; their condition is poor in Lahore, but elsewhere good. Fodder is reported deficient in seven districts.

**Central Provinces.**—*For week ending 6th January.*—Weather cloudy in Northern districts with high winds in Hoshangabad; elsewhere clear and cool. Prospects of winter crops unchanged. Cattle in good condition. Prices stationary.

**Burma.**—*For week ending 2nd January.*—LOWER BURMA: Reaping progressing and approaching completion in some districts. Crop prospects are reported to be good on the whole, except in parts of Prome and Thayetmyo. UPPER BURMA: Mandalay—condition of crops good. Bhamo—reaping of early paddy completed and sowing for dry-weather paddy begun, reaping of wet-weather paddy in progress. Katha—reaping continues, crop prospects good except in Myadaung sub-division, Manle and Kawlin townships and parts of Pinlebu. Shwebo—reaping continues, cultivation of dry-weather paddy progressing. Sagaing—in Sagaing sub-division one-third of paddy and sessamum reaped, the remaining two-thirds destroyed by drought; in Myinmu sub-division sessamum and millet are being reaped. Upper Chindwin—reaping nearly finished, dry-weather paddy planting progressing. Lower Chindwin—sowing of pulses continues in eastern sub-division and reaping of *jowari* and sessamum in progress, outturn below average; in western sub-division reaping of wet-weather paddy in progress and reaping of *jowari* begun. Standing crops are bad in eastern sub-division and fair in western sub-division. Myingyan—reaping of late millet commenced. Pakokku—sowing of tobacco completed; wet-weather paddy reaped; estimated yield 99,330 baskets; in Pakokku sub-division dry-weather crop favourable in Yesagyo, Myaing, Pakokku and Seikpyu, and fair in Pauk; reaping almost completed. Minbu—fair crops are expected in Sagu township, but in some cases they have partially failed and in others are not looking so well as last year; worms are attacking sessamum crops in Mon sub-division. Magwe—millet generally reaped, paddy on irrigated lands being reaped; esti-

mated outturn of millet from twelve to fourteen annas; paddy two-anna crop expected. Kyaukse—wet-weather paddy estimated at sixteen annas is being reaped, and ploughing for dry-weather paddy is progressing. Meiktila—reaping is generally going on throughout the district, and new paddy and millet are coming into the market in increasing quantities. Yamethin—reaping progressing and approaching completion in some circles. Pyinmana—reaping continues. Price of paddy has decreased slightly at Akyab, Bassein, Thayetmyo, Bhamo, and Kyaukse, and considerably at Rangoon, Pegu, Amherst, Shwegyin, Toungoo, Katha, Shwebo, Pakokku, Magwe, Yamethin and Pyinmana; in Tharrawaddy, Prome, and Sagaing there has been a rise. Numbers on relief works:—Sagaing 2,414; Lower Chindwin 1,775; Myingyan 3,744; Minbu 1,509; Meiktila 2,568; Yamethin 3,018; Shwebo, Ye-u, and Magwe not reported.

**Assam.**—*For week ending 30th December.*—Weather seasonable. Reaping of late rice and gathering of pulses continue. Pruning of tea going on. Cattle in good condition.

*For week ending 6th January.*—Weather cold and dry. Harvesting of winter paddy progressing. Condition of cattle good. Supply of water normal Fodder becoming scarce in Hill districts and parts of Sibsagar.

**Mysore and Coorg.**—*For week ending 6th January.*—No rain. Standing crops withered and withering in parts. Outturn of harvests generally poor. Expansion of ordinary public works as relief works sanctioned in two taluks of Kolar district. Fodder becoming scarce, and in parts of Tumkur district cattle being fed with date leaves. Prices risen in four districts.

Reaping of rice and picking of coffee continue in Coorg. Prices stationary. Water and fodder for cattle sufficient.

**Berar and Hyderabad.**—*For week ending 6th January.*—Weather fair and cool in Berar. Threshing of *jowari* continues. Cotton-picking in progress. *Rabi* crops not in good condition in two districts Wheat in ear, gram in pod. Fodder and water sufficient except in one taluk; cattle healthy. Prices high in three districts.

No rain in Hyderabad during the week. Harvesting of *abi* crops continues. Standing *rabi* crops are at present in good condition. Fodder for cattle, though at present available, is gradually becoming scarce. Prices:—wheat 8½, coarse rice 8, white *juar* 12¼, yellow *juar* 13½, and *tur* 11¼ seers per current rupee.

**Central India.**—*For week ending 6th January.*—Prices of food-grains rising in Goona. No other changes since last report.

**Rajputana.**—*For week ending 6th January.*—Agricultural operations satisfactory generally. *Rabi* being irrigated in Ajmere and in good condition in the other States. Good harvests expected in Sirohi and Jhallawar. Crops damaged partly by frost in Dholepore. Cattle in good condition except in five States, and at Kherwara and Ajmere where they are getting worse. Pasturage or fodder scarce in six States and at Kherwara and Ajmere. Maize stems afford relief to some extent in the latter place. Water-supply failing in places in Kherwara. Ten rubaris with 200 cattle left Sirohi for Dauta and Palunpore; 344 immigrants and 339 cattle entered Kotah. Prices steady in seven States and at Ajmere and Harowtee, falling in two and fluctuating in two States. Seven thousand three hundred and thirty-five men employed on relief works and 6,585 gratuitously treated in Marwar; in Ajmere 9,566 men employed. Labour return from Merwara not received. Scarcity prevails throughout whole or part of ten tehsils in Bikanir, where 2,040 persons are employed on relief works and 559 persons gratuitously treated.

**Nepal.**—*For week ending 31st December.*—Weather fine. Wheat germinating; potato land in preparation. Prices slightly lower than at date of last report.

E. C. BUCK,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

*Printed and published for the* GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

# The Gazette of India

## EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1892.


## FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 12th January, 1892.*

SEPARATE REVENUE.

GOA TREATY.

CUSTOMS.

### No. 171.

In the exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit, with effect from the 15th January, 1892, the bringing or taking by sea or by land, into any part of the Presidency of Bombay, of country liquor produced or manufactured in any part of the Indian Possessions of His Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves.

### No. 172.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the undermentioned Notifications be cancelled, with effect from the 15th January, 1892:—

Notifications in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 9, dated the 3rd January, 1880; No. 47 C., dated the 4th February, 1880, and No. 2248, dated the 14th July, 1882.

J. F. FINLAY,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*


*Printed and published for the* GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 3.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


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## PART I.

### Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

### HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

*Calcutta, the 13th January, 1892.*

No. 47.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to substitute for clause (*c*) of paragraph II of Home Department Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March, 1879, as amended by Home Department Notification No. 822, dated the 8th June, 1886, the following clause, namely:—

"(*c*) weapons known as 'das,' being of a kind intended exclusively for domestic, agricultural or industrial purposes, so far as regards Lower Burma; and spears of all kinds, so far as regards the Arakan Hill Tracts."

*The 14th January, 1892.*

No. 54.—Intelligence having been received of the death of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor Christian Edward, eldest son of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales—Duke of Clarence and Avondale, Earl of Athlone, K.G., K.P., LL.D. (Cantab. and Dublin), the Governor-General in Council hereby directs that the Officers of Her Majesty's Civil, Military, and Marine Services do put themselves into mourning until further orders.

The Governor-General in Council requests that a similar mark of respect may, on this melancholy occasion, be observed by all other classes of British subjects in India.

The Flag at Fort William will be hoisted half mast high from sunrise tomorrow until further orders.

C. J. LYALL,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

ESTABLISHMENTS.

*The 12th January, 1892.*

No. 36.—Mr. C. J. Lyall, C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, has obtained privilege leave for two months and twenty-five days, with effect from the 20th January, 1892, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

J. P. HEWETT,
*Depy. Secretary to the Government of India.*

No. 37.—Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.I.E., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is appointed to act as Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department during the absence on leave of Mr. Lyall, or until further orders.

No. 38.—Mr. P. G. Melitus, Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is appointed to act as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department during the absence on deputation of Mr. Hewett, or until further orders.

MEDICAL.

*The 12th January, 1892.*

No. 28.—Surgeon J. C. Marsden, Madras Establishment, Civil Surgeon of Coorg, is granted one year's furlough on medical certificate, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

This cancels Home Department Notification No. 746, dated the 24th November, 1891.

No. 29.—Surgeon-Major R. Pemberton, Madras Establishment, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Coorg during the absence on furlough of Surgeon J. C. Marsden, or until further orders.

This cancels Home Department Notification No. 747, dated the 24th November, 1891.

JUDICIAL.

*The 15th January, 1892.*

No. 84.—The services of Captain H. F. Farrant, 11th Madras Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment as Cantonment Magistrate, Mandalay.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

*The 12th January, 1892.*

No. 17.—The following programme of the Right Reverend the Bishop of Calcutta's proposed visitation of parts of Bengal is published for general information :—

| STATIONS. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta . . . | ..... | Friday, Jan. 15th. |
| *Jamalpur* . . | Saturday, Jan. 16th | Tuesday „ 19th. |
| Godda . . . | Tuesday „ 19th | Thursday „ 21st. |
| Bhagulpur . . | Thursday „ 21st | Friday „ 22nd. |
| *Purneah* . . . | Friday „ 22nd | Monday „ 25th. |
| Buxar . . . | Tuesday „ 26th | Wednesday „ 27th. |
| Assensole . . | Thursday „ 28th | Friday „ 29th. |
| Calcutta . . . | Friday „ 29th | ..... |

Letters for the Bishop or his Chaplain may be sent to meet him at any of the above-mentioned places, except Godda and Bhagulpur, where no letters should be sent.

C. J. LYALL,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

*Calcutta, the 14th January, 1892.*

No 56-*F*.—With reference to the Notification by the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 10813 G., dated the 24th ultimo, Babu Upendra Nath Kanjilal, Forest Ranger, Assam, is appointed to be an Instructor at the Forest School, Dehra Dun, under the terms of paragraph 10 (i) of the Circular Resolution of this Department, No. 18 F., dated the 29th July last, and with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

PATENTS.

*The 13th January, 1892.*

No. 24-*P*.—Applications in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 9th January 1892, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—

No. 1 of 1892.—Siegmund Orbach of Koniginhof in the Province of Bohemia in the Empire of Austria, Hungary, for improvements in Velocipedes.

No. 2 of 1892.—T. E. Thomson & Co., Ld., Hardware and Metal Merchants, Engineers and Founders, No. 9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta, for a combined hand and leg cuff and an improved mode of fastening for the same.

No. 3 of 1892.—Arthur Elphinstone Cummins, at present residing at Spence's Hotel, Calcutta, Engineer, for a new and improved method of

baling cotton without using the ordinary hoops or lashing.

No. 4 of 1892.—Henry Sabow, Engineer, Kurbea House, Kurseong, for breaking tea, entitled H. Sabow's T. Breaker.

No. 5 of 1892.—The Electrolibration Company, a Corporation organised under the laws of the State of Alabama, one of the United States of America, and having its principal places of business at Birmingham, Alabama, and Washington, District of Columbia, both in the United States of America, by its President, John Norwood Webb, for improvements in the method of treating nervous and other disorders of the human system and apparatus therefor.

No. 6 of 1892.—John Bennett, care of Messrs. Richardson & Co., 25, Suffolk Street, East, Pall Mall, London, in the County of Middlesex, England, Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Great Britain, gentleman, for an improved roof tile and method of laying and fixing the same on roof framings (to be called "Bennett's Patent storm-proof roof tiling").

No. 7 of 1892.—Charles Frederick Sykes, F.G.H., Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, India, at present attached to the North Western State Railway, Lahore, Punjab, for a strain meter and indicator for measuring and shewing the nature of the small strains occurring in iron and other structures under the action of applied force or stress.

No. 8 of 1892.—William Wright, Julius Hirshfeld, Andrew Patterson Morison, and William Morison, of No. 165, Broadway, New York, N. Y., United States, America, Merchants, for improvements in light protectors for lamps.

No. 9 of 1892.—Lewis Benson Kennedy, late of the City of Saint Louis in the County of Saint Louis and State of Missouri, one of the United States of America, now residing at 55 Montague Mansions, London, W., brick manufacturer, for improvements in and relating to brick and tile machines.

No. 10 of 1892.—Herbert Furnell Laughton, of 28, Apollo Street, Bombay, at present temporarily residing in Calcutta, Electrical Engineer, for an invention for punkah pulling.

No. 11 of 1892.—Edward Lennon Cantwell, Civil Engineer and Patent Agent of No. 5, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, for a vessel for holding or storing fluids under air pressure which can be applied to various useful purposes.

E. C. BUCK,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Fort William, the 9th January 1892.*

No. 38-*G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 900-G., dated the 18th June 1891, Mr. C. Slater, Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Madras, has resumed charge of his office.

No. 43-*G.*—The following promotion is made in the Bhopal Battalion, with effect from the 6th December, 1891 :—

Havildar Narayan Tiwari to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Shiu-dayal Pande, invalided.

*The 12th January 1892.*

No. 63-*G.*—Lieutenant A. H. McMahon, Staff Corps, Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, and Assistant Political Agent in Zhob, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 15th January, 1892, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

*The 13th January, 1892.*

No. 66-*G.*—Colonel H. P. Peacock, Bengal Cavalry, Resident of the 2nd class, aud Political

Resident in Turkish Arabia, is, on return from furlough, appointed to officiate as Resident at Jaipur, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 70-*G*.—The following promotions are made in the Merwara Battalion, with effect from the 1st December, 1891 :—

*To be Subadars.*

Jemadar Azima, *vice* Subadar Khuda-bakhsh invalided.
Jemadar Gaina, *vice* Subadar Pitthu, invalided.

*To be Jemadars.*

Havildar Uman, *vice* Azima, promoted.
Havildar Durga, *vice* Gaina, promoted.

No. 159-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply to the cantonment of Secunderabad the Vaccination Act (XIII of 1889) subject to the following modifications :—

(1) Omit the second paragraph of section 1 and section 4.

(2) For the words "Local Government" and "official Gazette," wherever they occur, read the words "Resident at Hyderabad" and "Residency Orders" respectively.

No 165-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879) the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the officer for the time being holding the office of Cantonment Magistrate of Aurungabad and Jalna, being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within the Hyderabad State.

No. 169-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders applicable to the cantonment of Bolarum :—

1. The Bazar Regulations of the Hyderabad Contingent stations, so far as they apply to the said cantonment, are repealed.

2. The administration of the police and the maintenance of the peace within the limits of the said cantonment, or within such lesser limits as may from time to time be fixed by order of the Resident, shall be vested in the Officer Commanding the station.

3. The immediate charge of the police within the said limits shall under the orders of the Officer Commanding the station, be vested in the Superintendent of Police or in such other officer as may be specially appointed by the Resident or by the Officer Commanding the Hyderabad Contingent, subject to the Resident's confirmation.

4. All persons residing within the said limits shall be subject to all regulations issued by the Officer Commanding the station and confirmed by the Resident for the maintenance of good order and fair dealing in the bazar, and for the prompt and efficient execution of such services as belong to their respective occupations.

5. All persons found guilty of a breach of any of the regulations specified in the preceding section shall be punishable with fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and in default of payment of fine with imprisonment of either description not exceeding one month.

6. The officer in immediate charge of the police under these orders may arrest or cause to be arrested within the said limits any vagrant or suspicious person who has no ostensible means of subsistence or any person of notoriously bad character, and the Officer Commanding the station may expel such person or persons from the said limits.

7. Any person resident beyond the said limits, who is summoned as a witness and attends to give evidence in any proceeding under these orders, shall be entitled to receive payment of his reasonable expenses at the rate of not less than one anna or more than four annas per day. The rate shall be fixed by the Court with reference to the rank and circumstances of the witness.

8. Any person smuggling, or attempting to smuggle, any spirituous liquor or intoxicating drug into the said limits, and any person, not being a vendor duly licensed, selling the same, or having in his possession within the said limits and without a permit from the proper authority more than half a bottle of any spirituous liquor or more than a quarter seer of any intoxicating drug, shall, on conviction, be liable to punishment as provided in section 5 of these orders.

9. All sentences of imprisonment passed under these orders shall be carried out in the Secunderabad Jail.

10. No person amenable to the Articles of War shall be tried under section 5 or section 8 of these orders without the previous sanction of the Officer Commanding the station. Such sanction may be given generally or for a particular case.

11 Nothing herein contained shall apply to—
(*a*) any proceedings pending at the date of the issue of these orders; or
(*b*) proceedings against European British subjects.

No. 171-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders applicable to the cantonment of Raichore :—

1 The Bazar Regulations of the Hyderabad Contingent stations, so far as they apply to the said cantonment, are repealed.

2. The administration of the police and the maintenance of the peace within the limits of the said cantonment or within such lesser limits as may from time to time be fixed by order of the Resident shall be vested in the Officer Commanding the station.

3 The immediate charge of the police within the said limits shall, under the orders of the Officer Commanding the station, be vested in the Superintendent of Police or in such other officer as may be specially appointed by the Resident or by the Officer Commanding the Hyderabad Contingent, subject to the Resident's confirmation.

4. All persons residing within the said limits shall be subject to all regulations issued by the Officer Commanding the station and confirmed by the Resident for the maintenance of good order and fair dealing in the bazar, and for the prompt and efficient execution of such services as belong to their respective occupations.

5 All persons found guilty of a breach of any of the regulations specified in the preceding section shall be punishable with fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and in default of payment of fine with imprisonment of either description not exceeding one month.

6. The officer in immediate charge of the police under these orders may arrest or cause to be arrested within the said limits any vagrant or suspicious person who has no ostensible means of subsistence or any person of notoriously bad character, and the Officer Commanding the station may expel such person or persons from the said limits.

7. Any person resident beyond the said limits, who is summoned as a witness and attends to give evidence in any proceeding under these orders, shall be entitled to receive payment of his reasonable expenses at the rate of not less than one anna or more than four annas per day. The rates shall be fixed by the Court with reference to the rank and circumstances of the witness.

8. Any person smuggling, or attempting to smuggle, any spirituous liquor or intoxicating drug into the said limits, and any person, not being a vendor duly licensed, selling the same, or having in his possession within the said limits and without a permit from the proper authority more than half a bottle of any spirituous liquor or more than a quarter seer of any intoxicating drug, shall on conviction, be liable to punishment as provided in section 5 of these orders.

9. All sentences of imprisonment passed under these orders shall be carried out in the Secunderabad Jail.

10. No person amenable to the Articles of War shall be tried under section 5 or section 8 of these orders without the previous sanction of the Officer Commanding the station. Such sanction may be given generally or for a particular case.

11. Nothing herein contained shall apply to—

(*a*) any proceedings pending at the date of the issue of these orders; or

(*b*) proceedings against European British subjects.

**No 172-*I*.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Exradition Act, 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders applicable to the cantonment of Hingoli:—

1. The Bazar Regulations of the Hyderabad Contingent stations, so far as they apply to the said cantonment, are repealed.

2. The administration of the police and the maintenance of the peace within the limits of the said cantonment, or within such lesser limits as may from time to time be fixed by order of the Resident, shall be vested in the Officer Commanding the station.

3. The immediate charge of the police within the said limits shall, under the orders of the Officer Commanding the station, be vested in the Superintendent of Police or in such other officer as may be specially appointed by the Resident or by the Officer Commanding the Hyderabad Contingent, subject to the Resident's confirmation.

4. All persons residing within the said limits shall be subject to all regulations issued by the Officer Commanding the station and confirmed by the Resident for the maintenance of good order and fair dealing in the bazar, and for the prompt and efficient execution of such services as belong to their respective occupations.

5. All persons found guilty of a breach of any of the regulations specified in the preceding section shall be punishable with fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and in default of payment of fine with imprisonment of either description not exceeding one month.

6. The officer in immediate charge of the police under these orders may arrest or cause to be arrested within the said limits any vagrant or suspicious person who has no ostensible means of subsistence or any person of notoriously bad character, and the Officer Commanding the station may expel such person or persons from the said limits.

7. Any person resident beyond the said limits, who is summoned as a witness and attends to give evidence in any proceeding under these orders, shall be entitled to receive payment of his reasonable expenses at the rate of not less than one anna or more than four annas per day. The rate shall be fixed by the Court with reference to the rank and circumstances of the witness.

8. Any person smuggling, or attempting to smuggle any spirituous liquor or intoxicating drug into the said limits, and any person not being a vendor duly licensed, selling the same, or having in his possession within the said limits and without a permit from the proper authority more than half a bottle of any spirituous liquor or more than a quarter seer of any intoxicating drug, shall, on conviction, be liable to punishment as provided in section 5 of these orders.

9. All sentences of imprisonment passed under these orders shall be carried out in the Basim Jail.

10. No person amenable to the Articles of War shall be tried under section 5 or section 8 of these orders without the previous sanction of the Officer Commanding the station. Such sanction may be given generally or for a particular case.

11. Nothing herein contained shall apply to—

(*a*) any proceedings pending at the date of the issue of these orders; or

(*b*) proceedings against European British subjects.

**No. 173-*I*.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879) and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions, so far as they may be suitable, of the Succession Certificate Act (VII of 1889) to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts,

subject to the modification that for section 17 the following shall be read, namely:—

"Where a certificate in the form of the second schedule to this Act has been granted under the Succession Certificate Act, 1889, by a Court having jurisdiction in British India, or where a certificate in the form, as nearly as circumstances admit, of the said schedule has been granted to a resident within a Foreign State by the British representative accredited to the State, or where a certificated so granted has been extended in such form by such Court or by such representative, the certificate shall have the same effect in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts as a certificate granted or extended under this Act".

II. For the purpose of facilitating the application of the provisions of this Act to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, any Court therein may construe them with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court.

III. So much of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 212-J., dated the 24th October 1873, as applied Act XXVII of 1860 to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is hereby cancelled.

**No. 175-*I*.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879) and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions, so far as they may be suitable, of the Succession Certificate Act (VII of 1889) to the Cantonment of Secunderabad, subject to the modification that for section 17 the following shall be read, namely:—

"Where a certificate in the form of the second schedule to this Act has been granted under the Succession Certificate Act, 1889, by a Court having jurisdiction in British India, or where a certificate in the form, as nearly as circumstances admit, of the said schedule has been granted to a resident within a Foreign State by the British representative accredited to the State, or where a certificate so granted has been extended in such form by such Court or by such representative, the certificate shall have the same effect in the Cantonment of Secunderabad as a certificate granted or extended under this Act."

II. For the purpose of facilitating the application of the provisions of this Act to the Cantonment of Secunderabad, any Court therein may construe them with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court.

III. So much of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 213-J., dated the 24th October 1873, as applied Act XXVII of 1860 to the Cantonment of Secunderabad, is hereby cancelled.

**No. 177-*I*.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879) and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions, so far as they may be suitable, of the Succession Certificate Act (VII of 1889) to the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, subject to the modification that for section 17 the following shall be read, namely:—

"Where a certificate in the form of the second schedule to this Act has been granted under the Succession Certificate Act, 1889, by a Court having jurisdiction in British India, or where a certificate in the form, as nearly as circumstances admit, of the said schedule has been granted to a resident within a Foreign State by the British representative accredited to the State, or where a certificate so granted has been extended in such form by such Court or by such representative, the certificate shall have the same effect in the Hyderabad Residency Bazars as a certificate granted or extended under this Act."

II. For the purpose of facilitating the application of the provisions of this Act to the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, any Court therein may construe them with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court.

**No. 179-*I*.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879) and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions, so far as they may be suitable, of the Succession Certificate Act (VII of 1889) to the lands in the territory of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, which are occupied, or may be hereafter occupied, by the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company, by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, by the Dhond-Manmad Railway, by the Madras Railway, and by the Southern Mahratta Railway, respectively (including the lands occupied as stations and out-buildings and for other railway purposes), subject to the modification that for section 17 the following shall be read, namely:—

"Where a certificate in the form of the second schedule to this Act has been granted under the Succession Certificate Act, 1889, by a Court having jurisdiction in British India, or where a certificate in the form, as nearly as circumstances admit, of the said schedule has been granted to a resident within a Foreign State by the British representative accredited to the State, or where a certificate so granted has been extended in such form by such Court or by such representative, the certificate shall have the same effect in the railway lands to which this Act has been applied as a certificate granted or extended under this Act."

II. For the purpose of facilitating the application of the provisions of this Act to the aforesaid lands, any Court in these lands may construe them with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court.

III. So much of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1144-I., dated the 22nd March 1888, as amended by the Notification in the same Department, No. 2065-I., dated the 22nd May, 1889, as applied Act XXVII of 1860 to the aforesaid lands, is hereby cancelled.

*The 14th January, 1892.*

**No 75-*G*.**—Major R. H. Jennings, Royal Engineers, Excutive Engineer, 3rd grade, Military

Works Department, is appointed to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class, and is posted as Assistant Political Agent at Bussorah, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

**No. 194-*I*.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registration Act (VI of 1886), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons to be, for all places within the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, Registrars of Births and Deaths in respect of those classes of the community indicated in section 11, sub-section 1, clause (*b*) of the said Act, for which they are in the habit of officiating at baptisms and burials :—

(1) The Revd. Bachu Raghaviah, Wesleyan Mission, Siddipett.
(2) The Revd. W. Hunt Soper, Wesleyan Mission, Medak.
(3) The Revd. K. G. Harding, Wesleyan Mission, Medak.

H. M. DURAND,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

### LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

*Calcutta, the 15th January, 1892.*

**No. 223.** The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department are notified :—

With effect from the 2nd December, 1891—
Mr. J. C. E. Branson to officiate in class I,
Mr. F. C. Harrison to revert to class II,
Mr. W. H. Dobbie to revert to class III,
Mr. G. D. Pudumjee to officiate in class IV instead of in class III,
Mr. M. N. Bhattacharya to revert to class V, and
Mr. V. C. Scott-O'Connor to officiate in class VI instead of in class V of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 3rd December, 1891—
Mr. O. T. Barrow to revert to class II, and
Mr. E. Lawrence to officiate in class III instead of in class II of Accountants General,
Mr. G. H. R. Hart to officiate in class II,
Mr. C. J. Rivett-Carnac to revert to class III,
Mr. H. G. H. Keene to revert to class IV,
Mr. R. T. Howe to revert to class V, and
Mr. A. Newmarch to officiate in class VI instead of in class V, of the Enrolled List.
Mr. Chunilal to revert to the class of Probationers.

With effect from the 9th December, 1891—
Mr. A. Newmarch to officiate in class V, and
Mr. Chunilal to officiate in class VI, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 25th November, 1891—
Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph to officiate in class II of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 25th December, 1891—
Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph to officiate in class I,
Mr. C. J. Rivett-Carnac to officiate in class II,
Mr. H. G. H. Keene to officiate in class III,
Mr. R. T. Howe to officiate in class IV
Mr. V. C. Scott O'Connor to officiate in class V, and
Mr. H. G Tomkins to officiate in class VI, of the Enrolled List.

**No. 224**—In the Notification of this Department, No. 5222, dated the 1st January, 1892, published in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 2nd January, 1892, *for* "28th December" *read* "23rd December."

### SEPARATE REVENUE.

#### GOA TREATY.

#### CUSTOMS.

*The 12th January, 1892.*

**No 171.**—In the exercise of the powers conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit, with effect from the 15th January, 1892, the bringing or taking by sea or by and, into any part of the Presidency of Bombay, of country liquor produced or manufactured in any part of the Indian Possessions of His Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves.

**No. 172.**—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the undermentioned Notifications be cancelled, with effect from the 15th January, 1892:—

Notifications in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 9, dated the 3rd January, 1880; No. 47 C., dated the 4th February, 1880, and No. 2248, dated the 14th July, 1882.

### RATES OF EXCHANGE.

No. 208.

*The 14th January, 1892.*

READ—

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 251 Financial, dated the 24th December, 1891.

Ordered, that copies of this Despatch be forwarded to the Military and Public Works Departments and to the Comptroller and Auditor General for information, in continuation of endorsement No. 5132, dated the 23rd December, 1891.

Ordered also, that this Despatch be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

FINANCIAL, INDIA OFFICE,
No. 251. *London, 24th December, 1891.*

*To His Excellency the Most Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.*

MY LORD MARQUIS,—I have to inform you that the rate of exchange for the adjustment of financial transactions between the British and Indian Governments for the year 1892-93 has been fixed, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, at one shilling and four pence three farthings (1*s.* 4¾*d.*) the rupee; and I request that you will give the necessary instructions for the due observance

of this rate in respect of all transactions to which it is applicable.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) CROSS.

## PAPER CURRENCY.

*The 13th January, 1892.*

No. 211.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st December, 1891, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882.*

| CIRCLES OF ISSUE. | Whole Amount of Notes in circulation. | RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Coin. | Bullion. | TOTAL. |
| | R | R | R | R |
| Calcutta . | 9,12,15,310 | 3,22,74,591 | 44,95,113 | 3,67,69,704 |
| Allahabad . | 1,40,77,960 | 2,09,72,055 | ... | 2,09,72,055 |
| Lahore . | 1,26,35,000 | 97,78,100 | ... | 97,78,100 |
| Bombay | 8,57,30,740 | 7,50,53,592 | 11,08,921 | 7,61,62,513 |
| Kurrachee . | 65,[illegible]9,465 | 40,89,075 | ... | 40,89,075 |
| Madras . | 2,78,63,420 | 1,14,08,075 | 51,000 | 1,14,59,075 |
| Calicut . | 16,08,925 | 9,20,925 | ... | 9,20,9[illegible]5 |
| Rangoon . | 88,49,265 | 1,84,73,680 | ... | 1,84,73,680 |
| TOTAL . | 24,85,00,085 | 17,29,70,093 | 56,55,034 | 17,86,25,127 |
| Deduct amount received at Calcutta but not paid at Bombay. | | | | 1,25,000 |
| NET TOTAL . | | | | 17,85,00,127 |
| Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R7,20,37,300 held under Section 19 of the Act . . . . . | | | | 6,99,99,958 |
| GRAND TOTAL . | | | | 24,85,00,085 |

J. F. FINLAY,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Fort William, the 15th January, 1892.*

### APPOINTMENTS.

#### HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 48.—*1st Lancers*—

Lieutenant R. J Bentinck, Officiating Wing Officer, 4th Bombay Rifles, to be Officiating Squadron Officer on probation, with effect from the 3rd January, 1892.

No. 49.—*4th Lancers*—

Lieutenant E. G Jones, probationer, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Officer, sub. *pro tem.*, *vice* Lieutenant F. J. Nelson, seconded for service in the Burma Military Police. Dated 15th December, 1891.

*5th Infantry.*

Lieutenant G. M. Audain, Wing Officer, to be Quarter Master, to complete establishment. Dated 11th December, 1891.

No. 50.—*1st Infantry*—

Second-Lieutenant F. H. Pigou, Officiating Wing Officer, 25th Madras Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer, *vice* Lieutenant Barton on furlough, with effect from the 2nd January, 1892.

#### MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 51.—Mr. J. D. Bacon, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, to be Deputy Examiner, 1st grade.

Mr. T. Saravana Moodelliar, Assistant Examiner, 2nd grade, to be Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade.

#### STAFF CORPS.

No. 52.—Second-Lieutenant Frank Barton Hill, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 34th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), having completed 18 months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 6th June, 1890, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second-Lieutenant Hill will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the 6th June, 1890, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

### FIELD OPERATIONS.

#### HAZARA.

No. 53.—In G. G. O. 743 of 1891 as corrected by G. G. O 846 of 1891, cancel the entry against "Transport Officer", and substitute "Lieutenant W. H. F. Basevi, 2nd Battalion, South Wales Borderers, with effect from 10th September, 1891, *vice* Lieutenant Munn."

### FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 54.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—

Captain E. K. E. Spence, Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, 4th class, for one year. Pension service—18th year commenced 21st September, 1891.

Surgeon-Major A. Duncan, M.D. (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year. Pension service—14th year commenced 1st July, 1891.

No 55.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Captain H. Wright, Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 11th (Prince of Wales's Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers, for one year. Pension service—14th year commenced 12th June, 1891.

No. 56.—Major A. J Watson, 1st Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Instruction, is granted leave out of India for four months, under clause 155, India Army Circulars, 1891.

No 57.—The undermentioned Warrant officer is granted furlough out of India:—

Conductor G. Curtis, Office of the Adjutant General in India, (m.c.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

No. 58.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1052 of 1891, Second-Lieutenant T. S. Tancred, 15th (King's) Hussars, probationer, Indian Staff Corps, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India leave out of India (m. c.) for six months, with effect from the 21st October, 1891, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps. Pension service—3rd year commenced 11th September, 1891.

No. 59.—Surgeon-Major J. E. C. Ferris, 1st Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, has been granted, by the Secretary of State for India, an extention of leave (m. c.) till 3rd August, 1892.

## LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 60.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

*"London Gazette," dated the 18th December, 1891, page 6977.*

*India Office, 18th December, 1891.*

The Queen has approved of the following Promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps, and Admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

### INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

*To be Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Major Edward Law Durand, C. B. Dated 10th October, 1881.

*Captains to be Majors.*

Dated 26th September, 1891:—
Brevet Major Oswald Claude Radford.
Dated 14th October, 1891:—
Alfred Montanaro.
Dated 28th October, 1891:—
William Henry Fothergill MacMullen.
Francis Sheffield Sorell.
Brevet Major Charles Pulley.
Lambart John Browne.
Percy Edward Henderson.
Robert Feild Jameson.
John Haughton.
Arthur George Frederic Browne, D.S.O.
Arthur Wapshare.
George Henry B. Coats.

*Lieutenants to be Captains.*

Dated 23rd October, 1891:—
Knightley Poyntz Burne.
Henry Comins.
Hamilton Bower.
William Oliver Matless Mosse.
Charles Hutton Dawson.
Edward de Sausmarez Smart.
Henry Torrens Kenny.
William Alexander Wickedé Strickland.
William Wylie Norman.

*To be Lieutenants.*

Lieutenant Vincent Alexander Ormsby, from the East Surrey Regiment. Dated 23rd March, 1890, but to rank from 7th February, 1885.

Lieutenant Edward Victor Martin, from the Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Dated 23rd February, 1890, but to rank from 31st July, 1889.

Lieutenant John Charles Campbell Perkins, from the Leinster Regiment. Dated 8th January, 1890, but to rank from 18th December, 1889.

Second Lieutenant John Graham Crosthwaite, from the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Dated 13th January, 1890.

Lieutenant Robert Henry Money Currie, from the West Riding Regiment Dated 15th March, 1890, but to rank from 12th February, 1890.

Second Lieutenant Harry Harvey Jones, from the Devonshire Regiment. Dated 7th March, 1890.

Second Lieutenant Lancelot Hamilton Ricketts, from the Welsh Regiment. Dated 26th March, 1890.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned Officers:—

### INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel Edward George Blenkinsop. Dated 5th November, 1891.

Colonel Theodore Methven Ward. Dated 12th December, 1891.

### BENGAL INFANTRY.

Colonel Arthur Plantagenet Broome. Dated 20th November, 1891.

### BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Cornelius John McKenna. Dated 16th December, 1891.

*"London Gazette," dated the 22nd December, 1891, page 7074.*

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
*22nd December, 1891.*

* * * * *

### MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel A. Walker, Royal Artillery, is granted the local rank of Major-General, whilst Director-General of Ordnance in India. Dated 1st February, 1890.

Captain H. F. Chesney, Royal Engineers, is granted the local rank of Major, whilst Assistant-Director, Persian Section, Indo-European Telegraph Department Dated 23rd December, 1891.

## MEDALS.

### SAMANA.

No. 61.—The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has much gratification in announcing to the army that Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India has been graciously pleased to approve of the grant of the India medal, with a class inscribed "Samana 1891," to all the troops and followers employed in the late Miranzai Expedition, who came on the field service scale of rations between the 5th April, 1891, and the 25th May, 1891.

2. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is requested to issue the necessary subsidiary orders for the submission of medal rolls in accordance with the instructions given in War Office Army Order No. 252 of 1891.

ORGANIZATION.

**No. 62.**—Under instructions from Her Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the raising of a battalion of Native Infantry in India for service at Hong-Kong in accordance with the Royal Warrant of the 27th November 1891.

2. The title of the Battalion will be "The Hong-Kong Regiment."

3. The regiment will be raised at Jhelum, and will consist of 4 companies Punjabi Mahomedans, 2 companies Pathans, 2 companies Hindustani Mahomedans, the classes to be enlisted being left to the discretion of the commanding officer. The standard of height and chest measurement will be the same as that laid down for recruits for the Bengal Army (paragraph 2200, Army Regulations, India, Vol. II).

4. The following will be the establishment of the regiment:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 | Commandant |
| 2 | Wing commanders. |
| 5 | Wing officers (including adjutant and quartermaster). |
| 8 | European officers. |
| 8 | Subadars. |
| 9 | Jemadars (including the assistant adjutant). |
| 17 | Native officers. |
| 8 | Pay havildars. |
| 1 | Drill havildar. |
| 1 | Quartermaster havildar. |
| 1 | Armourer havildar. |
| 1 | Band havildar. |
| 1 | Drum-major. |
| 40 | Havildars. |
| 48 | Naiks. |
| 16 | Buglers. |
| 870 | Privates. |
| 987 | Native non-commissioned officers and men. |
| 1,012 | Total of all ranks. |

5. The medical establishment (which is not to form part of the regimental establishment) will consist of—

1 Medical officer (Medical Staff).
1 Apothecary (1st grade).
1 Senior hospital assistant.
1 Hospital assistant.

The following will be temporarily entertained and may accompany the regiment to China at discretion of the commanding officer, but the question of their permanent retention, as well as of the rates of pay to be drawn by them after arrival at Hong-Kong, will be settled by the local authorities:—

2 Cooks
2 Bhisties
2 Sweepers
} At Native Infantry followers' rates *plus* 50 per cent. for the voyage.

6. The apothecary will receive an allowance of R100 or 44 $ a month, in addition to his Indian pay and allowances of R200 or 88 $, also free quarters or compensation in lieu.

The hospital assistants will be seconded in their present grades and will receive pay at the following rates, also free quarters or compensation in lieu :—

| — | Per mensem. India. | Per mensem. Hong-Kong. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | R | | |
| Senior hospital assistant | 100 | 44 $ | Including extra pay for English qualification. |
| Hospital assistant, 1st grade | 80 | 35 $ | |
| or | | | |
| Hospital assistant, 2nd grade | 60 | 26½ $ | |

The terms of service of the apothecary and hospital assistants will be five years, with the privilege of extending their service at the end of that period. For pension privileges they will come under the Indian Regulations.

7. Of the seventeen Native officers required for the Hong-Kong Regiment, nine will be appointed from the Native Army, the remaining eight vacancies being filled by the promotion of men transferred as havildars or by granting direct commissions to Native gentlemen.

8. Of the 987 non-commissioned officers and men required for the battalion, 50 per cent. of Pathans and Punjabi Mahomedans and 75 per cent. of Hindustani Mahomedans will be obtained from Native Infantry regiments of the Bengal Army and Punjab Frontier Force.

9. Officers commanding regiments in which there are men of the required classes are authorized to submit the names of any Native officers, non-commissioned officers or men who are desirous of, and who can be recommended for, transfer to the Hong-Kong Regiment either in their present or in a higher rank. The rolls of such volunteers should be submitted to Major E. G. Barrow, the commandant of the regiment, and should contain particulars as to caste, age, service, character, field services, etc., also the rank in which the transfer is recommended. The number of volunteers is limited to 30 per regiment. All volunteers should have less than eleven years' service, but Native officers, non-commissioned officers and buglers of over that service may be taken.

All previous service in India will be allowed to count as qualifying for pension at the end of twenty-one years, but no officer or soldier will be taken unless he engages to serve for at least five years.

10. Free passage by rail to Jhelum is authorised for transfers of any rank.

11. No arms, accoutrements or clothing will be taken by transfers. In respect to clothing and necessaries and half-mounting balances, the men transferred will be treated in the same way as men discharged.

12. The rates of pay for Native officers, non-commissioned officers and men are as follow :—

| — | Per mensem, inclusive of allowances except quarters. India. | | | Hong-Kong. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R | a. | p. | |
| 4 Subadars, 1st class | 150 | 0 | 0 | 66 $ |
| 4 ,, 2nd ,, | 130 | 0 | 0 | 57 $ |
| *5 Jemadars, 1st ,, | 100 | 0 | 0 | 44 $ |
| 4 ,, 2nd ,, | 80 | 0 | 0 | 35 $ |
| The Subadar-Major to receive extra pay of | 50 | 0 | 0 | 22 $ |
| The Jemadar holding the position of assistant adjutant to receive extra pay of | 20 | 0 | 0 | 9 $ |
| | Per diem. | | | Per diem. |
| | R | a. | p. | Cents. |
| Pay havildar | 1 | 7 | 9 | 65 |
| Havildar | 0 | 14 | 8 | 40 |
| Naik | 0 | 11 | 0 | 30 |
| Private and bugler | 0 | 9 | 2 | 25 |

* Including Assistant Adjutant.

13. The non-commissioned officers holding the appointments of drill havildar, quartermaster havildar, armourer havildar and band havildar will receive the rate of pay assigned to the pay havildar. The drum-major will receive havildar's pay only.

14. Extra duty pay will be granted at the following rates :—

| — | Monthly. | |
|---|---|---|
| | India. | Hong-Kong. |
| | R | $ Cents. |
| 8 Color havildars | 5 | 2 20 |
| 1 Drum-Major | 10 | 4 40 |
| 1 Drill naik | 5 | 2 20 |

15. The rates of retiring pensions, wound and family pensions for Native officers, non-commissioned officers and privates will be as follow:—

| — | Pension after twenty-one years' service. | Family pension. | Wound pension. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | R a. p. | R a. p. | R |
| Subadar | 30 0 0 | 22 8 0 | 25 |
| Jemadar | 20 0 0 | 15 0 0 | 12 |
| Havildar | 4 14 8 | 3 12 0 | As laid down in Article 1172, Royal Warrant, 1891. |
| Naik | 4 3 4 | 2 12 0 | |
| Private and bugler | 3 8 0 | 2 6 0 | |

16. Naiks, buglers and privates will be granted good-conduct badges as follows, subject to the conditions laid down in Royal Warrant of 1891, paras. 988 to 1005 :—

| | |
|---|---|
| After 2 years' service | One badge. |
| " 6 " " | Two badges. |
| " 12 " " | Three " |
| " 18 " " | Four " |
| " 23 " " | Five " |
| " 28 " " | Six " |

To every good-conduct badge shall be attached good-conduct pay at one cent per diem.

17. With regard to deferred pay, clothing, rations, and equipment, Native officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Hong-Kong Regiment will be placed on a similar footing to the Asiatic Artillery at Hong-Kong.

18. The term of service will be for five years, with the option of re-engagement on entering the fifth year. Recruits will be attested under the Army Act, and volunteers from the Indian Army will be re-attested under that Act. The men will be enlisted for general service in India and elsewhere.

19. The corps will be subject to the provisions of the Army Act.

20. The formation of a band is postponed pending further orders.

21. Furlough will be granted to 20 per cent. of the men annually, commencing a year after they join at Hong-Kong; free passage by sea and railway conveyance to and from the nearest point to the men's homes will be granted.

22. The uniform laid down for the regiment is scarlet with yellow facings, and khaki in the hot weather, but British officers will wear white at mess and on garrison duties in the hot weather.

The cloth clothing will be issued by the Army Clothing Department, Alipore.

23. The equipment will be the same as is in use in the Bengal Army, brown leather belts, etc., and will be supplied by the Ordnance Department in India.

Arms will be supplied from England for the regiment, and will be issued as soon as received.

*Tentage.*—To meet the case of detachments, sanitary camps, etc., Indian Native infantry general service tents for 25 per cent. of the strength of the regiment will be taken from India.

24. The following regimental allowances are sanctioned for the Hong-Kong Regiment:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mess allowance . . . . . | R 100 or 44$ a month. |
| Band " . . . . . | " 100 or 44$ " |
| Office " to adjutant . . . . . | " 50 or 22$ " |
| Do. quartermaster . . . . . | " 50 or 22$ " |
| Contract allowance to each wing commander to cover the cost of petty repairs of arms and payment of wing writers, etc. . . . . | " 100 or 44$ " |
| Allowance for Munshis . . . . . | " 100 or 44$ " |

25. The following sea-kit will be issued free to every recruit, also to men received as transfers:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Two flannel vests. | One pair shoes. |
| Two pairs flannel drawers. | One country blanket. |

26. The following public establishment per company will be temporarily entertained:—

2 Cooks . .
2 Bhisties . . } At Native infantry followers' rates, plus 50 per cent.
1 Sweeper . .

27. These men may accompany the regiment to China at discretion of the commandant, in which case they will receive an addition of 50 per cent. to their pay for the voyage, and the question of their permanent retention, as well as the rates of pay to be drawn by them after arrival at Hong-Kong, vill be settled by the local authorities.

## PROMOTIONS.

No. 63.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

### STAFF CORPS.

*To be Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Major William Henry Salmon, 12th January, 1892.

*To be Major.*

Captain Charles Hamilton DesVœux, 10th January, 1892.

### COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 64.—Colonel Alexander Copland, C.B., Staff Corps, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the 14th January, 1892.

### COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

*Bengal.*

No. 65.—Sub-Conductor H. W. Mortimer to be Conductor, and Sergeant (Supernumerary Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant) L. Manley to be absorbed in the grade of Sub-Conductor, to complete the establishment, consequent on the retirement of Supernumerary Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant R. Hardaker on the 2nd October, 1891.

### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

*Madras.*

No. 66.—Sub-Conductor Charles Walter McMorran to be Conductor, and Store Sergeant John Shipman Rush to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 5th September, 1891, *vice* Conductor Charles McQuire, transferred to the pension establishment.

(This cancels G. G. O. No. 947, dated the 2nd October, 1891.)

### SUB-MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 67.—The following promotions are made in the Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal:—

Dated 19th August 1891.

Supernumerary first grade Senior Apothecary Thomas Henry Hill (ranking as Honorary Captain) is absorbed in his present grade, *vice* first grade Senior Apothecary C. Briscoe retired.

First grade Apothecary George Henry Campbell to be 2nd grade Senior Apothecary and to rank as Honorary Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval, *vice* supernumerary first grade Senior Apothecary T. H. Hill, absorbed.

First grade Assistant Apothecary William Heathcock to be second grade Apothecary, *vice* first grade Apothecary G. H. Campbell, promoted.

Sub-Assistant Apothecary Christopher John Raeburne to be second grade Assistant Apothecary, *vice* first grade Assistant Apothecary W. Heathcock, promoted.

## RESIGNATIONS.

No. 68.—Lieutenant Ludlow Coape-Ludlow, Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 9th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, is permitted to resign the ser-

vice, with effect from the 6th January, 1892, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

### RETIREMENTS.

No. 69.—Lieutenant Colonel Charles Edward Harenc, Staff Corps, Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 4th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 15th January, 1892, subject to Her Majesty's approval

### VOLUNTEER CORPS.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

No. 70.—*Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. Sydney Hartwell to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, *vice* Pirie, transferred to the supernumerary list.

## MARINE DEPARTMENT.

### APPOINTMENTS.

No. 5.—The following appointments to the Indian Marine have been made by the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the 8th December, 1891 :—

*To be 3rd grade officers.*

Benjamin Henry Jones.
Charles Gardner.
Reginald Gray.
Edward Stocken.
Felix Malcolm Poyntz Burne.
Archibald Ravenshaw Gore Willoch.

The above-named officers except Mr. Gardner have not been medically examined and are appointed subject to examination by a Medical Board.

### MARINE SURVEYS.

No. 6.—Lieutenant G. S. Gunn, R.N., Assistant Surveyor, 1st class, Marine Survey of India, will officiate as Surveyor in charge, Marine Survey of India, during the absence of Commander R. F. Hoskyn, R.N., on general leave on medical certificate.

### FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 7.—Commander R. F. Hoskyn, R.N., in charge Marine Survey of India, is granted six months' general leave in India (medical certificate) under paragraph 571, clause III, of Marine Regulations, India, Volume I.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 15th January, 1892.*

Under Clause 25 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 9th and the 15th January, 1892 :—

| Corps. | Rank and Names. | Date of Decease. | Place of Decease. | Testate or Intestate. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers. | 2nd Lieutenant H. T. E. Sandwith. | 8th January, 1892 | Lucknow. | | |
| Subordinate Medical Department . | Assistant Apothecary E. E. Archer. | 29th December, 1891 | Rest Camp, Madhupur. | | |

E. H. H. COLLEN,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 11th January, 1892.*

No. 10.—The services of Mr. J. Manson, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, State Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Bengal Dooars Railway Company, Limited, with effect from the 19th December, 1891.

No. 11.—Mr. Jehangir Muncherji Vacha, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, Hyderabad, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, with effect from the 10th December, 1891.

*The 12th January, 1892.*

No. 12.—Lieutenant H. Bonham-Carter, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is transferred to the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department in class III, grade 1, with effect from the 27th November, 1891.

No. 13.—Mr. H. L. Cleaver, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is transferred

from the establishment under the Director-General of Railways to that under the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, for employment on the Umaria Colliery.

*The 14th January, 1892.*

No. 14.—In continuation of Public Works Department Notification No. 297. dated 4th July, 1890, it is hereby notified for information that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India has, in Railway Despatch No. 135, dated 3rd December, 1891, accorded sanction to a total expenditure of R1,24,39,213 on Capital account for the construction of the Assam-Behar State Railway.

*The 15th January, 1892.*

No. 15.—Mr. H. A. S. Fenner, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer, Punjab, Public Works Department, Building and Roads Branch, during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel A Le Messurier, C.I.E., R.E.

Mr. F. E. Rose, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, *vice* Mr. Fenner.

No. 16.—The following reversions are ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch :—

| NAMES. | From | To | With effect from |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brown, F. L. . . . | Examiner, 2nd class, *temporary* | Examiner, 3rd class . . | 30th December, 1891. |
| Bayly, W. G. . . | Examiner, 3rd class, *temporary* | Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade | |
| Hickie, W. C. . . | Examiner, 4th class 3rd grade, *temporary.* | Deputy Examiner, 1st grade . | |
| Shaw, J. . . . | Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.* | Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade | 24th December, 1891. |

No. 17.—In continuation of Public Works Department Notification No. 271, dated 3rd August, 1891, it is hereby notified for information that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India has, in Despatch No 134 Railway of the 3rd December, 1891, sanctioned the construction of the Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad Railway, about 56 miles in length, at an estimated cost of R60,00,000.

The line will remain under the control of the Director-General of Railways.

J. G. FORBES, *Colonel, R.E.,*
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

### GAZETTE OF INDIA.

### NOTICE.

*The 21st October, 1891.*

From the 14th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 7th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

*Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.*

| | Per annum. R | a. | p. |
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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

*Publisher, Gazette of India.*

## COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

*Account of Security Deposits held by the Comptroller and Auditor General in Trust for Civil Officers on the 31st December 1891, published in conformity with paragraph 12 of Financial Notification No. 276, dated 30th April 1880.*

| Name of Person or Fund on whose behalf held. | Amount of Investment. | | | | | Name of Officer to whom interest is sent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 3½ per cent., 1853-54. | 4 per cent., 1832-33. | 4 per cent., 1865. | 4½ per cent., 1879. | Total. | |
| | R | R | R | R | R | |
| Bhopal Water Work Endowment Fund | ... | ... | 3,34,000 | ... | 3,34,000 | Political Agent, Bhopal. |
| Deposit of Treasurer, Bhopal Political Agency | ... | ... | 20,000 | ... | 20,000 | Ditto ditto. |
| Beni Madho Scholarship Fund | ... | ... | 1,500 | ... | 1,500 | Ditto ditto. |
| Kincaid Scholarship Fund | ... | ... | 2,500 | ... | 2,500 | Ditto ditto. |
| Mussamat Kundan Bayee | ... | ... | 3,000 | ... | 3,000 | Ditto ditto. |
| Security Deposit of Head Store-keeper in the Commissariat Department, Port Blair | ... | ... | 2,200 | ... | 2,200 | Treasury Officer, Port Blair. |
| Security Deposit of Treasurer, Port Blair Treasury | ... | ... | 2,000 | ... | 2,000 | Ditto ditto. |
| Jeypur College Fund | ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | 1,000 | Agent, Governor General, Rajputana, and the Resident, Eastern Rajputana Estates. |
| Mayo College Accumulated Fund | ... | ... | 12,200 | ... | 12,200 | Agent, Governor General, Rajputana, and Principal, Mayo College. |
| Ajmere Dispensary Fund | ... | ... | 4,000 | ... | 4,000 | Commissioner of Ajmere. |
| Masuda Dispensary Fund | ... | ... | 1,500 | ... | 1,500 | Ditto ditto. |
| Todgosh Dispensary Fund | ... | ... | 1,500 | ... | 1,500 | Ditto ditto. |
| Ajmere Police Clothing Fund | ... | ... | 5,000 | ... | 5,000 | Commissioner and General Superintendent of Police, Ajmere. |
| Ajmere Government College Fund | ... | ... | 2,400 | ... | 2,400 | Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara. |
| Mayo College Endowment Fund | ... | ... | 6,80,600 | ... | 6,80,600 | Agent, Governor General, Rajputana. |
| Security Deposit of Mutsuddy, Hyderabad Residency Office | ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | 1,000 | Extra Assistant Resident, Hyderabad. |
| Shiva Charoda Roodriah, minor | ... | ... | 500 | ... | 500 | Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Coorg. |
| Shiva Charoda Thapatanally Siddalingapah | ... | ... | ... | 700 | 700 | Ditto ditto. |
| Verajandrapet Dispensary Fund | ... | ... | 2,000 | ... | 2,000 | Commissioner of Coorg, and President, Verajandrapet Municipality. |
| Do. Municipal Fund | ... | ... | 1,100 | ... | 1,100 | Ditto ditto. |
| Mercara Civil Dispensary Fund | ... | ... | 3,000 | ... | 3,000 | President, Mercara Municipal Committee, and Civil Surgeon, Mercara. |
| Mercara Municipal Fund | ... | ... | 1,400 | ... | 1,400 | President and Vice-President, Mercara Municipality. |
| Fraser Endowment for the Fraserpett School | ... | ... | 500 | ... | 500 | Commissioner and Inspector of Schools, Coorg. |
| Coorg School Endowment Plantation Fund | ... | ... | 5,000 | ... | 5,000 | Ditto ditto. |
| Rao Bahadoor Roshun Singh | ... | ... | 1,50,000 | ... | 1,50,000 | Political Agent, Bundelkhand, Nowgong. |
| Bundelkhand Rajcoomar College Fund | ... | ... | 68,000 | ... | 68,000 | Ditto ditto. |
| Prince of Wales Recovery Fund | ... | ... | 2,400 | ... | 2,400 | Ditto ditto. |
| Sarila State | ... | ... | 1,25,000 | ... | 1,25,000 | Ditto ditto. |
| Security Deposit of Treasurer, Indore Treasury | ... | ... | 50,000 | ... | 50,000 | Treasury Officer, Indore. |
| Indore Residency School Fund | ... | ... | 38,100 | ... | 38,100 | Ditto ditto. |
| Kibia Scholarship Fund | ... | ... | 3,000 | ... | 3,000 | Ditto ditto. |
| Mhow Church of England Mission Fund | ... | ... | 4,000 | ... | 4,000 | Ditto ditto. |
| Dhar Leper Hospital Fund | ... | ... | 10,000 | ... | 10,000 | Ditto ditto. |
| Guna Agency School Fund | ... | ... | 5,000 | ... | 5,000 | Ditto ditto. |
| Guna Agency Local Fund | ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | 1,000 | Ditto ditto. |
| Guna Dispensary Fund | ... | ... | 2,000 | ... | 2,000 | Ditto ditto. |
| Mhow Cantonment Fund | ... | ... | 33,000 | ... | 33,000 | President, Cantonment Committee, Mhow. |
| Mahidpur Cantonment Fund | ... | ... | 9,400 | ... | 9,400 | Ditto ditto. |
| Abu and Anadra Dispensary Fund | ... | ... | 5,000 | ... | 5,000 | Superintendent General of Dispensaries and Vaccination in Rajputana. |
| Ahmed, son of Ali Ahmed Joomanee | ... | ... | 16,000 | ... | 16,000 | Political Agent and Consul, Muscat. |
| Seth Kanak Mull, Treasurer, Sambhar Treasury | ... | ... | 75,000 | ... | 75,000 | Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, Sambhar. |
| Chuni Lall, Contractor | ... | ... | 500 | ... | 500 | Ditto ditto. |
| Dunrupmull | ... | ... | 500 | ... | 500 | Ditto ditto. |
| Brandis Prize for Sylviculture | ... | ... | 2,700 | ... | 2,700 | Director of Forest School, Derha Dun. |
| Imperial Forest School Jubilee Prize Fund | ... | ... | 300 | ... | 300 | Ditto ditto. |
| Northbrook Medal Prize Fund | ... | ... | 2,000 | ... | 2,000 | Master of the Mint, Calcutta, and Director of Public Instruction, Punjab. |
| Bullion keeper's Security Calcutta Mint | ... | ... | 50,000 | ... | 50,000 | Master of the Mint. |
| Security Deposit of Palathadaka Soobiah, Treasurer, Coorg | ... | ... | 3,000 | ... | 3,000 | Commissioner of Coorg and the Treasury Officer, Coorg. |
| Security Deposit of Treasurer, Nowgong Treasury | ... | ... | 10,000 | ... | 10,000 | Treasury Officer, Nowgong, Bundelkhand. |
| Thompson Prize Fund | ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | 1,000 | Commissioner of Coorg and Inspector of Schools, Mercara. |
| Mercara School Endowment Plantation Fund | ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | 1,000 | Ditto ditto. |
| Abkari Contractor, Coorg | ... | ... | 52,700 | ... | 52,700 | Chief Commissioner and Commissioner of Coorg. |
| Principal, Mayo College, Ajmere | ... | ... | 12,400 | ... | 12,400 | Principal, Mayo College, Ajmere. |
| Shaik Abdul Latif, a minor under Court of Wards | ... | ... | 7,000 | ... | 7,000 | Treasury Officer, Ajmere. |
| Pollock Prize Medal Fund | ... | ... | 6,200 | ... | 6,200 | Comptroller, India Treasuries. |
| Estate of Late King of Oudh | ... | ... | 7,40,000 | ... | 7,40,000 | Ditto ditto. |
| Chittyana Atchiah, minor | ... | ... | 600 | ... | 600 | District Judge and Treasury Officer, Coorg. |
| Sivachar Lengarajappah, minor | ... | ... | 800 | ... | 800 | Ditto ditto. |
| Devangada Thinemiah, minor | ... | ... | 800 | ... | 800 | Ditto ditto. |
| Machamada Chik Gunapatty, minor | ... | ... | 300 | ... | 300 | Ditto ditto. |
| Chattaranda Mooltanah, minor | ... | ... | 900 | ... | 900 | Ditto ditto. |
| Shivachar Basavi, minor | ... | ... | 2,100 | ... | 2,100 | Ditto ditto. |
| Badaji Hanma, minor | ... | ... | 400 | ... | 400 | Ditto ditto. |
| Sivachar Nanjiah, minor | ... | ... | 500 | ... | 500 | Ditto ditto. |
| Chikkana Somakka, minor | ... | ... | 300 | ... | 300 | Ditto ditto. |
| Vakkaligar Basavagowda, minor | ... | ... | 300 | ... | 300 | Ditto ditto. |
| Sivachar T. Siddalingappah, minor | ... | ... | 100 | ... | 100 | Ditto ditto. |
| Total carried over | ... | ... | 25,81,200 | 700 | 25,81,900 | |

*Account of Security Deposits held by the Comptroller and Auditor General in Trust for Civil Officers on the 31st December 1891, &c.*—continued.

| Name of Person or Fund on whose behalf held. | Amount of Investment. | | | | | Name of Officer to whom interest is sent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 3½ per cent., 1853-54. | 4 per cent., 1832-33. | 4 per cent., 1865. | 4½ per cent., 1879. | Total. | |
| | R | R | R | R | R | |
| Total brought forward | ... | ... | 25,81,200 | 700 | 25,81,900 | |
| Security Deposit of Treasurer, Currency Office, Allahabad | ... | ... | 1,00,000 | ... | 1,00,000 | Comptroller General's Trust Account. |
| Indemnity Deposit of lost Promissory Notes, Syama Sundari Chowdrani | 10,000 | ... | ... | ... | 10,000 | Ditto ditto. |
| Indemnity Deposit of lost Promissory Notes, Pundit Suraj Narain | ... | ... | 1,200 | ... | 1,200 | Ditto ditto. |
| Indemnity Deposit of lost Debenture, Koer Sham Prosad | ... | ... | 5,000 | ... | 5,000 | Ditto ditto. |
| Indemnity Deposit of lost Promissory Notes, Mr. Henry Sevestre | ... | ... | 1,800 | ... | 1,800 | Ditto ditto. |
| Investment of value of lost Currency Notes held on account of various individuals | ... | ... | 14,900 | ... | 14,900 | Ditto ditto. |
| Security Deposit of Treasurer, Currency Office, Calcutta | ... | 1,000 | 69,900 | ... | 70,900 | Ditto ditto. |
| Security Deposit of Cashier, Government Printing Office | ... | ... | 5,000 | ... | 5,000 | Ditto ditto. |
| Hindoo Family Annuity Fund | ... | ... | 3,40,000 | ... | 3,40,000 | Ditto ditto. |
| General Family Pension Fund | ... | ... | 18,20,000 | ... | 18,20,000 | Ditto ditto. |
| Bengal Christian Family Pension Fund | ... | ... | 2,93,000 | ... | 2,93,000 | Ditto ditto. |
| Patriotic Fund | ... | ... | 2,53,900 | ... | 2,53,900 | Ditto ditto. |
| Persian Famine Relief Fund | ... | ... | 14,000 | ... | 14,000 | Ditto ditto. |
| Lord Lawrence Memorial Fund | ... | ... | 70,500 | ... | 70,500 | Ditto ditto. |
| Deposit of Cashier, Office of the Private Secretary to the Viceroy | ... | ... | 5,000 | ... | 5,000 | Ditto ditto. |
| Deposit of Khajanchee, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department | ... | ... | 20,000 | ... | 20,000 | Ditto ditto. |
| Wasika Officer, Lucknow | ... | ... | 94,800 | ... | 94,800 | Ditto ditto. |
| Imperial Institute | ... | ... | 7,39,200 | ... | 7,39,200 | Ditto ditto. |
| Deputy Commissioner, Paper Currency, Allahabad | ... | ... | 1,500 | ... | 1,500 | Ditto ditto. |
| Security Deposit of Messrs. Allen & Co. | ... | ... | 10,000 | ... | 10,000 | Ditto ditto. |
| TOTAL | 10,000 | 1,000 | 38,59,700 | ... | 38,70,700 | |
| | | | Various 4 per cent. | | | |
| Lost Currency Notes: Mutty Lall Roy | ... | ... | 500 | ... | 500 | No interest drawn, Comptroller General's Trust Account. |
| " " " Shaik Bhadoo Biswas | ... | ... | 600 | ... | 600 | |
| " " " Moulvi Ahmed Ali | ... | ... | 800 | ... | 800 | |
| " " " Ram Gopal Mitter | ... | ... | 1,000 | ... | 1,000 | |
| " " " Abinash Chunder Chukerbutty | ... | ... | 300 | ... | 300 | |
| " " " Mah Nin Byoo | ... | ... | 2,000 | ... | 2,000 | |
| " " " Radha Madhab Dutta | ... | ... | 500 | ... | 500 | |
| " " " Land Mortgage Bank | ... | ... | 2,000 | ... | 2,000 | |
| " " " Shib Dyal Sing | ... | ... | 4,500 | ... | 4,500 | |
| " " " Dwarka Nath Kundu | ... | ... | 100 | ... | 100 | |
| " " " Civil Surgeon Paul | ... | ... | 100 | ... | 100 | |
| " " " Hira Lall Chatterji | ... | ... | 200 | ... | 200 | |
| " " " Janoki Nath Biswas | ... | ... | 700 | ... | 700 | |
| " " " Madan Mohon Nundy | ... | ... | 700 | ... | 700 | |
| " " " Bhogobat Chand Roy | ... | ... | 500 | ... | 500 | |
| " " " A. Carapiet | ... | ... | 400 | ... | 400 | |
| " " " Nobo Coomar Bose | ... | ... | 400 | ... | 400 | |
| " " " Tulsi Ram | ... | ... | 100 | ... | 100 | |
| " " " Fidda Alli | ... | ... | 2,200 | ... | 2,200 | |
| " " " Raj Coomar Chowdhury | ... | ... | 300 | ... | 300 | |
| " " " Dewki Ram Jaisuar | ... | ... | 300 | ... | 300 | |
| " " " Munshi Nundjie | ... | ... | 200 | ... | 200 | |
| Balance of Government Agency | ... | ... | 500 | ... | 500 | |
| TOTAL | ... | ... | 18,900 | ... | 18,900 | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 10,000 | 1,000 | 64,59,800 | 700 | 64,71,500 | |

Besides the above, the following Government Promissory Notes have been received, but not yet converted into Book Debt Certificate :—

| | R |
|---|---|
| Case No. 123, H. B. M.'s Political Agent and Consul, Muscat | 1,999 |
| " Nos. 128 and 129, Political Agent, Bundelkhand | 30,000 |

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CALCUTTA;
*The 14th January 1892.*

STEPHEN JACOB,
*Comptroller and Auditor General.*

## BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

*Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st December, 1891.*

| PARTICULARS. | 3½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54. | 4 per cent. Loans | | | | | | | 4½ per cent. Loans | | | | Transfer Loan of 1879, Seven Shillings per cent. Portion. | 5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57. | GRAND TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Of 1832-33. | Of 1835-36. | Of 1842-43. | Of 1854-55. | Transfer of 1865. | Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879. | Total. | Of 1870. | Of 1878. | Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion. | Total. | | | |
| Balance of 15th December, 1891 . . . . | 54,700 | 10,99,094 | 23,80,300 | 4,18,53,400 | 6,91,69,600 | 5,13,79,700 | 1,97,06,800 | 18,55,88,894 | 36,000 | 62,51,200 | 8,44,18,200 | 9,07,05,400 | 1,34,800 | 32,200 | 27,65,15,994 |
| *Add—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st December, 1891 . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,00,000 | ... | ... | 1,00,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,00,000 |
| Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st December, 1891 . . | ... | ... | ... | 5,04,000 | 50,000 | 77,000 | 27,500 | 6,58,500 | ... | 5,000 | 1,73,400 | 1,78,400 | ... | ... | 8,36,900 |
| Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st December, 1891 . . | ... | 2,133 | 1,000 | 18,700 | 1,02,700 | 9,400 | 30,600 | 1,64,533 | ... | 1,000 | 2,24,000 | 2,25,000 | ... | ... | 3,89,533 |
| | 54,700 | 11,01,227 | 23,81,300 | 4,23,76,100 | 6,94,22,300 | 5,14,66,100 | 1,97,64,900 | 18,65,11,927 | 36,000 | 62,57,200 | 8,48,15,600 | 9,11,08,800 | 1,34,800 | 32,200 | 27,78,42,427 |
| *Deduct—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount written off in the London Registers . . | ... | ... | ... | 100 | 2,50,000 | 3,90,000 | 1,35,900 | 7,76,000 | ... | ... | 1,31,500 | 1,31,500 | ... | ... | 9,07,500 |
| Balance on 31st December, 1891 . . . . | 54,700 | 11,01,227 | 23,81,300 | 4,23,76,000 | 6,91,72,300 | 5,10,76,100 | 1,96,29,000 | 18,57,35,927 | 36,000 | 62,57,200 | 8,46,84,100 | 9,09,77,300 | 1,34,800 | 32,200 | 27,69,34,927 |

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 31st Oct., 1891, enfaced from India 7,601 lakhs; re-transferred from London 6,234 lakhs.
" 1st Nov., 1891, " 15th Nov. " " " 57 " " " 19 "
" 16th " " " 30th " " " " 34 " " " 31 "
" 1st Dec. " " 15th Dec. " " " " 19 " " " 17 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " " " 13 " " " 9 "
7,724 lakhs. 6,310 lakhs.
6,310 "
Balance against India . 1,414 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL,
*Calcutta, 7th January, 1892.*

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
*Secretary & Treasurer.*

## BANK OF BENGAL.

*Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 12th January, 1892.*

| LIABILITIES. | R | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital paid up | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund | 47,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office (R 70,70,301 11 5) | 1,70,89,060 | 0 | 3 |
| Public Deposits at Branches (R 1,00,18,758 4 10) | | | |
| Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches | 6,35,29,603 | 15 | 4 |
| Bank Post Bills etc. | 5 53,670 | 7 | 5 |
| Sundries | 28,73,853 | 13 | 7 |
| RUPEES | 10,87,46,188 | 4 | 7 |

| ASSETS. | R | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Government Securities | 84,14,764 | 8 | 0 |
| Other authorized Investments | 64,12,106 | 0 | 0 |
| Loans on Government and other authorized Securities | 1,00,75,984 | 1 | 0 |
| Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities | 70,21,522 | 15 | 4 |
| Bills discounted and purchased | 2,33,42,815 | 14 | 2 |
| Balances with other Banks | 15,09,057 | 12 | 10 |
| Bullion | 16,40,663 | 1 | 11 |
| Dead Stock | 12,03,015 | 15 | 11 |
| Stamps | 10,685 | 6 | 0 |
| Sundries | 19 40,707 | 12 | 8 |
| | 6,15,71,323 | 7 | 10 |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (R 1,69,12,161 8 0) | 4,71,74,864 | 12 | 9 |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (R 3,02 62,703 4 9) | | | |
| RUPEES | 10,87,46,188 | 4 | 7 |

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
*Calcutta, the 14th January, 1892.*

E. J. BIRCH,
*Offg. Chief Accountant.*

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
*Secretary and Treasurer.*

Rate for Demand Loans 3 per cent.
Percentage 56·1.

## CALCUTTA MINT.

*Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 13th January, 1892*

| | R | R |
|---|---|---|
| Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 6th January, 1892 | 56,48 577 | |
| Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date | 10,37,502 | 66,86,079 |
| ADD— | | |
| Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department | 11,34,143 | |
| Ditto ditto Government | 98,682 | 12,32,825 |
| | | 79 18,904 |
| DEDUCT— | | |
| New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week | 2,30,000 | |
| Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes | ... | 2,30,000 |
| Balance on the evening of the 13th January, 1892 | ... | 76,88,904 |
| The Balance comprises— | | |
| Silver held on account of the Currency Department | 66,96,778 | |
| Ditto ditto Government | 9,92,126 | 76,88 904 |
| There is in addition awaiting assay— | | |
| Bullion belonging to Private Individuals | 8,16,411 | |
| Ditto ditto Government | ... | 8,16,411 |

B. SCOTT, *Major, R.E.,*
*Offg. Master of the Mint.*

CALCUTTA MINT,
*The 14th January, 1892.*

## CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

### NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that a Convocation of the University of Calcutta for conferring degrees will be held at the Senate House, College Square, on Saturday, the 23rd January, at 3 P.M. His Excellency the Viceroy is expected to be present on the occasion.

Graduates of the University in academic costume are admissible, on presenting themselves at the Senate House, at 2 P.M.

A. M. NASH,
*Registrar.*

SENATE HOUSE,
*The 12th January, 1892.*

## AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Abu, the 5th January, 1892.*

No. 29-*G.*—First class Hospital Assistant Pirbhoo Lall, attached to the Raj Dispensary at Tonk, was granted nineteen days' privilege leave from 3rd to 21st December, 1891.

No. 30-*G*.—The following transfers have been made in the establishment of Civil Hospital Assistants in Rajputana:—

| Class. | Name. | From | To | Date of transfer. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1891. |
| 3rd . | Nund Kishore . | Native States Reserve List. | Bikanir Raj Service. | Nov. 21 |
| 3rd . | Gunpatram Nurbheram Pathak. | Bikanir Raj Service. | Native States Reserve List. | Dec. 2 |

No. 31-*G*.—Second class Hospital Assistant Ram Lall, attached to the Palace Hospital at Bikanir, was granted leave on private affairs for six months, under Article 370 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the afternoon of the 13th December, 1891.

*The 7th January, 1892.*

No. 53-*G*.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No 1665-G., dated 25th November, 1891, it is hereby notified that Lieutenant F. C. L. Waller, S.C., assumed charge of his duties as Officiating Wing Officer and Adjutant, Meywar Bhil Corps, on the 31st December, 1891.

*The 9th January, 1892.*

No. 77-*G*.—In continuation of this office Notification No. 2340-G., dated the 13th May, 1891, it is hereby notified that Colonel H. P. Peacock, Bengal Cavalry, on return from furlough, resumed charge of the Jeypore Residency from Colonel H. B. Abbott, S.C., on the afternoon of the 5th January, 1892.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Lieut.*,
*First Asst. to the Agent, Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.*

## CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

### NOTIFICATIONS

*The 8th January, 1892.*

No. 370-*C*.—With reference to the Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 22-(A)-G. dated the 6th January, 1892, and in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Ajmere Courts Regulation I of 1877, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to appoint Saiyad Dilawar Ali Shah to be a Subordinate Judge of the 1st class in the District of Ajmere during such time as he holds the appointment of Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, or until further orders.

No. 371-*C*.—With reference to the Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 22-(B)-G., dated the 6th January, 1892, and in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Ajmere Courts Regulation I of 1877, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to appoint Bhai Arjan Singh to be a Subordinate Judge of the 1st class in the District of Merwara during such time as he holds the appointment of Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, or until further orders.

No. 372-*C*.—With reference to the Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 22-(B)-G., dated the 6th January, 1892, and in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act. IX of 1887, and Section 11 of the Ajmere Courts Regulation I of 1877, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to appoint Bhai Arjan Singh to be an Additional Judge of a Court of Small Causes; his powers as such to be exercised within the local limits of the Beawar Tehsil, and during such time as he holds the appointment of Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, or until further orders.

*Mount Abu, the 8th January, 1892.*

No. 21—65.—In conformity with section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to notify that the following is the list of holidays, which are gazetted as public holidays, to be observed in the Courts and Offices of the Ajmere-Merwara District during the year 1892:—

| No. | Names of Holidays. | Dates. | Days of the week. | No. of days. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Christian Holidays.* | | | |
| 1 | New Year's Day . . | 1st January . | Friday . . . | 1 |
| 2 | Good Friday . . | 15th April . . | Friday . . . | 1 |
| 3 | Queen-Empress' Birthday. | 24th May . . | Tuesday . . . | 1 |
| 4 | Christmas Day . . | 25th to 31st Dec. | Sunday to Saturday . | 7 |
| | | | TOTAL . | 10 |
| | *Hindu Holidays.* | | | |
| 1 | Shiw Ratri . . | 27th Feb. . . | Saturday . . . | 1 |
| 2 | Holi . . . | 14th and 15th Mar. | Monday and Tuesday. | 2 |
| 3 | Shil Satmi Fair . . | 21st Mar. . . | Monday . . . | 1 |
| 4 | Baisakhi Fair . . | 2[illegible]th May . . | Wednesday . . | 3 |
| 5 | Raksha Bandhan . | 8th Aug. . . | Monday . . . | 1 |
| 6 | Janum Ashtmi . . | 15th Aug. . . | Monday . . . | 1 |
| 7 | Savitri Fair . . | 30th Aug. . . | Tuesday . . . | 1 |
| 8 | Jaljhulni Akadshi . | 2nd Sept . . | Friday . . . | 1 |
| 9 | Annant Chowdas . | 5th Sept . . | Monday . . . | 1 |
| 10 | Dasera . . . | 20th Sept. to 1st Oct. | Thursday to Saturday | 3 |
| 11 | Dipmalka or Diwali . | 20th and 21st Oct. | Thursday and Friday . | 2 |
| 12 | Pushkar Fair . . | 31st Oct. to 4th Nov. | Monday to Friday . | 5 |
| | | | TOTAL . | 10 |
| | *Mohamedan Holidays.* | | | |
| 1 | Urs Khwaja Sahib . | 4th to 6th Feb. . | Thursday to Saturday | 3 |
| 2 | Shab Barat . . | 14th Mar. . . | Monday . . . | 1 |
| 3 | Idul Fitar . . . | 20th Apl. . . | Friday . . . | 1 |
| 4 | Idul Zuha . . | 5th July . . | Tuesday . . . | 1 |
| 5 | Moharram . . . | 2nd to 4th Aug.. | Tuesday to Thursday. | 3 |
| 6 | Barawafat . . . | 4th Oct. . . | Tuesday . . . | 1 |
| | | | TOTAL . | 10 |

*N B.*—There will be two lunar eclipses this year The first will take place on 11th May and the second on the 4th November, and holidays for both will be observed on 12th May and 5th November, respectively.

1. For English and Vernacular offices where there are no arrears of work, the last Saturday in every month.
2. Instead of last Saturday, the last day of every month will be observed a holiday in the Treasury Office at Ajmere.
3. Mohamedan holidays depend on the moon being visible and fall on the day following such event.
4. Hindu holidays on account of the eclipse of the sun fall on the day of such eclipse, but when they are for the eclipse of the moon, they fall on the day following.
5. Local holidays may be granted for great festivals or fairs at the discretion of the Commissioner, only when there are no arrears of work.

6. The Civil Court vacation commences on the 1st of August and ends on the 30th September, 1892. No fresh suits shall during that time be instituted unless they be of an emergent character, but the Courts will be open for the purposes of clearing up cases instituted before 15th July and for disposal of any urgent work.

By Order,

K. D ERSKINE, *Lieut.*,

*First Asst. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.*

## CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA, IN THE P. W. D,

### NOTIFICATION.

*Camp Khandela. the 12th January, 1892.*

No. 107-S.—Under Section 18 of the Ajmere Municipalities Regulation, 1886 the Chief Commissioner is pleased to recognize the election by the Municipal Committee of Ajmere of Mr. F L. Reid as its Chairman, *vice* Surgeon-Major J. H. Newman, resigned.

By Order,

G. F. L. MARSHALL, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,

*Secy. to the Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara, in the P. W. D.*

## THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Bangalore, the 7th January, 1892.*

No. 41—366-91. - Surgeon-Major A. F. Dobson made over, and Surgeon-Major H. Armstrong assumed, charge of the office of the Residency Surgeon, Bangalore, on the forenoon of the 27th November, 1891.

C. W. RAVENSHAW, *Captain*,

*First Asst. to the Resident.*

## REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

*Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave, from the 2nd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment of Foot, dated at Mhow, this 9th day of January, 1892.*

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 1903, Private Edward Soillieux

Age,—23 years 11 months.

Height,—5 feet 5 inches.

Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, blue.

Date of Desertion or Absence,—5th January, 1892.

Place of Desertion or Absence,—Mhow.

Date of Enlistment,—16th October, 1886.

At what Place Enlisted,—London.

Parish and County in which born,—St. Lukes, London.

Place of residence for last 12 months before enlistment,—Not known

Marks,—Anchor and H. Gouch, right arm; cross, cross swords, left arm; boat and anchor, left arm.

Trade,—Seaman.

Regimentals, or plain clothes,—Regimentals.

REMARKS,—
Under 6 years' service.

A. A. GARSTIN, *Br.*,

*Lieut.-Colonel,*

*Commdg. 2nd Battn., Middlesex Regt.*

*Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave, from the 2nd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment of Foot, dated at Mhow, this 9th day of January, 1892.*

Number, Rank, and Name,—No 1998, Private Charles William Harrison.

Age,—23 years 3 months.

Height,—5 feet 10 inches.

Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, inclined to sandy; Eyes, bluish grey.

Date of Desertion or Absence,—5th January, 1892.

Place of Desertion or Absence,—Mhow.

Date of Enlistment,—21st October, 1886.

At what Place Enlisted,—Hounslow.

Parish and County in which born,—Marylebone, Middlesex.

Place of residence for last 12 months before enlistment,—

Marks,—Scar on right elbow.

Trade,—Labourer.

Regimentals, or plain clothes,—Regimentals.

REMARKS,—
Under 6 years' service.

A. A. GARSTIN, *Br.*,

*Lieut.-Colonel,*

*Commdg. 2nd Battn., Middlesex Regt.*

*Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave, from the 2nd Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers of Infantry, dated at Poona, this 11th day of January, 1892.*

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 1118, Private Joseph Brown.

Age,—24 years 7 months.

Height,—5 feet 4 inches.

Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, blue.

Date of Desertion or Absence,—6th January, 1892.

Place of Desertion or Absence,—Poona.

Date of Enlistment,—3rd July, 1885.

At what Place Enlisted,—Lancaster.

Parish and County in which born,—Salford, Lancashire.

Place of residence for last 12 months before enlistment,—Not known.

Marks,—Scar of cut above right eyelid.

Trade,—Iron turner.

Regimentals, or plain clothes,—Regimentals.

REMARKS,—Not on furlough.
Under 7 years' service.

C. D. WALLINGTON, *Captain*,

*Commdg. Depôt, 2nd Lanc. Fusiliers.*

*Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave, from the 2nd Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers of Infantry, dated at Poona, this 11th day of January, 1892.*

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 1877, Private Henry James Scudmore.

Age,—24 years 10 months.

Height,—5 feet 7 inches.

Colour of—
Complexion, dusky; Hair, brown; Eyes, bluish gray.

Date of Desertion or Absence,—6th January, 1892.

Place of Desertion or Absence,—Poona.

Date of Enlistment,—20th September, 1886.

At what Place Enlisted,—Hounslow.

Parish and County in which born,—Birmingham, Warwickshire.

Place of residence for last 12 months before enlistment,—Not known.

Marks,—Moles, left loin and back of right hand.

Trade,—Nail-caster.

Regimentals, or plain clothes,—Regimentals.

REMARKS,—Not on furlough.
Under 6 years' service.

C. D. WALLINGTON, *Captain*,

*Commdg. Depôt, 2nd Lanc. Fusiliers.*

## TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 12th January, 1892.*

No. 27.—Offices reported opened and closed during December, 1891 :—

| Name of Office. | Where situated. | Date. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Aligarh . . | N.-W. Provinces. | 1891. 11th Dec. | Closed. |
| Amritsar, Basti Ram Dhab. | Punjab . . | 18th ,, | Opened. |
| Azamgarh . | N.-W. Provinces. | 16th ,, | Ditto. |
| Bombay, Malabar Point. | Bombay . . | 5th ,, | Ditto. |
| Calcutta Race Course. | ..... | 5th ,, | Ditto. |
| Chakradharpur . | Bengal . . | 23rd ,, | Closed. |
| †Dhanowrie . | Bombay Presdy. . | 2nd ,, | Opened. |
| †Ditto . . | Ditto . . | 7th ,, | Closed. |
| Dumkah . . | Bengal . . | 15th ,, | Opened. |
| Dunera . . | Punjab . . | 15th ,, | Closed. |
| ‡Gulistan . . | ..... | 21st ,, | Ditto. |
| Karachi Rest Camp. | Sind . . . | 30th ,, | Opened. |
| §Khaki . . | ..... | 2nd ,, | Closed. |
| Mulkapet Race Course. | Hyderabad, Deccan. | 25th Nov. | Ditto. |
| *Muridki . . | Punjab . . | 12th Dec. | Ditto. |
| Pegu . . | Burma . . | 7th ,, | Opened. |
| *Pur . . . | N.-W. Provinces. | 7th ,, | Closed. |
| Rawalpindi West Ridge. | Punjab . . | 1st ,, | Opened. |
| Sambhal . . | N.-W. Provinces. | 5th ,, | Ditto. |
| Shwebo Cantonment. | Upper Burma . | 1st ,, | Ditto. |
| ‖Sihaung . . | ..... | 15th ,, | Ditto. |
| *Sirhaul . . | Punjab . . | 24th ,, | Ditto. |
| Thamakan. . | Southernn Shan States. | 1st ,, | Ditto. |
| ‖Yokwa . . | ..... | 3rd ,, | Ditto. |
| *Railway Telegraph Offices.* | | | |
| Banpur . . | Eastern Bengal State Ry. | 1891. 15th Dec. | Opened. |
| Devariyi . . | Southern Mahratta Ry. | 7th ,, | Ditto. |
| Kadakola . . | Mysore State Ry. | 7th ,, | Ditto. |
| Nanjangud . . | Mysore State Ry. | 7th ,, | Ditto. |
| Nulla . . . | Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Ry. | 1st ,, | Ditto. |
| Oodwara . . | Godra-Rutlam Ry. | 20th ,, | Ditto. |
| Dohad. . . | Godra-Rutlam Ry. | 20th ,, | Ditto. |
| Surpara . . | Jodhpur Ry. . | 12th ,, | Ditto. |

* Camp of Exercise.
† Camp Office.
‡ Field Office, Miranzai Expedition.
§ Field Office, Hazara Expedition.
‖ Field Office, Chin-Lushai Expedition.

W. F. MELHUISH,
*Director, Traffic Branch,*
for *Director-General of Telegraphs.*

## DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 11th January, 1892.*

No. 4.—Mr. J. Adam, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, passed the Departmental Standard Examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraph 14, on the 8th December, 1891.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
*Offg. Director-General.*

## TREASURE TROVE.

### NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that on or about the 22nd September, 1891, a treasure, containing the undermentioned silver coins, was found at Paperiddipalayam, a hamlet of Kadaiyar, Dharapuram Taluk, Coimbatore District, by certain Uppiliars while digging earth for raising a wall :—

(1) 27 British Rupees.

(2) 2 Mahomedan Rupees.

(3) 4 Rupees, description not known.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Coimbatore, at his Office, on Monday, the 23rd May, 1892, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to the provisions of the said Act.

J. STURROCK,
*Collector of Coimbatore.*

COIMBATORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
*The 5th January, 1892.*

## CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Note is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number ; any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

### Calcutta Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regr. No. | No. of Note. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1891. | | R | |
| W 292 | V 13—42839 . | 100 | Babu Russick Lall Chatterjee, care of the Deputy Commissioner, Damoh, Central Provinces. |

H. KEENE,
*Asst. Comptroller Genl.,*
*in charge, Paper Currency.*

CALCUTTA,
*The 14th January, 1892.*

## POST OFFICE.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 11th January, 1892.*

No. 10553.—In consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. H. Tulloch, Superinten-

dent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, Babu Heramba Chandra Mukerji, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is appointed to act in the 3rd grade during the former officer's absence, or until further orders.

*The 12th January, 1892.*

No. 10608.—Moulvi Habibur Rahman Ahmed, Postmaster, Agra, is granted an extension of leave on medical certificate for two months, from the 5th December, 1891.

*The 14th January, 1892.*

No. 10735.—Mr. Ardesar Jahangir Parakh was appointed to be Postmaster of Ahmedabad from the 8th October, 1891.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

*Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

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*Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 12th January, 1892.*

Adye, Captain G.
Akilborn & Co.
Apcar, J. M.
Barnett, Foster & Co.
Barrett, Velsey.
Bason & Co.
Blackwell, B. W.
Blande, H.
Bowman, W. H.
Burne, H. Holland.
Charles, J.
Crofton Dramatic Coy.
Delanougerede, A. V.
Dickson, Mrs. E.
Gibsone & Co.
Gordon, Miss.
Guibert, J. F.
Hamilton Adams & Co.
Hedborg, Wilhelm.
Hinde & Co.
Huth Fred & Co.
Jacobson, Captain C.
Kolb, Adolf.
Laugthton, H. E.
Lethbridge, T. H.
Loudon, Mrs. F. G.
Maclean, Mrs. F. M.
Mazaraki, Isidor.
McGarry, P. L.
McCarren, V.
Renfrey, R.
Scott, J. D.
Shakespeare, I. Y.
Stern, Bennis.
Terry, Mrs. V. M.
Watson, Greenet Hart.
Westmacott, H.

*Letters marked "Care of Post Office."*

Armfield, Fred.
Atkinson, Miss May.
Baker, E. C. S.
Barrow, F.
Beal, Rev. Arthur.
Berg, Robert.
Berry, Adolph.
Berryman, T.
Bradley, A. H.
Bush, Rev. H.
Campton, H.
Cattrall, Mrs. C. E.
Cautlie, Mrs.
Chapman, G. B.
Charles, Mrs. William.
Clark, Harry.
Coote, F.
Crole, C. S.
D'Souza, P. B.
Damoy, C.
Davis, Mrs. E.
Deavin, H. P.
Dewar, Major D. E.
Douglass, Miss L.
Dowling, M. W.
Dutch, A.
Dyson, Mrs.
Evan, Captain D. S.
Farrell, Mrs. M.
Fanning, Mrs. F. C.
Fearnley, Mr.
Finsterer, Wilhelm.
Fitzhenry, Mrs.
Flynn, W.
Ford, M.
Fordham, Montague.
Gay, Mrs. A.
Galitain, Prince.
Garton, F.
Goth, John.
Greenhalgh, Capt. J. H.
Greaves, E. S.
Haimon, Monsieur.
Haiman, Alexis.
Hamilton, G. S.
Heker, Mr.
Herklots, Mrs.
Herklots, Rev. G.
Holland, H. C.
Homan, Leonard.
Hume, Col.
Holton, Eustace.
Jackson, Mrs. Geo.
Johnson, E. T. S.
Jones, Mr. M.
Kinnaird, Hon. E. Miss.
Kinnard, Hon. Miss.
Kitts, E. J.
Keay, J. Seymour.
Lewis, Miss.
Leontieff, Nicolas.
Lindenan, L. K.
Liddeard, James E.
Lilly, Mrs. E.
Lola, Miss A.
Lynch, H. W.
McGregor, D.
Macdonald, Mrs.
Macgregor, Marcus.
Manager, Kankee Tea Estate.
Marchetto, Sig. Alberto.
Marten, A. J.
Maystein, Monsieur.
McCartie, Surgeon-Major.
Miller, E.
Mitchell, Mrs. H. C.
Molloy, P.
Monro, Miss Constance.
Morgan, Lt. G. A.
Moris, M. Monsieur.
Morgan, Miss Ethel V.
Mosenthal, H.
Munro, James.
O'Clein, Percy.
Ochme, Mr.
Orlibar, A. S.
Oomregur, Mr.
O'Brien, G.
Page, Mr.
Pakenham, J. A.
Paterson, Mrs.
Pattman, H. A.
Paul, Dr. C. G.
Payne, Professor W. J.
Pearson, H. J. T. G.
Perurei, Mrs.
Pierce, P. E.
Pollard, T. H. W.
Potocki, Conte.
Prentice, Dr
Prendergast, E. P.
Prehn, Dr. Alwin.
Radford, Mrs.
Rosenthal, S.
Riviere, de la.
Rankin, Mrs. W.
Raynand, Mary C.
Robarts, H.
Rocco, Sig. D.
Rossie, M.
Royal, Miss Bessie.
Ryder, Mrs. H.
Simes, George.
Simmons, E.
Smith, R. W.
Slater, Mrs. C.
Stebbing, Capt. A. E.
Steinberg, A. F.
Stewart, Miss Burnett.
Strang, J. H. P.
Stretton, Capt.
Tennant, Geo W.
Thimm, Ernest.
Thomas, R.
Thompson, J. D.
Townsend, R. A.
Wachtmeister, Count A.
Wheeler, E. L.
Webley, C. T.
Wilkinson, Stephen.
Whitfield, George.
Whiting, Rev. J. L.
Wichmann, Baron.
Williams, Rev. E. S.
Wortley, Hon. F. M. S.

*Registered Letters.*

Cattrall, Mrs. C. E.
Jones, F. H.
Marchetto, Alberto.
Maconachie, James.
Morrison, E. & Co., Ld.
Shields, Mrs. Annie.
Tailor, Albert.

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*Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.*

Armstrong, W., Miss.
Allen, Miss.
Adiker, M. N.
Altschul, J.
Bush, W. A.
Bur, F. E., Mrs.
Brown, T. R.
Briggs.
Barckley, Mrs.
Boodan, Durze.
Braby, J.
Buckner, E. M., Miss.
Bell, H., Miss.
Bate, C., Miss.
Bate, N. H.
Blanchord, J. A.
Branson, J. T.
Birch, Thomas.
Clarke, A. H.
Crawhull, L. A.
Carlander, A.
Courtnay, G. E.
Carldwell, D.
Cautlee, Mr.
Castillo, R. J.
Cautts, Mrs.
Cooke, E. C., Miss.
Crombe, A.
Crombe, T.
Coats, A.
Chapman, G., Mrs.
Carighton & Co.
Charles, R.
Clarke, A. F.
Chatterton, M. I., Mr.
Cooke, M., Mrs.
Clifford, F.
Davis, E. A.
Douglas, E., Mrs.
Dane, F. S.
Dunsford, F., Mrs.
Durant, H., Mrs.
Davidson, W. J.
Domingo, D.
Ekills, G. R., Revd.
Elliott, F.
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Baldwin, A.
Browne, F. A.
Hume, Mrs. J. T.
Patterson, Mrs. M.
Stanton, H. L.

E. HUTTON,

*Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.*

*The 16th January, 1892.*

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

| Mails for | Date of closing at Calcutta. | Route by which despatched. |
|---|---|---|
| | 1892. | |
| Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom. | 20th Jan. | Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay. |
| Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets) | 19th „ | Ditto. |
| Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan. | 25th „ | Ditto. |
| Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania. | 25th „ | Ditto. |
| Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China | 16th „ | Per French Str. *Niemen.* |
| Colombo . . . . . | 27th „ | Per P. & O. Str. *Cathay.* |
| Straits, China, and Japan . . | 22nd „ | Per Steamer *Japan.* |
| Rangoon and Moulmein . . | 19th „ | Per Steamer *Chanda.* |
| Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore. | 22nd „ | Per Steamer *Patna.* |
| Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon. | 20th „ | Per Steamer *Kistna.* |
| Port Blair . . . . . | 19th „ | Per Steamer *viâ* Rangoon. |
| South African Ports . . . | 16th „ | Per Steamer *Chupra viâ* Madras. |
| Akyab . . . . . | 18th „ | I. G. M. Steamer *Mayo.* |

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On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

E. HUTTON,

*Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.*

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From 1st April, 1891, and until further orders, Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *ten pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—four-ounce tin, *R2-8;* eight-ounce tin, *R5;* one pound tin, *R10.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only* at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3;* per eight-ounce tin, *R6;* per pound tin, *R12.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

## জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনার মূল্য কম করণ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি যাবৎ অন্য আজ্ঞা না হয় তাবৎ কলিকাতার বোটানিকেল গার্ডেণের অর্থাৎ কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণ এবং অপর কোন ব্যক্তি এক কালীন দশ পৌণ্ড ক্রয় করিলে নিম্নলিখিত হিসাবে জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনা পাইবেন অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ২॥০ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৫৲ টাকায় ও এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১০৲ টাকায় পাইবেন। সর্ব্ব সাধারণে কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট নগদ মূল্য দিলে এই এই হিসাবে অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ৩৲ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৬৲ টাকায় এবং এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১২৲ টাকায় পাইতে পারিবেন। কলিকাতার প্রধান প্রধান ইউরোপীয় ও দেশীয় ঔষধ বিক্রেতাগণও এই ঔষধ বিক্রয় করিয়া থাকেন। উপরোক্ত হার ছাড়া চারি ঔন্স টিনের ।০, আট ঔন্স টিনের ॥০ ও এক পৌণ্ড টিনের ৸০ ডাক মাশুল দিতে হইবে।

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On and after 1st April, 1891, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

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½ „ R 8, „ R 8-8.
¼ „ R 4, „ R 4-8.

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## বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইনের মূল্য কম করণ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

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॥ আধ „ „ ৮৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৮॥০
শিকি „ „ ৪৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৪॥০

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধরূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনীডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশাব হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে। ইহা শাদা বা পাটল বর্ণের পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

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# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART III.

### Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

### UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE.

The Fifty-fourth Annual General Meeting of Subscribers of the above Institution will be held in the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 30th January, 1892, at 3 P.M., to receive the report of the Directors and to consider such matters as may then be submitted.

By order of the Directors,

W. H. RYLAND,
*Secretary.*

CALCUTTA,
*The 4th January, 1892.*

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### NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF BHAGULPORE.

*Under Section 250, Indian Succession Act, 1865.*

No. 1 of 1892.

Whereas an application under the Indian Succession Act, 1865, for letters of administration to the estate of Mrs. Mary Anne Bertie or Saget, late of Latipore in Pergunnah Chhye in the District of Bhagulpore, has been made by William St. Clair Grant of Naraenpore, Pergunnah Chhye, District Bhagulpore, and whereas the 6th February, 1892, has been fixed for the hearing of this case, notice is hereby given that any person having any interest in the administration of the estate of the said deceased may, if he desire, appear in this Court on the said 6th day of February, 1892, and see the proceedings before the grant of letters of administration.

Given under my hand, and seal of this Court.

C. A. WILKINS,
*District Judge.*

G. D. BANERJEA,
*Sheristadar.*

BHAGULPORE DISTRICT JUDGE'S COURT,
*The 12th January, 1892.*

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### PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note Nos. Ao—20023, Ao—20034, Ao—23717, and Ao—28378, of the 4 per cent. loan of 16th January, 1879, for R1,000 each, originally standing in the name of Sowcar Nursee Jugjeevan, and last endorsed to Futtay Chand Golacha, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor, after two years from the date of last advertisement.

FUTTAY CHAND GOLACHA,
*Chicka Basaar, House No. 45,*
*Cantonment, Bangalore.*

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Lost or Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 170719 and 170720, of the 4 per cent. of 1st

February, 1843, for ₹500 each, originally standing in the name of Srimati Rashmani Dasi, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

SRIMATI RASHMANI DASI,
*No. 8, Nimtolla Ghát Street,*
*Calcutta.*

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**Lost in transmission by Post.**

The upper halves of the Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 206028 and 239875, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, for ₹500 and ₹1,500, respectively, standing in the name of the Agra Bank, Limited, and Bubonesh Chakravarti, and last endorsed to Mrs. Louisa Woodward, the proprietress, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress, after two years from the date of last advertisement.

J. A. TOOMEY,
*Manager, National Bank of India, Limited,*
*Calcutta,*
*Attorney for Louisa Woodward.*

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**Destroyed.**

The Government Promissory Note No. $\frac{055662}{040188}$, of the 4 per cent. of 1854-55, for ₹500, originally standing in the name of Nwab Syyid Muhommad Wali Khan, and last endorsed to Sah Boodhooji, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

NWAB SYYID MUHOMMAD WALI KHAN,
*Farakabad, N.-W. P.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1892.

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## PART VI.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

**ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67.**

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 15th January, 1892.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir P. P. Hutchins, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. E. Miller, Kt., Q.C.
The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General H. Brackenbury, C.B., R.A.
The Hon'ble Colonel R. C. B. Pemberton, R.E.
The Hon'ble Nawab Ahsan-Ulla Bahadur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble H. W. Bliss, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Nugent.
The Hon'ble J. Woodburn, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Raja Udai Partab Singh of Bhinga.
The Hon'ble J. L. Mackay, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Dr. Rash Behari Ghose.
The Hon'ble Sir John Edgar, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Palli Chentsal Rao Pantulu, C.I.E.

### NEW MEMBERS.

The Honb'le MR. MACKAY, the Hon'ble DR. RASH BEHARI GHOSE, the Hon'ble SIR JOHN EDGAR and the Hon'ble P. CHENTSAL RAO took their seats as Additional Members.

## DEATH OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT addressed the Council as follows:—

"I feel sure that my hon'ble colleagues will desire to take some notice of the great calamity, the news of which reached us yesterday—a calamity the shadow of which has thrown a deep gloom over the whole of the British Empire.

"The death of a Prince, who, in the natural order of events, would have succeeded to the Throne of India, is an event which a Council, entrusted, as this Council is, with the duty of legislating for India, and containing members connected with almost every part of the country, is not likely to pass over without some outward manifestation of its sympathy and regret.

"Two years ago many of us had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with the late Duke of Clarence when he was our guest here. Our thoughts travel back to the time when we looked upon him as he stood amongst us then, in the spring-tide of his life, full of health and hope, the destined inheritor, not only of a great Empire, but of that wealth of affection and respect which Her Majesty and Her children have known how to accumulate for themselves.

"Of late our interest in His Royal Highness had been redoubled by the announcement of his engagement to a young and charming Princess, herself widely popular amongst Her Majesty's subjects—an engagement which appealed vividly to our imaginations, which seemed to promise, for those who were about to become husband and wife, a rich abundance of happiness, and, for the nation, an increase to the stability of the Royal House and to the security of the Throne.

"No more brilliant or attractive prospect ever lay before a young Englishman, no career could have seemed fuller of useful and far-reaching opportunities, than that which was open to the young Prince whom India as well as England now mourns. A few days—I might almost say a few hours—have sufficed to shatter all our hopes, to ruin all the bright expectations in which we had indulged.

"At this moment there is scarcely room in our thoughts for the loss which the nation has sustained, or for conjectures as to the remoter results of this misfortune. We can think only of the blow which has fallen upon Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, of the grief of those who are sorrowing with her over the Duke of Clarence's death, and to whom we wish to convey some token of our deep regret, some mark of our regard for his memory.

"I suggest for the consideration of the Council that it would be a proper and usual mark of respect that we should adjourn without transacting the business which is upon the paper. I leave it entirely to my hon'ble colleagues to say whether they desire that any specific assurance should be offered on their behalf to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and to the rest of the Royal Family."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—

"I believe, my Lord, that I am expressing the feelings of all my hon'ble colleagues assembled here when I say that it would be the wish of the Council that some expression should be conveyed by Your Excellency, in the manner in which you have suggested, of our profound sympathy with Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales in the great calamity which has overtaken not only them but the nation.

"I will not attempt to suggest that anything should be added to what was contained in the eloquent words which Your Excellency has just uttered, and I believe that they express as fitly and completely as possible the feelings which animate us all.

"I may venture, however, as the Lieutenant-Governor of this vast Province, to say that a calamity of this kind must be very deeply and widely felt by a population with whom personal loyalty is so strong a motive as it is with the people of India, and who were so much drawn and attracted by what they saw and heard of His Royal Highness' demeanour and character on the occasion of his visit to India.

"I am quite sure that every intelligent and educated member of this province will desire to associate himself with the Government of India and with Your Excellency's Council in the expression of their deep sympathy in the great disaster which has overtaken the people of India no less than ourselves and the Royal Family."

The Hon'ble LIEUTENANT-GENERAL BRACKENBURY said :—

"I regret that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is not present here to-day, that he might give utterance to the feelings of Her Majesty's army on this sad occasion. In his absence I would ask permission to say on behalf of all classes of Her Majesty's soldiers, European and Native, how great is our sorrow at the loss of this young Prince, our comrade in arms; how deep is the sympathy that we feel in their bereavement with Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and in this, the crowning sorrow of Her life, with Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, whom we, her loyal soldiers, so truly love, honour and revere."

The Hon'ble RAJA UDAI PARTAB SINGH OF BHINGA said :—

"On behalf of the Native members of Your Excellency's Legislative Council I beg to express the deep sorrow we feel at the calamity which has befallen us all. We desire that an expression of our sorrow and sympathy may be conveyed to Her Most Gracious Majesty, and to Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said :—

"In accordance with the wish which has been expressed, I will convey to Her Majesty an assurance of the deep sympathy felt by hon'ble members in the loss which She has sustained.

"It may interest hon'ble members to know that I have received the following reply from Her Majesty to a telegram which I addressed to Her yesterday. I had ventured to offer Her Majesty my respectful condolence, and I mentioned to Her the consternation with which the news of His Royal Highness' illness and its fatal termination had been received here.

"Her Majesty's gracious reply runs as follows :—

'Many thanks. I am sure of the sympathy of my loyal Indian people.'"

The Council adjourned to Saturday, the 16th January, 1892.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

*Secretary to the Government of India,*

*Legislative Department.*

FORT WILLIAM ;
*The 15th January, 1892.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

No. 3.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1892.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*A* SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

*Non-Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

*No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

## Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, January 2nd, 1892.

The reports and charts of the week under review show no change in the general weather and pressure conditions, which have existed over India during the past five or six weeks. Pressure has increased and decreased, sometimes by considerable amounts, in different parts of India, during the week, but throughout these changes, readings have remained steadily high over the north-west and centre of India, and steadily low over the south of the Indian region. The winds were generally anticyclonic circulating around the high pressure area in the north-west and centre, but on the Carnatic coast there were at times signs of cyclonic movement due probably to the existence of relatively low pressures over the south-west of the Bay. The rainfall throughout was exceedingly light.

On the 27th, pressure was falling except in North-Western India. Readings were highest near Peshawar, lowest off the Malabar coast and near Ceylon. The winds were anticyclonic except at Madras, Cuddalore and Negapatam where they were cyclonic in direction and fresh to strong in force. Rain was reported from Colombo, Trevandrum, Madras, Madura and Negapatam. At the last station 2½ inches had fallen, but at the other stations the amounts were less than one-tenth of an inch. On the 28th, pressure was decreasing except in Sind, Rajputana, Khandeish, and the south of the Peninsula. The cyclonic tendency of the wind on the Carnatic coast had disappeared, but elsewhere the winds were unchanged. Showers were reported from Toungoo, Colombo, Wellington, Negapatam and Madura. The chart of the 29th showed that pressure was falling almost everywhere. The wind had shifted to south-west at Rawalpindi and to south-east at Murree, and there were again indications of a cyclonic circulation on the Carnatic coast. In other parts of the Indian region there was no change. Slight showers were reported from Tounghoo, Quetta,

Madras and Cuddalore. On the 30th, pressure was still decreasing almost everywhere, the fall being greatest at Ludhiana, Roorkee, Dehra Dun and Mussoorie. A fresh south-east wind was reported from Murree and a slight shower had occurred there. The only other stations from which rain was reported were Quetta and Cuddalore. On the 31st, the barometer was still falling, but the region of greatest fall had been transferred eastward from the neighbourhood of Roorkee and Ludhiana to the neighbourhood of Bareilly and Lucknow. The winds were fairly normal in direction and the only rainfall reported was a slight shower at Colombo. On the morning of January 1st, 1892, pressure was increasing over Northern India and decreasing over the Central Provinces and the Peninsula. Readings were highest over Rajputana and the Central Provinces and were, compared with the normal, very low over the Indus Valley. Light anticyclonic winds and calms prevailed and the only rainfall was again at Colombo. On the 2nd, the barometric changes were similar to those reported on the previous day, but the rise was much greater in the Punjab than elsewhere, and the area of highest pressure was again transferred to North-Western India. Gradients were somewhat steeper and the winds, though preserving the same general directions, were rather stronger. Showers were reported from Colombo and Negapatam.

*Temperature*—Was generally rather low, though, for the whole of India, the average diurnal variation was very small. The following table shows the variations of temperature from the normal average on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India :—

| PROVINCE. | 27th | 28th. | 29th. | 30th | 31st. | 1st. | 2nd. | Mean variation of week. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burma . . . . | −1·9 | −1·9 | −0·7 | −1·2 | −2·2 | −1·9 | −1·2 | −1·6 |
| Bengal and Assam . | −0·7 | −0·4 | +1·2 | −0·4 | −0·7 | −0·6 | +0·3 | −0·2 |
| North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . . . | −3·0 | −1·7 | −0·4 | +1·0 | +1·5 | +1·9 | −1·1 | −0·3 |
| Punjab . . . . | −1·6 | +0·5 | +1·0 | +0·6 | +2·8 | +1·0 | −1·1 | +0·5 |
| Bombay . . . | +0·9 | 0 | −0·4 | −0·4 | −0·1 | +0·1 | +1·3 | +0·2 |
| Berar and Central Provinces | −3·6 | −4·0 | −4·3 | −3·0 | −3·0 | −1·1 | −0·4 | −2·8 |
| Guzerat and Central India . | −2·1 | −2·9 | −3·2 | −2·1 | −1·0 | +0·6 | +0·1 | −1·5 |
| Sind and Rajputana . . | +0·8 | +1·4 | +0·1 | +1·2 | +2·1 | +1·6 | +1·5 | +1·2 |
| Madras . . . . | +0·7 | +0·7 | +0·8 | +0·2 | +0·4 | +0·8 | −0·3 | +0·5 |
| MEAN FOR WHOLE INDIA . | −1·2 | −0·9 | −0·7 | −0·5 | 0 | +0·3 | −0·1 | −0·4 |

The above figures show that the mean temperature of the whole of India was below the normal on the first four days of the week and about normal on the remaining three days. The provincial variations exhibit an excess in the Punjab, Bombay, Sind, Rajputana and Madras, and a deficiency elsewhere. In the Central Provinces the deficiency was nearly 3° and in Central India and Burma about 1½° while in Sind and Rajputana the excess was 1·2°. In all the other Provinces the variations were small and unimportant. On the 29th, the minimum temperatures were very high at some of the north-western stations.

*Rain.*—As shown by the preceding paragraphs, there has been no improvement in the rainfall during the week, and the concluding table shows that only in three divisions of India has any rain been recorded. These three divisions are Central Burma with an average for the division of 0·29 inch; the East Coast (south) with an average of 0·25 inch, and Madras (south) with an average of 0·12 inch. In all the other divisions the rainfall record for the week is blank.

In Central Burma there is ordinarily no rain during the week under review, so that there is an excess of 0·29 inch for that division; in the East Coast (south) the normal average is 0·12 inch, so that here also there has been more rain than usual, but in Madras (south) the normal average for the week is 0·22 inch and the actual average 0·12 inch, so that in this case there is a slight deficiency.

Tirunalur (Tanjore) received 2½ inches during the week, and Negapatam received 2¾ inches, but with these exceptions none of the stations reporting rain recorded much more than ½ an inch during the week.

The general features of the seasonal rainfall show no important change, but in most cases the percentage of deficiency is slowly increasing.

| Provinces. | Division. | Rainfall data for week ending October 18th to January 2nd, 1892. | | | Rainfall data from October 18th to January 2nd, 1892. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Average actual rainfall of Division. | Average normal rainfall of Division. | Excess or defect in inches. | Average actual rainfall of season to date. | Average normal rainfall, October 18th to January 2nd. | Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage. |
| | | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Per cent. |
| Burma | Tenasserim | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5·32 | 2·55 | +109 |
| | Lower Burma | 0 | 0·04 | —0·04 | 5·83 | 4·37 | +33 |
| | Central ditto | 0·29 | 0 | +0·29 | 5·85 | 3·09 | +89 |
| | Upper ditto | 0 | ? | ? | 3·66 | ? | ? |
| | Arrakan | 0 | 0·02 | —0·02 | 9·18 | 4·57 | +101 |
| Bengal and Assam | Eastern Bengal | 0 | 0·14 | —0·14 | 1·76 | 3·40 | —48 |
| | Assam (Surma) | 0 | 0·17 | —0·17 | 3·27 | 3·03 | +8 |
| | Ditto (Brahmaputra) | 0 | 0·15 | —0·15 | 0·30 | 1·93 | —84 |
| | Deltaic Bengal | 0 | 0·11 | —0·11 | 1·06 | 1·86 | —43 |
| | Central ditto | 0 | 0·07 | —0·07 | 1·08 | 1·25 | —14 |
| | North ditto | 0 | 0·03 | —0·03 | 0·15 | 1·52 | —90 |
| | Orissa | 0 | 0·04 | —0·04 | 6·91 | 4·31 | +60 |
| | Chota Nagpur | 0 | 0·09 | —0·09 | 0·26 | 1·48 | —82 |
| | Behar (South) | 0 | 0·05 | —0·05 | 0·08 | 1·23 | —93 |
| | Ditto (North) | 0 | 0·06 | —0·06 | 0·03 | 0·95 | —97 |
| North-Western Provinces and Oudh. | North-Western Provinces (East) | 0 | 0·04 | —0·04 | 0·02 | 0·94 | —98 |
| | Oudh (South) | 0 | 0·06 | —0·06 | 0·08 | 0·76 | —89 |
| | Ditto (North) | 0 | 0·03 | —0·03 | 0 | 0·55 | —100 |
| | North-Western Provinces (Central) | 0 | 0·08 | —0·08 | 0 | 0·63 | —100 |
| | North-Western Provinces (West) | 0 | 0·07 | —0·07 | 0·16 | 0·61 | —74 |
| | North-Western Provinces (Submontane) | 0 | 0·15 | —0·15 | 0·09 | 0·84 | —89 |
| Punjab | Punjab (South) | 0 | 0·05 | —0·05 | 0·07 | 0·42 | —83 |
| | Ditto (Central) | 0 | 0·05 | —0·05 | 0·22 | 0·43 | —49 |
| | Ditto (Submontane) | 0 | 0·17 | —0·17 | 0·10 | 0·82 | —88 |
| | Ditto (Hill Districts) | 0 | 0·30 | —0·30 | 0·48 | 1·76 | —73 |
| | Ditto (North-West) | 0 | 0·21 | —0·21 | 0·44 | 1·36 | —68 |
| | Ditto (West) | 0 | 0·07 | —0·07 | 0·02 | 0·32 | —94 |
| Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras). | Malabar | 0 | 0·11 | —0·11 | 13·58 | 9·41 | +44 |
| | Madras (South Central) | 0 | 0·19 | —0·10 | 8·82 | 8·17 | +8 |
| | Coorg | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6·51 | 7·27 | —10 |
| | Mysore | 0 | 0·03 | —0·03 | 3·44 | 4·73 | —27 |
| | Konkan | 0 | 0·04 | —0·04 | 1·14 | 2·58 | —56 |
| | Bombay (Deccan) | 0 | 0·03 | —0·03 | 0·76 | 3·24 | —77 |
| | Hyderabad (North) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Khandeish | 0 | 0·05 | —0·05 | 0·01 | 2·02 | —100 |
| Central Provinces and Berar. | Berar | 0 | 0·17 | —0·17 | 0 | 1·96 | —100 |
| | Central Provinces (West) | 0 | 0·07 | —0·07 | 0 | 1·51 | —100 |
| | Ditto ditto (Central) | 0 | 0·07 | —0·07 | 0·02 | 1·24 | —98 |
| | Ditto ditto (East) | 0 | 0·07 | —0·07 | 0·01 | 1·48 | —99 |
| Bombay (North) | Guzerat | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0·50 | —100 |
| | Kattiawar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0·33 | —100 |
| | Sind | 0 | 0·01 | —0·01 | 0 | 0·19 | —100 |
| Rajputana and Central India. | Central India (East) | 0 | 0·03 | —0·03 | 0·02 | 0·85 | —98 |
| | Rajputana (East) Central India (West) | 0 | 0·01 | —0·01 | 0·05 | 0·59 | —93 |
| | Rajputana (West) | 0 | 0·03 | —0·03 | 0 | 0·18 | —100 |
| Madras | East Coast (North) | 0 | 0·08 | —0·08 | 0·73 | 6·83 | —89 |
| | Ditto (ditto) (a) | 0 | ? | ? | 0·25 | ? | ? |
| | Hyderabad (South) | 0 | 0·03 | —0·03 | 0·04 | 1·36 | —97 |
| | Madras (Central) | 0 | 0·01 | —0·01 | 1·51 | 3·43 | —55 |
| | East Coast (Central) | 0 | 0·08 | —0·08 | 3·42 | 12·47 | —73 |
| | Ditto (South) | 0·25 | 0·12 | +0·13 | 20·96 | 15·72 | +33 |
| | Madras (South) | 0·12 | 0·22 | —0·10 | 16·77 | 11·65 | +44 |

W. L. DALLAS,

*Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

*Simla, the 7th January, 1892.*

E. C. BUCK,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

# Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

**Madras.**—*For week ending 9th January.*—No rain, except light showers in parts of Tanjore and Tinnevelly. Agricultural outlook unchanged, but deficiency of water, pasture, and fodder for stock in Kurnool, Bellary, and Anantapur intensifying. Prices generally easier except in northern coast districts and South Arcot, scarcity rates for staple food-grains still exceeded in districts last reported, except Bellary, Salem, and Madura, and have been reached in Ganjam and nearly so in Vizagapatam and Godavari. Works:—Numbers employed—Wandiwash 60, Kalahasti 2,539, Coimbatore 1,505, Salem 4,473, Kurnool 6,240, Bellary 6,267, Anantapur 517, Cuddapah 2 258; total 23,859, against 18,709 last week. Relief works closed in Chingleput and Polur. Kitchens:—Numbers fed—mostly women and children—Wandiwash 452, Polur 105, Kalahasti 543, Salem 308, and Kurnool 325, decrease from last week 18. At kitchen newly opened in Anantapur 334. Kitchens closed in Coimbatore. Loans disbursed to date for construction and repair of wells:—Chingleput R3,78,347, Wandiwash R1,65,675, Polur R19,234, Coimbatore R1,41,443, Cuddapah R58,933, Nellore R5,130, Salem R66,590, Kurnool R6,170, Bellary revised figure R6,770, and Anantapur R2,030. For feeding and purchase of cattle and seed grain:—Chingleput R22,268, Wandiwash R700, Polur R880, Coimbatore R55,105, Cuddapah R5,206, Nellore R4,150, Salem R9,958, Kurnool R3,250, Bellary R666, and Anantapur R2,0. Wells constructed:—Chingleput 1,589, Wandiwash and Polur 420, and five other districts 261; under construction—Chingleput 2,307, Wandiwash and Polur 1,173, and six other districts 1,605.

**Bombay.**—*For week ending 13th January.*—Slight rain in parts of Karachi and Shikarpur; no rain elsewhere. Late crops more or less withered and fodder scarce in seven districts of Deccan and Karnatak. Fodder also scarce in parts of Sind and Baroda. Water insufficient and cattle being removed to other places in parts of four districts. Prices rising in seven districts. Harvesting of early crops continues in five districts.

**Bengal.**—*For week ending 12th January.*—There has been no rain during the week, and the temperature is high for the time of year. The winter rice crop is almost all gathered in, and the outturn generally is fair, except in some parts of Behar, Northern Bengal, and Central Bengal as previously reported. The *rabi* crops are still doing fairly well, but are now in urgent want of rain over most of the Province. Poppy in the irrigated lands is reported on favourably, but where there is no irrigation the crop is backward for want of rain. In Sarun about 1,200 bighas of poppy land are a complete failure. Tobacco promises to be a good crop, but in Jalpaiguri and parts of Durbhanga it does not look so well as before. Reports of the sugarcane crop are generally satisfactory. Prices are slightly rising in almost all districts of the Patna Division, elsewhere they are still stationary. The supply of fodder is generally sufficient, and cattle are in good condition. The situation of the districts, about which anxiety is felt at present, continues almost unchanged, but the want of rain must materially affect the prospects of the *rabi* crops. There are, however, no signs of distress as yet. In Gya the failure of the *rabi* crop, except in the canal-irrigated tracts, is assured, and there will be distress in the south-western part of the district, but it is hoped that the local authorities will be able to deal with it. In Mozufferpore, if no rain falls to revive the *rabi* crop, there will be considerable distress in parts two months hence. In Durbhanga there will undoubtedly be distress later on, but not severe, so far as can be judged at present. In these two districts also the distress is likely to be capable of being dealt with locally. The reports from Patna are generally of an assuring character, and a downfall within the next few days will considerably improve the prospects and dispel all

fear of scarcity. There is no cause for anxiety about Sarun and Chumparun. In Monghyr it is expected that the former estimate of 2 annas for the winter rice crop will be exceeded, and the prospects of the *rabi* crop are still good. In Purneah prices are still easier, and there is every expectation of an eight-anna to twelve-anna *rabi* crop even if no rain falls. Bhagulpore reports that the paddy crop in the north has yielded 4 to 5 annas, and that the *rabi* prospects are more unfavourable. In Jalpaiguri the failure of the winter rice is now supposed to be greater than was formerly reported. In Dinagepur and Rungpore the situation is reported to be practically unchanged. There is no fear of distress in the latter district except in a few villages in thana Kurigram.

**North-Western Provinces and Oudh.**—*For week ending 13th January.*—Cloudy weather, with slight showers in a few districts. Rain much needed for unirrigated crops. *Rabi* prospects continue good. Prices generally steady.

**Punjab.**—*For week ending 13th January.*—Slight rain has fallen in all but five districts. Prices rising in three districts; stationary elsewhere. Cotton-picking still going on in Mooltan; weeding for rape in progress throughout the province. Condition and prospects of standing crops are generally reported average. Rain is urgently wanted throughout the province for standing *rabi* crops which are suffering for want of it; recent slight rain has done some good to the crops in Sialkote. Condition of cattle is reported poor in one district; they are suffering for want of grass in two others; elsewhere their condition is fair. Fodder scarce in six districts; below average in one and sufficient elsewhere.

**Central Provinces.**—*For week ending 13th January.*—Weather cloudy in northern and eastern districts, with very slight fall of rain in Saugor; elsewhere clear and cool. Threshings of rice and *juar* and picking of cotton continue. Prospects of winter crops unchanged. Linseed in flower. Cattle in good condition. In some districts prices rising, while in others they are unchanged.

**Burma.**—*For week ending 9th January.*—LOWER BURMA: Reaping in progress and approaching completion. In Thayetmyo sowing of dry-weather crops begun in parts of the district. Crop prospects are on the whole good. The area under paddy in the ten chief rice-producing districts is estimated at 4,107,562 acres, being 191,374 acres more than the actuals of the previous year. UPPER BURMA: Bhamo—reaping of wet-weather paddy in progress and sowing for dry-weather paddy begun. Katha—reaping in progress. Shwebo—dry-weather paddy cultivation progressing, reaping of wet-weather paddy nearly completed. Ye-u—dry-weather paddy cultivation progressing. Sagaing—in Sagaing sub-division crops have been reaped; in Sadaung township dry-weather paddy, peas, onions, chillies, wheat, and gram are progressing; in Myinmu sub-division sesamum and millet have been reaped. In Ava sub-division paddy, sesamum, and millet are being reaped, dry-weather paddy and peas progressing. Upper Chindwin—reaping of wet-weather paddy nearly completed, planting of dry-weather paddy in progress. Lower Chindwin—sowing of pulses completed in eastern sub-division, and reaping of *jowar* and sesamum in progress; crops on reaping have turned out much below estimate, many ears of corn being empty and grain light: in western sub-division reaping of paddy, *jowar*, and sesamum in progress. Standing crops are bad in eastern sub-division; in western sub-division standing crops of onions, peas, and wheat are fair. Myingyan—early sesamum being reaped. In Pagan late sesamum and bean crops in flower in Sate. Pakokku—sowing of tobacco completed in Seikpyu, paddy reaping commenced. Minbu—millet is being reaped. Magwe—reaping in progress, outturn of millet and *jowar* fair, and of paddy poor. Kyaukse—wet-weather paddy is being reaped, estimated yield sixteen-anna crop; sowing of dry-weather paddy progressing. Meiktila—paddy and *jowar* being reaped and coming into market in increasing quantities; gram and wheat in excellent condition; cultivation of wheat still continues in parts. Yamethin—reaping progressing. Pyinmana—reaping and threshing going on. Price of paddy has fallen slightly at Bassein and Minbu and considerably at Thayetmyo, Shwebo, Magwe, Meiktila, and Pyinmana; it has increased slightly at Prome, Amherst, Tavoy, and Pakokku, and considerably at Katha. Numbers

on relief works:—Ye-u 6,723; Sagaing 1,324; Lower Chindwin 1,678; Myingyan 2,639; Minbu 1,137; Meiktila 2,581; Yamethin 3,451; Magwe and Shwebo not reported.

**Assam.**—*For week ending 13th January.*—Slight rain has fallen in some districts. Weather cold and seasonable. Reaping of late rice generally finished. Tea season closed, but pruning still continues in Sylhet and Darrang. Fodder and water sufficient except in Golaghat and some parts of the hill districts. Cattle generally in good condition.

**Mysore and Coorg.**—*For week ending 13th January.*—No rain in Mysore and consequently no improvement in prospects. Water and fodder decreasing. Prices risen in three districts.

Reaping of rice crop continues in Coorg. Coffee-picking nearly completed. Slight rise in prices of food-grains. Forage and water-supply for cattle sufficient.

**Berar and Hyderabad.**—*For week ending 13th January.*—Weather fair and cool in Berar. Cotton-picking continues; threshing of *jowari* in progress. *Rabi* crops not in good condition in three districts. Fodder insufficient in one taluk and water in another. Cattle healthy. Prices almost steady.

No rain in Hyderabad during week. Harvesting of *abi* crops continues. Sowing of *tabi* crops commenced. *Rabi* crops are at present in fair condition. Fodder for cattle in almost all the talukas is becoming scarce; in the Ambarpett taluk scarcity of water for cattle has commenced to be felt. Prices:—wheat 8½, coarse rice 8, white *juar* 12¼; yellow *juar* 13½, and *tur* 11¼ seers per current rupee.

**Central India.**—*For week ending 13th January.*—Moderate rain in Gwalior during week. Prices of food-grains steady in Goona and high in Nimach. No other changes since last report.

**Rajputana.**—*For week ending 13th January.*—Agricultural operations satisfactory generally; in Kherwara only one-fourth of usual area of wheat cultivated; in Ajmere one-third area *rabi* cultivated, but it is doubtful if the crops will mature though prospects are not bad at present. *Rabi* sowing progressing in Meywar. Standing crops in good condition generally, but rain wanted in Dholepore. Water very scarce in Kherwara. Good harvests in Sirohi and Bhurtpore, average in Dholepore where the crops are partly damaged by frost. Cattle dying in Merwara of starvation; very poor in Kherwara; suffering in Marwar and parts of Bikanir; satisfactory elsewhere. Pasturage or fodder scarce in six States, and at Ajmere, Kherwara, and parts of Harowtee. Prices steady in nine States and at Kherwara and Ajmere; rising in two and fluctuating in one. Five hundred and sixty-six immigrants and 480 cattle in Kotah; 75 persons emigrated from Marwar during the week; 4,251 persons employed on relief works in Marwar and 1,771 gratuitously treated; about 9,931 men employed on relief works in Ajmere and daily average of 8,517 in Merwara, and 1,322 gratuitously treated; 2,400 persons employed on relief works in Bikanir State and 623 gratuitously treated; 2,750 persons on relief works in Jeypore State.

**Nepal.**—*For week ending 7th January.*—No rain.

E. C. BUCK,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

Daily average number of labourers on relief works in Merwara during week ending 2nd January, was 7,040.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXXVIII OF 1891-92.

### APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

*N.B.*—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

| Latest Return received. | Railways. | Average receipts per mile per week in 1890. | Last 11 days of December, 1890. Total mean length open. | Receipts. Total. | Receipts. Per mile open. | Last 12 days of December, 1891. Total mean length open. | Receipts. Total. | Receipts. Per mile open. | Total Receipts from 1st April to 31st December, 1890. | Total Receipts from 1st April to 31st December, 1891. | Total increase in 1891-92. | Total decrease in 1891-92. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *State Lines worked by Companies.* | R | Miles. | R | R | Miles. | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| Last 12 days of Dec., 1891. | East Indian | 539 | 1,526 | 13,55,946 | 888 | 1,525 | 15,65,776 | 1,027 | 3,12,88,501 | 3,63,31,606 | 50,43,105 | ... |
| Ditto | Patna-Gya | 175 | 57 | 17,279 | 303 | 57 | 17,160 | 301 | 3,80,186 | 4,17,323 | 37,137 | .. |
| Ditto | Tirhoot section, B. & N. W. R. | 156 | 323 | 79,525 | 246 | 338 | 62,780 | 186 | 16,93,585 | 17,35,698 | 42,113 | |
| Ditto | Lucknow-Bareilly section, R. K. R. | 63 | 141 | 18,390 | 130 | 199 | 19,064 | 96 | 3,15,404 | 3,71,652 | 56,248 | ... |
| Ditto | Bengal-Nagpur | 101 | 585 | 1,18,556 | 203 | 831 | 2,19,619 | 264 | 18,79,760 | 42,8 ,583 | 24,01,823 | . |
| Ditto | Indian Midland (a) | 90 | 752 | 1,60,736 | 214 | 752 | 1,77,660 | 236 | 24,38,102 | 34,77,506 | 10,39,404 | ... |
| 2nd January, 1892 | Rajputana-Malwa | 200 | 1,672 | 6,49,517 | 388 | 1,672 | 7,19,857 | 431 | 1,24,10,151 | 1,57,00,710 | 32,90,559 | ... |
| Last 5 days of Dec., 1891. | Southern Mahratta | 85 | 1,042 | 1,37,760 | 132 | 1,044 | 1,68,453 | 161 | 34,09,140 | 35,31,956 | 1,22,816 | ... |
| 2nd Jan., 1892 | South Indian (b) | 166 | 779 | 2,79,917 | 359 | 901 | 2,31,138 | 257 | 49,46,070 | 53,52,797 | 4 08,727 | . |
| | TOTAL | 232 | 6,877 | 28,17,626 | 410 | 7,319 | 31,81,497 | 435 | 5,87,58,899 | 7,12,00,831 | 1,24,41,932 | .. |
| | *State Lines worked by the State.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Last 12 days of Dec., 1891. | North-Western (c) | 219 | 2,395 | 8,66,344 | 362 | 2,395 | 10,31,400 | 431 | 2,00,07,675 | 2,48,23,825 | 48,16,150 | ... |
| Ditto | Oudh and Rohilkhand | 205 | 692 | 2,25,611 | 326 | 692 | 3,02,940 | 438 | 51,31,998 | 63,18,042 | 11,86,044 | ... |
| Ditto | Eastern Bengal | 291 | 703 | 4,28,377 | 561 | 777 | 3,90,8 0 | 503 | 87,33,376 | 90,44,241 | 3,10,865 | .. |
| Ditto | Bengal Central (d) | 103 | 125 | 21,201 | 170 | 125 | 24,920 | 199 | 4,97,967 | 5,67,087 | 69,120 | . |
| Ditto | Nalháti | 71 | 27 | 3,209 | 119 | 27 | 2,340 | 87 | 72,094 | 65,878 | ... | 6,2 6 |
| Ditto | Cherra-Companyganj | 45 | 8 | 677 | 85 | 8 | 673 | 84 | 13,729 | 13,129 | ... | 600 |
| Ditto | Jorhát | 44 | 28 | 1,773 | 63 | 28 | 1,867 | 67 | 47,146 | 50,515 | 3,369 | ... |
| Last 5 days of Dec., 1891. | Burma (e) | 190 | 556 | 1,60,628 | 289 | 609 | 1,08,933 | 179 | 37,97,291 | 39,51,609 | 1,54,318 | .. |
| | TOTAL | 220 | 4,594 | 17,07,820 | 372 | 4,661 | 18,63,933 | 400 | 3,83,01,276 | 4,48,34,326 | 65 33,050 | |
| | *Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Last 12 days of Dec., 1891. | Great Indian Peninsula (f) | 505 | 1,492 | 14,59,214 | 978 | 1,492 | 14,36,859 | 963 | 2,74,10,754 | 3,17,15,841 | 43,05,087 | ... |
| 2nd Jan., 1892 | Bombay, Baroda and Central India | 540 | 461 | 4,70,841 | 1,021 | 461 | 4,25,714 | 923 | 93,37,605 | 1,02,40,101 | 9,02,496 | ... |
| Ditto | Madras | 218 | 840 | 2,99,067 | 356 | 840 | 2,95,807 | 352 | 73,33,267 | 70,26,244 | | 3,07,023 |
| | TOTAL | 424 | 2,793 | 22,29,122 | 798 | 2,793 | 21,58,380 | 773 | 4,40,81,626 | 4,89,82,186 | 49,00,560 | ... |
| TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) | | 265 | 14,264 | 67,54,568 | 474 | 14,773 | 72,03,810 | 488 | 14,11,41,801 | 16,50,17,343 | 2,38,75,542 | ... |
| | *Assisted Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Last 12 days of Dec., 1891. | Delhi-Umballa-Kalka | .. | ... | ... | ... | 162 | 26,011 | 161 | ... | 8,08,595 | 8,08,595 | ... |
| Ditto | Tárakeshwar | 248 | 22 | 7,106 | 323 | 22 | 8,315 | 378 | 2,03,409 | 2,14,376 | 10,967 | ... |
| Ditto | Bengal and North-Western (Company's section) | 113 | 376 | 40,484 | 108 | 401 | 61,680 | 154 | 15,96,970 | 18,56,211 | 2,59,241 | ... |
| Ditto | Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section) | 90 | 67 | 8,020 | 120 | 67 | 7,373 | 110 | 2,52,650 | 2,97,747 | 45,097 | ... |
| Ditto | Dibru-Sadiya | 127 | 78 | 10,216 | 131 | 78 | 11,412 | 146 | 3,90,860 | 3,78,854 | ... | 12 006 |
| | TOTAL | 118 | 543 | 65,826 | 121 | 730 | 1,14,791 | 157 | 24,43,889 | 35,55,783 | 11,11,894 | .. |
| | *Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Last 12 days of Dec., 1891. | The Nizam's Guaranteed State | 140 | 354 | 78,818 | 223 | 354 | 1,11,687 | 315 | 18,82,336 | 20,80,949 | 1,98,613 | .. |
| Ditto | Mysore section, S. M. R. | 77 | 296 | 36,871 | 125 | 311 | 43,793 | 141 | 9,29,817 | 10,25,070 | 95,253 | .. |
| 2nd Jan., 1892 | The Gaekwar's Dabhoi | 57 | 72 | 4,994 | 69 | 72 | 5,234 | 73 | 1,51,730 | 1,47,546 | ... | 4, 84 |
| Ditto | The Gaekwar's Mehsána | 41 | 27 | 2,026 | 75 | 93 | 6,691 | 72 | 46,836 | 1,46,594 | 99,758 | |
| Ditto | The Gaekwar's Petlád | 71 | 13 | 1,546 | 119 | 13 | 2,160 | 166 | (g)32,649 | 46,671 | 14,022 | .. |
| Ditto | Kolhápur | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 | 2,220 | 77 | ... | (h)56,756 | 56,756 | .. |
| | TOTAL | 104 | 762 | 1,24,255 | 163 | 872 | 1,71,785 | 197 | 30,43,368 | 35,03,586 | 4,60,218 | ... |
| | *Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Ry. Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Last 12 days of Dec., 1891. | Rajpura-Bhátinda | 101 | 108 | 14,696 | 136 | 108 | 14,400 | 133 | 3,71,712 | 5,34,252 | 1,62 540 | ... |
| | *Lines owned and worked by Native States.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2nd Jan., 1892 | Jodhpore-Bikanir (i) | 58 | 124 | 11,679 | 94 | 292 | 30,457 | 104 | 2,72,247 | 4,82,558 | 2,10,311 | ... |
| Last 12 days of Dec 1891. | Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar | 91 | 334 | 39,882 | 119 | 334 | 46,214 | 138 | 11,53,217 | 10,56,010 | ... | 97,207 |
| Ditto | Morvi | 60 | 94 | 11,906 | 127 | 94 | 7,903 | 84 | 2,33,036 | 2,35,317 | .. | 719 |
| | TOTAL | 78 | 552 | 63,467 | 115 | 720 | 84,574 | 117 | 16,61,500 | 17,73,885 | 1,12,385 | .. |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 246 | 16,229 | 70,22,812 | 433 | 17,203 | 75,89,360 | 441 | 14,86,62,270 | 17,43,84,849 | 2,57,22,579 | ... |

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi State Railway.
(b) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.
(c) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(d) Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(e) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay and Mu Valley Railways.
(f) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(g) Total receipts from 5th May to 31st December, 1890.
(h) Total receipts from 2 st April to 31st December, 1891.
(i) Includes the Jochpore Railway.

F. B. HEBBERT,
*Offg. Under-Secretary.*

CALCUTTA, *the 15th January, 1891.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

*Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first nine months of the official year 1891-92, and of the twenty preceding years.*

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

| YEAR. | FOR THE NINE MONTHS, APRIL TO DECEMBER. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | YEAR. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | BENGAL. | | | | BOMBAY. | | | | SINDH. | | | | MADRAS. | | | | BURMA. | | | | TOTAL BRITISH INDIA. | | | | | |
| | On Imports of Liquors. | On other Imports. | On Exports. | Total Revenue. | On Imports of Liquors. | On other Imports. | On Exports. | Total Revenue. | On Imports of Liquors. | On other Imports. | On Exports. | Total Revenue. | On Imports of Liquors. | On other Imports. | On Exports. | Total Revenue. | On Imports of Liquors. | On other Imports. | On Exports. | Total Revenue. | On Imports of Liquors. | On other Imports. | Total Import Revenue. | Export Revenue. | Total Revenue. | |
| 1871-72 . . . | 7,65 | 55,99 | 16,59 | 80,23 | 5,00 | 33,67 | 3,10 | 41,77 | 93 | 93 | 1,38 | 3,24 | 2,66 | 8,92 | 9,93 | 21,51 | 1,17 | 3,16 | 12,78 | 17,11 | 17,41 | 1,02,67 | 1,20,08 | 43,78 | 1,63,86 | 1871-72 |
| 1872-73 . . . | 9 08 | 52,55 | 18,12 | 79,75 | 3,93 | 31,83 | 2,59 | 38,35 | 81 | 92 | 1,62 | 3,35 | 2,88 | 8,68 | 7,96 | 19,52 | 2,19 | 3,54 | 22,31 | 28,04 | 18,89 | 97,52 | 1,16,41 | 52,60 | 1,69 01 | 1872-73 |
| 1873-74 . . . | 7.79 | 51,64 | 14,08 | 73.51 | 4,51 | 34,03 | 2,64 | 41,18 | 90 | 77 | 90 | 2,57 | 2,70 | 10,24 | 9,87 | 22,81 | 2,38 | 3,46 | 16,41 | 22,25 | 18,28 | 1,00,14 | 1,18,42 | 43,90 | 1,62,32 | 1873-74 |
| 1874-75 . . . | 8,85 | 58,68 | 11, 4 | 78,67 | 4,97 | 34,99 | 3,01 | 42,97 | 86 | 63 | 1,10 | 2,59 | 2,71 | 10,17 | 9,64 | 22,52 | 2,92 | 5,10 | 11,22 | 19,24 | 20,31 | 1,09,57 | 1,29,88 | 36,11 | 1,65,99 | 1874-75 |
| 1875-76 . . . | 9,37 | 57.45 | 11,65 | 78.47 | 4,95 | 30,55 | 3,77 | 39,27 | 97 | 79 | 1,02 | 2,78 | 3,15 | 10,41 | 8,60 | 22,16 | 2,87 | 3,67 | 19,35 | 25,89 | 21,31 | 1,02,87 | 1,24,18 | 44,39 | 1,68,57 | 1875-76 |
| 1876-77 . . . | 9,65 | 49,49 | 10,93 | 70,07 | 6.18 | 31,26 | 83 | 38,27 | 1,16 | 58 | 20 | 1,94 | 4,11 | 9,06 | 5,63 | 18,80 | 3,14 | 3,80 | 13,59 | 20.53 | 24,24 | 94,19 | 1,18,43 | 31,18 | 1,49,61 | 1876-77 |
| 1877-78 . . . | 10,71 | 59.44 | 13,04 | 83.19 | 6,31 | 35,95 | 77 | 43,03 | 1,49 | 70 | 32 | 2,51 | 4,06 | 6,58 | 1,54 | 12,18 | 3,62 | 4,60 | 10,17 | 18,39 | 26,19 | 1,07,27 | 1,33,46 | 25,84 | 1,59 30 | 1877-78 |
| 1878-79 . . . | 9,68 | 49,72 | 11,62 | 71,02 | 6,28 | 33,26 | 1,54 | 41,08 | 1,42 | 44 | 19 | 2,05 | 4,03 | 6,81 | 3,39 | 14,23 | 4,92 | 5,07 | 15,33 | 25,32 | 26,33 | 95,30 | 1,21,63 | 32,07 | 1,53,70 | 1878-79 |
| 1879-80 . . . | 9,04 | 46,91 | 7,68 | 63,63 | 7,04 | 28,75 | 1,46 | 37,25 | 2,40 | 55 | 19 | 3,14 | 3,90 | 6,93 | 5,28 | 16,11 | 5,07 | 4,91 | 18,00 | 27,98 | 27,45 | 88,05 | 1,15,50 | 32,61 | 1,48,11 | 1879-80 |
| 1880-81 . . . | 9,73 | 45,62 | 9,27 | 64,62 | 6,36 | 40,98 | 1,77 | 49,11 | 3,39 | 86 | 18 | 4,43 | 3,92 | 7,99 | 5,89 | 17,80 | 3,51 | 5,94 | 21,87 | 31,32 | 26,91 | 1,01,39 | 1,28,30 | 38,98 | 1,67,28 | 1880-81 |
| 1881-82 . . . | 9,61 | 40,83 | 11,24 | 61,68 | 7,43 | 35,08 | 1,21 | 43,72 | 2,83 | 97 | 26 | 4,06 | 3,66 | 7,24 | 3,63 | 14,53 | 5,10 | 5,87 | 25,38 | 36,35 | 28,63 | 89,99 | 1,18,62 | 41,72 | 1,60,34 | 1881-82 |
| 1882-83 . . . | 10,40 | 11 | 11,91 | 22,42 | 7,36 | −1,04* | 1,15 | 7,47 | 2,59 | 3 | 44 | 3,06 | 4,04 | 2 | 2,88 | 6,94 | 5,73 | 6 | 30,23 | 36 02 | 30,12 | −82* | 29,30 | 46,61 | 75,91 | 1882-83 |
| 1883-84 . . . | 10,45 | 22 | 12,98 | 23,65 | 7,96 | 41 | 1,08 | 9,45 | 2,64 | 4 | 38 | 3,06 | 3,73 | 7 | 3,88 | 7,68 | 5,77 | 11 | 21,97 | 27,85 | 30,55 | 85 | 31,40 | 40,29 | 71,69 | 1883-84 |
| 1884-85 . . . | 9.13 | 26 | 8,16 | 17.55 | 7,70 | 33 | 1,39 | 9.42 | 2,87 | 5 | 43 | 3,35 | 3,57 | 4 | 3,78 | 7,39 | 5,67 | 4 | 16,07 | 21,78 | 28,94 | 72 | 29,66 | 29,83 | 59.49 | 1884-85 |
| 1885-86 . . . | 9.73 | 22 | 10,08 | 20,03 | 8,90 | 40 | 88 | 10,18 | 3.17 | 5 | 59 | 3,81 | 3,65 | 8 | 2,72 | 6,45 | 4,65 | 4 | 25,40 | 30,09 | 30,10 | 79 | 30,89 | 39.67 | 70,56 | 1885-86 |
| 1886-87 . . . | 9 79 | 37 | 8,08 | 18,24 | 9,00 | 42 | 1,05 | 10,47 | 3,82 | 9 | 70 | 4,61 | 4,64 | 13 | 3,96 | 8,73 | 6,42 | 9 | 21,85 | 28,37 | 33.67 | 1,10 | 34,77 | 35,65 | 70,42 | 1886-87 |
| 1887-88 . . . | 9,52 | 38 | 10,72 | 20,62 | 10,63 | 40 | 1,38 | 12,41 | 3.61 | 6 | 59 | 4,26 | 7,48 | 6 | 3,26 | 10,80 | 6.67 | 2 | 22,14 | 28.83 | 37,91 | 92 | 38.83 | 38,09 | 76,92 | 1887-88 |
| 1888-89 . . . | 11,04 | 4,85 | 10,63 | 26,52 | 10,88 | 3,04 | 1,10 | 15.02 | 3,83 | 65 | 33 | 4,91 | 7,74 | 71 | 3,74 | 12,19 | 6,32 | 77 | 14,91 | 22,00 | 39,81 | 10,02 | 49.83 | 30,71 | 80.54 | 1888-89 |
| 1889-90 . . . | 10,70 | 6,97 | 8,39 | 26,05 | 11,61 | 2,42 | 1,34 | 15,37 | 4 09 | 51 | 45 | 5,05 | 7,60 | 58 | 5,09 | 13,27 | 6,29 | 1,87 | 24,99 | 33.15 | 40,29 | 12,35 | 52 64 | 40,26 | 92,90 | 1889-90 |
| 1890-91 . . . | 12,08 | 6,56 | 11.75 | 30,69 | 12,71 | 3,29 | 1,22 | 17,22 | 4,60 | 81 | 59 | 6,00 | 8,40 | 82 | 3,38 | 12,60 | 6,63 | 30 | 36,08 | 43.01 | 44,42 | 12,08 | 56,50 | 53,02 | 1,09,52 | 1890-91 |
| 1891-92 . . . | 11,75 | 8,14 | 12,39 | 32,28 | 12,27 | 3,41 | 93 | 16,61 | 4.42 | 65 | 52 | 5,59 | 7,71 | 82 | 2,78 | 11,31 | 6,58 | 71 | 28,68 | 35.97 | 42,73 | 13,73 | 56,46 | 45,30 | 1,01,76 | 1891-92 |

* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.
*(Statistical Branch)*
*Calcutta, 14th January 1892.*

J. F. FINLAY,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

*Printed and published for the* GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

# The Gazette of India

## EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1892.


## HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PUBLIC.

**No. 117.**

*Calcutta, the 20th January, 1892.*

In continuation of Home Department Notification published in the Gazette Extraordinary of the 18th instant, the Governor-General in Council now directs as follows:—

It is expected that all persons will remain in mourning for three weeks from the date of the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, or until February 5th, that being the duration of the general mourning which has been proclaimed for Great Britain and Ireland.

Officers of Her Majesty's Civil, Military and Marine Services will remain in mourning for six weeks, or until February 26th, that being the duration of the official mourning which has been proclaimed for Great Britain and Ireland.

By order of the Governor-General in Council,

C. J. LYALL,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*


*Printed and published for the* GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 4.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


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SUPPLEMENT No. 4.


## PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

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## MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 18th January, 1892.*

It is hereby notified that a Funeral Service will be held at 10-30 A.M., at St. Paul's Cathedral, on Wednesday, the 20th instant—the date fixed for the funeral of His late Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale.

All Civil and Military Officers and others are invited to attend.

Full dress will be worn by Officers entitled to wear uniform.

Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in morning dress.

By Command,

WILLIAM BERESFORD, *Colonel,*
*Military Secretary to the Viceroy.*

## HOME DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

*Calcutta, the 18th January, 1892.*

**No. 86.**—In continuation of the Notification issued on the receipt of the intelligence of the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, the Governor-General in Council now directs as follows:—

The Flag at Fort William will continue to be hoisted half mast high until the evening of the 20th instant, which is the date fixed for the funeral. On that day 28 minute guns will be fired from the Fort: the last gun to be fired and the flag to be dropped as the sun sets.

The Governor-General in Council directs that all Offices under the Government of India at the Presidency shall be closed on the 20th instant. Local Governments and Administrations are requested to issue similar orders in regard to Public Offices within their respective jurisdictions.

*The 20th January, 1892.*

**No. 117.**—In continuation of Home Department Notification published in the Gazette Extraordinary of the 18th instant, the Governor-General in Council now directs as follows:—

It is expected that all persons will remain in mourning for three weeks from the date of the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, or until February 5th, that being the duration of the general mourning which has been proclaimed for Great Britain and Ireland.

Officers of Her Majesty's Civil, Military and Marine Services will remain in mourning for six weeks, or until February 26th, that being the duration of the official mourning which has been proclaimed for Great Britain and Ireland.

C. J. LYALL,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

*The 21st January, 1892.*

**No. 121.**—It is hereby notified for general information that the Officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India will take rank in the second class of the supplementary Graded List of Civil Offices not reserved for members of the Civil Service of India, published with the Warrant of Precedence for India in Home Department Notification No. 2032, dated the 1st November, 1877, that is to say, in article 72 of the said Warrant.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

*The 22nd January, 1892.*

**No. 56.**—The services of Mr. A. R. Bonus, Indian Civil Service, Bombay Presidency, an Assistant Commissioner in Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

MEDICAL.

*The 22nd January, 1892.*

**No. 44.**—In Home Department Notification No. 28, dated the 12th instant, *for* "Surgeon J. C. Marsden" *read* "Surgeon-Major J. C. Marsden."

JUDICIAL.

*The 21st January, 1892.*

**No. 102.**—Under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 104, Section 7, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Charles H. Hill, Barrister-at-Law, Public Prosecutor to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal during the absence on furlough of the Hon'ble A. Wilson, or until further orders.

EDUCATION.

*The 22nd January, 1892.*

**No. 40.**—Under Section 12 of Act II of 1857, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation of St. John's College, Jaffna, to the Calcutta University in Arts up to the F. A. Standard.

J. P. HEWETT,
*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Fort William, the 19th January, 1892.*

**No. 98-G.**—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 891-G., dated the 20th May, 1889, Mr. C. Cagiopoulos, Vice-Consul for Greece at Rangoon, has resumed charge of his office.

**No. 273-I.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, XV of 1872, as substituted by section 1 of Act II of 1891, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to grant a license to the Reverend Fawcett Shaw, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Nagpur, to solemnize marriages within the Feudatory States of the Central Provinces.

*The 21st January, 1892.*

**No. 105-G.**—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. Young as Consular Agent for France at Chittagong.

**No. 278-*I*.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879) and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to publish the following rules for the control of the manufacture, conversion, possession, and sale of arms, ammunition, and sulphur in the cantonment of Secunderabad.

Preamble.

In these rules "arms" includes firearms, bayonets, swords and daggers, also cannon and parts of arms and machinery for manufacturing arms.

Definitions.

"Cannon" includes also all howitzers, mortars, wall pieces, mitrailleuses, and other ordnance and machine guns, all parts of the same, and all carriages, platforms, and appliances for mounting, transporting and serving the same.

"Ammunition" includes also all articles specially designed for torpedo service and sub-marine mining, rockets, gun-cotton, dynamite, litho-fracteur, and other explosive or fulminating materials, gunflints, percussion caps, fuses, and friction tubes, all parts of ammunition, and all machinery for manufacturing ammunition, but does not include lead, sulphur, or saltpetre, and

One "seer" is equal to 80 tolas, and one "maund" is equal to 40 seers.

---

*Rules for the control of the manufacture, conversion, possession and sale of arms, ammunition and sulphur in the cantonment of Secunderabad.*

Manufacture, sale and storage.

1. No person shall manufacture, convert or sell, or keep, offer, or expose for sale, any arms or ammunition, except under a license granted under these rules.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from selling any arms or ammunition which he lawfully possesses for his own private use to any person who is not prohibited from possessing the same.

Licenses to manufacture, sell or keep.

2. Licenses to manufacture, convert and sell, or to keep and sell arms or ammunition may be granted by the Cantonment Magistrate. They shall be in forms I and II appended to these rules. The fee payable in stamps shall be Rs. 20 in respect of licenses to manufacture, convert and sell, and Rs. 10 in respect of licenses to keep and sell.

License to manufacture, sell or keep sulphur.

3. No person shall manufacture or keep in his possession more than one maund of sulphur, or sell more than ten seers of sulphur at a time except under and to the extent and subject to the conditions provided by a license issued by the Cantonment Magistrate. Such licenses may be issued on plain paper in form III appended to these rules.

Register of stock.

4. Every license-holder under rules 2 and 3 shall keep a register of stock in the form IV appended to these rules, and shall show in it correctly all receipts and all sales of arms, ammunition, or sulphur in his possession. He shall exhibit this register when called upon to do so to any Magistrate or to any police officer not below the rank of an Inspector.

Inspection of premises.

5. Any Magistrate or police officer not below the rank of an Inspector may at all reasonable times enter and inspect the premises of any person licensed to manufacture, convert, sell or keep arms, ammunition, or sulphur under these rules, and every such person shall be bound to exhibit the entire stock of arms, ammunition, or sulphur in his possession or under his control.

Board to be affixed to shops of licensed vendors.

6. Every person licensed to manufacture, convert, or sell arms, ammunition, or sulphur under these rules shall affix a board on a conspicuous part of his shop or usual place of business, and shall cause to be painted thereon in large letters, in English and Urdu, his name and the words "Licensed to manufacture" or "Licensed to deal in arms, ammunition, and sulphur."

Revocation of license.

7. The Cantonment Magistrate may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, cancel or suspend the license of any vendor or manufacturer.

Penalties.

8. Whoever commits any of the following offences (namely) :—

(1) Manufactures, converts, or sells, or keeps, offers or exposes for sale, any arms or ammunition in contravention of the provisions of rule 1, or

(2) intentionally makes a false entry in the stock register, which by rule 4 he is required to keep, or

(3) intentionally fails to exhibit anything which by rule 5 he is required to exhibit, or to keep such board affixed as required by rule 6,

shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or to fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or to both.

9. Whoever, without a license from the Cantonment Magistrate, manufactures or keeps on his premises more than one maund of sulphur, or sells or agrees to sell to any person more than 10 seers of sulphur in contravention of rule 3, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or to fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or to both.

Sulphur.

10. Any person violating any of these rules, for the violation of which no other penalty is provided by these rules, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or to fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or to both.

Unspecified penalties.

11. Whenever the Cantonment Magistrate has reason to believe that any unlicensed person has in his possession for sale arms or ammunition, or is keeping upon his premises without permission more than one maund of sulphur, he may, after recording in writing the grounds of his belief, cause a search to be made of the house or premises in which he believes such arms, ammunition, or sulphur are, and, if found, may seize and confiscate them.

Search of suspected premises.

12. When any person is convicted of an offence punishable under these rules committed by him in respect of any arms, ammunition, or sulphur, it shall be in the discretion of the convicting Court further to direct that the whole or any portion of such arms, ammunition, or sulphur shall be confiscated.

Confiscation.

13. The orders of the Resident at Hyderabad shall be taken regarding the disposal of all articles confiscated under these rules and such orders shall be final.

Disposal of confiscated property.

14. (*a*) The Cantonment Magistrate may award up to one-half of the amount of all fines inflicted under these rules, and up to one-half of the sale price of any confiscated articles sold under these rules to any one who has given information leading to a conviction.

Rewards.

(*b*) Cases in which it may appear to the convicting Court desirable to award a reward, but in which no fine has been imposed, or in which the convicting Court is of opinion that the reward ought to be larger than is provided for in sub-section (*a*), shall be submitted for the orders of the Resident.

## FORM I.

(Referred to in rule 2.) Fee rupees twenty in stamps.

*License to manufacture, convert, or sell arms or ammunition.*

| Name etc., of license-holder, and place of residence. | Place of business, factory and shop. | Description of arms | | Description of ammunition | | Date on which license expires. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | to be manufactured. | to be kept and sold. | to be manufactured. | to be kept and sold. | |
| | | | | | | The 31st December 189 . |

SECUNDERABAD,
_____189 .

Seal

Signature of Cantonment Magistrate.

This license is given subject to provisions of the rules for the control of the manufacture, conversion, possession and sale of arms, ammunition and sulphur in the cantonment of Secunderabad.

The license-holder shall keep records and accounts of all arms made or converted, and of all ammunition manufactured, and a register of all stock in hand, and of all sales in the form prescribed in rule 4 of the above-mentioned rules.

The license-holder shall exhibit his stock and his books of manufacture and sales to any Magistrate or to any police officer not below the rank of Inspector when such officer may call upon him to do so.

The license-holder shall affix to his shop or place of business a signboard as required by rule 6 of the above-mentioned rules.

The license-holder shall not sell arms to a soldier of the native army unless he produce a written pass or permit signed by his commanding officer, and then only to the extent and on the conditions specified in such pass.

## FORM II.

(Referred to in rule 2.) Fee rupees ten in stamps.

*License to keep and sell arms or ammunition.*

| Name, etc., of license-holder and residence. | Place of business. | Description of | | Date on which license expires. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Arms. | Ammunition. | | |
| | | | | The 31st December 189 . | |

SECUNDERABAD, _____ 189 . } (Seal.) Signature of Cantonment Magistrate.

This license is given subject to the provisions of the rules for the control of the manufacture, conversion, possession and sale of arms, ammunition, and sulphur in the cantonment of Secunderabad.

The license-holder shall keep a register of all arms or ammunition in stock and of all sales in form prescribed in rule 4 of the above-mentioned rules.

The license-holder shall exhibit his stock and his stock register to any Magistrate or to any police officer not below the rank of Inspector when such officer may call upon him to do so.

The license-holder shall affix to his shop a signboard as required by rule 6 of the above-mentioned rules.

The license-holder shall not sell arms to a soldier of the native army unless he produce a written pass or permit signed by his commanding officer, and then only to the extent and on the conditions specified in such pass.

## FORM III.

(Referred to in rule 3.)

*License to manufacture, keep or sell sulphur.*

| Name of license-holder and place of residence | Place of business, factory or shop. | Maximum quantity of sulphur | | Date on which license expires. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | to be manufactured or kept at one time. | to be sold at one time. | |
| | | | | The 31st December 189 . |

SECUNDERABAD, _____ 189 . } (Seal.) *Cantonment Magistrate.*

This license is given subject to the provisions of the rules for the control of the manufacture, conversion, possession and sale of arms, ammunition and sulphur in the cantonment of Secunderabad.

The license-holder shall keep records and accounts of sulphur manufactured, and a register of stock in hand, and of all sales in the form prescribed in rule 4 of the above-mentioned rules.

The license-holder shall exhibit his stock and his books of manufacture and sales to any Magistrate or to any police officer not below the rank of Inspector when such officer may call upon him to do so.

The license-holder shall affix to his shop or place of business a signboard as required by rule 6 of the above-mentioned rules.

The license-holder shall not sell more than 10 seers of sulphur at any one time to a soldier of the native army unless he produce a written pass or permit signed by his commanding officer, and then only to the extent and on the conditions specified in such pass.

## FORM IV.

*Register of Stock.*

| RECEIPTS. | | |

No. 280-*I*.—In modification of the Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 319-I., dated the 9th February 1883, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the following sections shall be substituted for sections 184, 185 and 186 of the Bangalore Municipal Regulations of 1883:—

Regulation of certain trades.

184. (1) The owner or occupier of every place within the limits of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore used for any of the following purposes, namely:—

melting tallow;

boiling bones, offal, or blood; or

as a soap-house, oil-boiling house, dyeing house, or tannery; or

as a brick kiln, pottery or lime kiln; or

as a manufactory of ærated waters; or

as any manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise; or

as a yard or depôt for trade in hay, straw, thatching grass, wood, or coal, or any dangerously inflammable material; or

as a store-house for kerosine, petroleum, naphtha, or any inflammable oil, spirit, or explosive substance;

shall register the same in a book to be kept by the Commissioners for the purpose.

(2) No place shall be newly used for any of the said purposes except under a license from the President which shall be renewable annually.

(3) The license shall not be withheld unless the President considers that the business which it is intended to establish or maintain would be offensive or dangerous to persons residing in or frequenting the immediate neighbourhood or having directly or indirectly dealings with the person or persons conducting the business.

(4) The President may charge fees for such licenses, and may impose such conditions in respect thereof as the Commissioners may think necessary.

(5) Whoever, without such registration or without a license, uses any place for any such purpose shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and with further fine not exceeding ten rupees for every day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Power to prohibit such trades.

185. (1) If it be shown to the satisfaction of the President that any place registered or licensed under the last preceding section is a nuisance to the neighbourhood or likely to be dangerous to life, health, or property, or that the trade carried on therein is carried on under conditions injurious, or likely to be injurious to the public health, he may, by notice, require the occupier thereof to discontinue the use of the place, or to use it in such manner as will, in his opinion, render it no longer a nuisance or dangerous.

(2) Whoever, after such notice has been given, uses the place or permits it to be used in such a manner as to be a nuisance to the neighbourhood or dangerous, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and with further fine not exceeding forty rupees for every day during which the offence is continued after he has been convicted of such offence.

Saving of places already licensed or registered.

186. Subject to the provisions of the last preceding section, places of the nature described in section 184 already licensed or registered under these Regulations shall be deemed to have been licensed or registered under section 184.

No. 285-*I*.—Whereas the Governor-General in Council has full jurisdiction within the lands situate in the villages in the Hyderabad State named in the margin, which are occupied, or may be hereafter occupied, by the Southern Marátha Railway (including the lands occupied as stations and for out-buildings and other purposes connected with the said Railway); In exercise of this jurisdiction, and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879) and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following modifications shall be made in the entries relating to the Bijapur Branch of the Southern Marátha Railway in the schedule annexed to the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1328-I., dated the 23rd March 1891, namely—

1. Angondankop.
2. Bannikop.
3. Basapur.
4. Bhanapur.
5. Bevinhalli.
6. Bullapur.
7. Dudagal.
8. Ginigeri.
9. Halgeri.
10. Hatanbal.
11. Hosahalli.
12. Itgi.
13. Khanapur.
14. Kidadhal.
15. Koppal.
16. Malenaikankop
17. Manapur.
18. Rudrapur.
19. Sompur.
20. Talbal.
21. Talkal.
22. Yettinhalli.

(1) In column 3, opposite "Hyderabad," *insert* The villages of Angondankop, Bannikop, Basapur, Bhanapur, Bevinhalli, Bullapur, Dudagal, Ginigeri, Halgeri, Hatanbal, Hosahalli, Itgi, Khanapur, Kidadhal, Koppal, Malenaikankop, Manapur, Rudrapur, Sompur, Talbal, Talkal and Yettinhalli.

(2) In column 4, *for* The Resident at Hyderabad *read* The Government of Bombay.

No. 324-*I*.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Munshi Zain-ul-Abdin, Deputy Collector, and Manager of Court of Wards' Estates in the Allahabad District.

Saiyid Ali Hasan, Deputy Collector, and Member of the Council of Regency, Rampur State.

Assistant Surgeon Muhammad Abdul Rahim, King's Hospital, Lucknow.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Sri Ram, Supervisor, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces.

Assistant Surgeon Mahendra Nath Ohdehar, Colvin Dispensary, Allahabad.

Lala Munna Lal, Honorary Magistrate, Meerut.

H. M. DURAND,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

### PATENTS.

*Calcutta, the 21st January, 1892.*

**No. 111-*P*.**—Applications in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed during the week ending 16th January 1892, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—

No. 12 of 1892.—Edward Trelawny, Superintendent of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, Calcutta, for an improvement in the gratings of hatchways of vessels.

No. 13 of 1892.—Hiram Stevens Maxim, of Crayford, in the County of Kent, England, Mechanical Engineer, for improvements relating to the carburetting or enrichment of coal and other gas and to apparatus therefor.

No. 14 of 1892.—Edward Lennon Cantwell, Civil Engineer and Patent Agent, of No. 5, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, for a nut-cutter principally intended for cutting betel-nuts into fine threads or strings.

No. 15 of 1892.—Alfred Ernest Markwick, Engineer, Karachi, for improvements in sheet metal can and case openers.

No. 16 of 1892.—Peter Gendron, Manufacturer, of 1413, Walnut Street, in the City of Toledo, County of Lucas, and State of Ohio, United States of America, for tire-punching machine.

No. 17 of 1892.—Christian Ludwig Melosch, of Chetlahat, in Mouzah Chetla, in Pergunnah Magoorah, in the Sub-district of Alipore and District of 24-Pergunnahs, in the Province of Bengal, and Empire of India, mill-owner and dealer in rice, for cleaning and polishing rice after the grains have been husked or released from their outer covering or husk.

No. 18 of 1892.—William Hunt Sinclair Marriott, Assistant, Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, and part-proprietor of the firm of Hunt Sinclair & Co., at Cawnpore, for an improved pack saddle to be known as "The Allen Marriott improved pack saddle."

No. 19 of 1892.—George William Rowe and William George Heys, both of the City of Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, Engineers, for improvements in and relating to pneumatic and similar tyres.

**No. 112-*P*.**—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 208 of 1890.—Herbert Lindley, Engineer of Sandon Engine Works, Salford, in the County of Lancaster, England, for improvements in hydro-carbon motor engines. (Filed 29th September 1891.)

No. 282 of 1890.—William Lunsford, of 9, Strand, London, England, Gentleman, for improvements in cigarette machines. (Filed 7th January 1892.)

No. 8 of 1891.—Horace Drummond Deane, of Kintyre Estate, Maskeliya, Ceylon, Planter, and John Thomson Rae, of Hatton, Ceylon, Engineer, for a method of rendering tea leaf pliable for purposes of rolling or twisting without resort to natural or artificial withering and thus preventing all fermentation and oxidization by the application of steam to freshly plucked tea leaf, and of an apparatus for applying steam to freshly plucked tea leaf. (Filed 5th January 1892.)

No. 86 of 1891.—Charles Fairbairn, of Sale, Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, England, Engineer, for improvements in apparatus for forging and finishing circular articles. (Filed 31st December 1891.)

No. 102 of 1891.—The Giffard Gun and Ordnance Company, Limited, of London, England, for improvements relating to guns or rifles and other apparatus operated by compressed or liquefied gases. (Filed 30th December 1891.)

No. 128 of 1891.—Gilbert Tompkins, of San Leandro, in the County of Alameda and State of California, United States of America, Gentleman, for improvements in foot rasps for horses (Filed 29th December 1891.)

No. 148 of 1891.—Nagurdas Purbhoodas, manufacturer of fire-proof safes and key detective locks, merchant of Bombay, 62, Apollo Street, Fort, and 390, Kalbadevi Road, for improvements in key detective padlocks. (Filed 22nd September 1891.)

No. 167 of 1891.—Albert Parsons Massey, Mechanical Engineer, of Watertown, in the County of Jefferson and State of New York, United States of America, for improvements in, and relating to, automatic brakes for railway trains. (Filed 31st December 1891.)

No. 186 of 1891.—Robert Charles Lees, of Bombay, manager of the mercantile firm of Turner Morrison & Co., for "Bombay Patent Stone." (Filed 21st November 1891.)

No. 213 of 1891.—Ferdinand Graef, of Aichach, manufacturer in the Kingdom of Bavaria, and Adolph Silbiger, of Dœbling near Vienna in the Australian Empire, merchant, for an apparatus for the manufacture of carbonic acid drinks by means of liquid carbonic acid. (Filed 2nd December 1891.)

No. 222 of 1891.—William Jackson, Engineer, at present residing in Colombo, Ceylon, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for rolling tea leaf. (Filed 4th January 1892.)

No. 319 of 1891.—Edward Green, Gentleman, of London, England, for improvements in, and relating to, billiard tables. (Filed 6th January 1892.)

E. C. BUCK,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

### ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

*Calcutta, the 19th January, 1892.*

**No. 283.**—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

December 1891. [Lakhs of Rupees.

| [For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.] | In December. | | To end of December. | | Whole Year. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1891-92. | 1890-91. | 1891-92. | 1890-91. | Budget, 1891-92. | Actuals, Preliminary, 1890-91. |
| **Civil Revenue.** | | | | | | |
| Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation) | 2,10 | 2,30 | 12,15 | 12,20 | 25,16 | 24,75 |
| Opium | 66 | 73 | 6,04 | 6,04 | 7,59 | 7,88 |
| Salt | 67 | 67 | 6,38 | 6,26 | 8,34 | 8,52 |
| Stamps | 34 | 35 | 3,13 | 3,02 | 4,15 | 4,07 |
| Excise | 43 | 42 | 3,74 | 3,61 | 4,95 | 4,95 |
| Provincial Rates | 40 | 40 | 2,12 | 2,12 | 3,53 | 3,53 |
| Customs | 9 | 10 | 1,06 | 1,14 | 1,70 | 1,74 |
| Assessed Taxes | 11 | 10 | 1,22 | 1,19 | 1,50 | 1,50 |
| Forest (Madras and Bombay only) | 6 | 6 | 30 | 31 | 53 | 48 |
| Registration | 3 | 3 | 30 | 27 | 37 | 36 |
| Tributes from Native States | 2 | 2 | 33 | 32 | 77 | 76 |
| Other Civil Revenue | 21 | 27 | 2,41 | 2,42 | 3,62 | 3,47 |
| TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS | 5,12 | 5,45 | 39,18 | 38,90 | 62,21 | 62,01 |
| **Civil Expenditure.** | | | | | | |
| Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works | — 16 | — 21 | — 3,19 | — 3,38 | — 4,16 | — 4,34 |
| Opium | — 3 | — 2 | — 1,72 | — 1,99 | — 2,27 | — 2,17 |
| Other Civil Expenditure | — 1,81 | — 1,72 | — 16,46 | — 15,93 | — 24,34 | — 22,76 |
| TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS | — 2,00 | — 1,95 | — 21,37 | — 21,30 | — 30,77 | — 29,27 |
| **Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.** | | | | | | |
| [The figures comprising Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.] | | | | | | |
| Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than issues) | — 6 | — 8 | + 51 | + 32 | + 65 | + 37 |
| Forest, Marine (Net as above) | + 3 | + 2 | + 12 | + 15 | + 19 | + 22 |
| Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above) | + 41 | + 39 | + 3,30 | + 2,69 | + 3,65 | + 4,08 |
| Do. Repayment of surplus profits, etc. | ... | ... | — 74 | — 46 | — 57 | — 47 |
| Military Receipts | + 3 | + 6 | + 52 | + 38 | + 66 | + 56 |
| Military Issues | — 1,29 | — 1,22 | — 10,99 | — 10,41 | — 13,89 | — 14,43 |
| Telegraph Receipts | + 6 | + 6 | + 49 | + 45 | — 6 | + 63 |
| Do. Issues | — 6 | — 6 | — 48 | — 48 | | — 69 |
| Public Works Department— | | | | | | |
| State Railways Receipts | + 92 | + 82 | + 8,26 | + 6,64 | + 10,66 | + 9,65 |
| " " Issues | — 60 | — 67 | — 6,09 | — 5,72 | — 9,09 | — 7,88 |
| East Indian Railway Receipts | + 37 | + 35 | + 3,25 | + 2,76 | + 3,91 | + 3,87 |
| " " " Issues | — 9 | — 9 | — 1,01 | — 95 | — 1,32 | — 1,29 |
| Ordinary Branches Receipts | + 19 | + 17 | + 1,60 | + 1,46 | + 2,13 | + 2,29 |
| " " Issues | — 63 | — 56 | — 5,63 | — 5,07 | — 7,63 | — 7,49 |
| TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS | — 72 | — 81 | — 6,89 | — 8,24 | — 10,71 | — 10,58 |
| **Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.** | | | | | | |
| Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, —Receipts less, than payments) | ... | ... | — 5 | — 1 | — 1 | — 1 |
| Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above) | — 7 | + 11 | — 25 | — 14 | — 9 | — 9 |
| Exchange on Remittance Accounts | — 61 | — 33 | — 4,49 | — 3,02 | — 5,83 | — 4,78 |
| Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R10 per £ | — 1,20 | — 1,12 | — 12,91 | — 9,55 | — 17,30 | — 13,88 |
| Other Debt heads (Net as above) | + 6 | + 1 | — 51 | — 36 | — 73 | — 28 |
| TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS | — 1,82 | — 1,33 | — 18,21 | — 13,08 | — 23,96 | — 19,04 |
| GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES | + 58 | + 1,36 | — 7,29 | — 3,72 | — 3,23 | + 3,12 |
| Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks | 10,01 | 9,67 | 17,88 | 14,75 | 16,80 | 14,75 |
| Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks | 10,59 | 11,03 | 10,59 | 11,03 | 13,57 | 17,87 |

*The 21st January, 1892.*

No. 285.

ACCOUNTS, ETC.

PUBLIC DEBT.

READ again—

Resolutions in this Department, No. 4539, dated the 17th August, 1888, and No. 3328, dated the 7th August, 1891.

RESOLUTION.—In the Resolution of August, 1891, the Governor General in Council was pleased to direct that Stock Notes tendered in even hundreds of rupees would be received for conversion into Government Promissory Notes of the Four per cent. Loan of 1842-43, on the terms described in the Resolution of August, 1888, up to the 31st January. 1892, the Promissory Notes being issued at a premium of eight annas per cent.

2. The Governor General in Council is now pleased to direct that Stock Notes may be received for conversion into Promissory Notes on the above terms for a further period of six months, that is, until the 31st of July next. On the expiration of this further period, however, the present terms will not be continued, and notes in even hundreds of rupees will be converted only at a pemium of two rupees per cent. for the following six months.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Comptroller and Auditor General for information.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

*The 22nd January, 1892.*

No. 291.—The privilege leave granted to Mr. J. A. Robertson, Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, in the Notification in this Department, No. 4865, dated 4th December, 1891, is extended by two days.

J. F. FINLAY,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Fort William, the 22nd January, 1892.*

APPOINTMENTS.

MILITARY SECRETARIAT.

No. 71.—The following appointments are made consequent on the departure on furlough of Colonel A. C. Toker, C.B., S.C., 1st Deputy Secretary:—

Major J. E. Broadbent, R.E., Second Deputy Secretary, to officiate as First Deputy Secretary, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel P. J. Maitland, Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 4th (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Regiment of Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse), Assistant Secretary, to officiate as Second Deputy Secretary, with effect from the 1st November, 1891.

Captain E. DeBrath, Wing Officer, 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), to officiate as Assistant Secretary, with effect from the 2nd November, 1891.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

MIRANZAI.

No. 72.—Major J. D. Cunningham, No. 3 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, held command of the Artillery of the Miranzai Field Force, from the 8th to the 18th April, 1891.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 73.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Colonel P. Fitz G. Gallwey, Royal Artillery, Inspector General of Ordnance, Eastern Circle, Bengal, for 9 months. Pension service—30th year commenced 14th January, 1892.

Captain C. B. Brownlow, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 1st Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year. Pension service—17th year commenced 10th September, 1891.

Lieutenant H. D. Watson, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 2nd Battalion, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles), for one year. Pension service—7th year commenced 7th February, 1891.

No. 74.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Major L. T. Bishop, Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, (p a.) for six months.

Lieutenant W. K. Scharlieb, Staff Corps, 8th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, (m c.) for six months.

Lieutenant A. S. Begbie, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, (m.c.) for one month.

No. 75.—Colonel G. G. Young, Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to reside out of India on vacating his civil appointment on the 5th January, 1892, under Art. 738 (*b*), Army Regulations, India, Vol. I, Part I.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 76.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"*London Gazette*" *dated the 29th December, 1891, page 7206.*

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,

*29th December, 1891.*

* * * *

MEMORANDA.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—

Colonel Thomas Weldon, C.I.E. Dated 9th December, 1891.

Colonel William Popham Dicken, C.B., D.S.O. Dated 9th December, 1891.
Colonel John Germain Watts. Dated 10th December, 1891.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 77.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

STAFF CORPS.

*Lieutenant to be Captains. Dated 22nd January 1892.*

Augustus Blair Mayne.
Philip James Gordon.
Charles Edward Johnson.
Francis Cracroft Colomb.
Francis Vaughan Whittall.
Simpson Hackett Beresford Hobbs.
Herbert Arrott Browning.
Alfred Lucian Phillips.
Lionel Herbert.
Harry Trevor.
George William Rawlins.
Arthur Blount Cuthbert Williams.
William Adam Cuppage.
James Outram Spens Fayrer.
Kellow Chesney.
George Russell Row.
Harcourt Leicester Dodgson.
Augustus Anderson Jervis Johnstone.
Lesley Charles Hamilton Stainforth.
Francis Outram Anderson.
Leslie Waterfield Shakespear.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 78.—*Bombay*—

Sub-Conductor Frederick Ford, Assistant Overseer, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirki, to be Conductor, seconded,

Sub-Conductor John Sommerville, to be Conductor,

Store Sergeant Robert Walmsley, to be Sub-Conductor,

with effect from the 26th October, 1891, *vice* Conductor A. Boyce, transferred to the pension establishment.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 79.—*13th Bengal Lancers*—

Dafadar Muhammad Nawaz, from the 19th Bengal Lancers, to be Jemadar, *vice* probationary Jemadar Shee Muhammad Khan, resigned, with effect from the date of joining.

REWARDS.

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

No. 80.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following promotion in, and admission to, the Order of British India, with effect from the dates specified:—

MADRAS.

*To the 1st class with the title of "Sardar Bahadur."*

Subadar-Major Muhammad Yakub, *Bahadur*, 26th Madras Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Venketsawmy, *Sirdar Bahadur*, deceased,—29th July, 1891.

*To the 2nd class with the title of "Bahadur."*

Subadar-Major Gopal Sing 12th Regiment (2nd Burma Battalion., Madras Infantry, *vice* Subadar-Major Muhammad Yakub, *Bahadur*, promoted,—29th July, 1891.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 81.—*Assam Valley Mounted Rifles*—

Mr. St. George Atkinson Showers, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Davidson, promoted.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 82.—*Assam Valley Mounted Rifles*—

Major Arthur William Blacker Kirwan, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, to complete the establishment.

Captain Thomas Henderson (late Nowgong Mounted Rifles), to be Major, *vice* Kirwan, promoted.

Captain Charles James Showers (late Sibsagar Mounted Rifles), to be Major, to complete the establishment.

Lieutenant Charles Thorpe Jessop (late Sibsagar Mounted Rifles), to be Captain, *vice* Lumsden, promoted.

Lieutenant George Alexander Dolby (late Darrang Mounted Rifles), to be Captain, *vice* Henderson, promoted.

Lieutenant Fitzwarren Lloyd (late Nowgong Mounted Rifles), to be Captain, *vice* Showers, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant Ronald Douglas Davidson (late Darrang Mounted Rifles), to be Lieutenant, *vice* Jessop, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant Alexander Duncan Turnbull (late Sibsagar Mounted Rifles), to be Lieutenant, *vice* Dolby, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant Donald John Macrae (late Sibsagar Mounted Rifles), to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lloyd, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant Alexander William Madden (late Lakhimpur Mounted Rifles), to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

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## MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

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APPOINTMENTS.

No. 83.—Lieutenant D. Brady, R.E., is appointed to the Military Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, supernumerary, with effect from 8th November, 1891, in terms of India Army Circular, Clause 159, of 1891, paragraph 3.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 22nd January, 1892.*

Under clause 25 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 16th and the 22nd January, 1892 :—

| Corps. | Rank and Name. | Date of decease. | Place of decease. | Testate or Intestate. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordnance Department, Bengal . | Honorary Lieutenant J. J. Rackstraw. | 18th January, 1892 . | Allahabad. | | |

E. H. H. COLLEN,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 16th January, 1892.*

**No. 18.**—Mr. F. P. Quinlan, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, appointed Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, *vice* Colonel C. M. Moberly, M.S.C., Examiner of Accounts, proceeding on furlough.

*The 18th January, 1892.*

**No. 19.**—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 454, dated 23rd December, 1891, Mr. G. P. Rose, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, will officiate in class I of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways while acting as Deputy Manager of the North Western Railway.

*The 19th January, 1892.*

**No. 20**—In supersession of Notification No. 6, dated the 6th January, 1892, Mr. W. F. O'Donoghue is appointed Examiner of Accounts, Mari-Attock Extension Railway and Frontier Railway Surveys.

*The 21st January, 1892.*

**No. 21.**—Mr. A. S. Gerrard, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, posted to the establishment under the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment on Railways.

**No. 22.**—Mr. A. S. Wyman, class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, extraordinary leave without pay for one week, in extension of the leave notified in Public Works Department Notification No. 301, dated 27th August, 1891.

**No. 23.**—Mr. C. W. Hodson, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*, State Railways, is appointed Superintendent of Way and Works, North Western Railway, Quetta, with the rank of Superintendent of Works, from the date of joining the appointment.

*The 22nd January, 1892.*

**No. 24.**—Mr. W. G. Bligh, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, temporarily employed in Burma, is transferred permanently to that Province.

J. G. FORBES, *Colonel, R.E.*,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

## GAZETTE OF INDIA.

### NOTICE.

*The 21st October, 1891.*

From the 14th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 7th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

*Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.*

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

*Publisher, Gazette of India.*

## BANK OF BENGAL.

*Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th January, 1892.*

| LIABILITIES. | R | a. | p. | R | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital paid up | | | | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund | | | | 47,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 73,59,353 | 9 | 6 | 1,81,67,824 | 12 | 0 |
| Public Deposits at Branches | 1,08,08,471 | 2 | 6 | | | |
| Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches | | | | 6,33,50,033 | 2 | 5 |
| Bank Post Bills, etc. | | | | 4,77,738 | 8 | 11 |
| Sundries | | | | 28,68,337 | 12 | 7 |
| RUPEES | | | | 10,95,63,934 | 3 | 11 |

| ASSETS. | R | a. | p. | R | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government Securities | | | | 60,96,472 | 8 | 0 |
| Other authorized Investments | | | | 64,14,226 | 0 | 0 |
| Loans on Government and other authorized Securities | | | | 1,11,53,847 | 7 | 9 |
| Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities | | | | 84,02,967 | 15 | 5 |
| Bills discounted and purchased | | | | 2,52,02,831 | 2 | 4 |
| Balances with other Banks | | | | 14,07,656 | 14 | 9 |
| Bullion | | | | 16,46,851 | 4 | 2 |
| Dead Stock | | | | 12,01,822 | 5 | 11 |
| Stamps | | | | 10,035 | 13 | 10 |
| Sundries | | | | 18,13,744 | 8 | 3 |
| | | | | 6,33,51,056 | 0 | 5 |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office | 1,57,92,335 | 1 | 3 | 4,62,12,878 | 3 | 6 |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Branches | 3,04,20,543 | 2 | 3 | | | |
| RUPEES | | | | 10,95,63,934 | 3 | 11 |

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
*Calcutta, the 21st January, 1892.*

E. J. BIRCH,
*Offg. Chief Accountant.*

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
*Secretary and Treasurer.*

Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.
Percentage 54·4.

## CALCUTTA MINT.

*Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 20th January, 1892*

| | R | R |
|---|---|---|
| Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 13th January, 1892 | 66,96,778 | |
| Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date | 9,92,126 | 76,88,904 |
| ADD— | | |
| Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department | 8,60,072 | |
| Ditto ditto Government | 1,010 | 8,61,082 |
| | | 85,49,986 |
| DEDUCT— | | |
| New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week | 2,20,000 | |
| Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes | ... | 2,20,000 |
| Balance on the evening of the 20th January, 1892 | ... | 83,29,986 |
| The Balance comprises— | | |
| Silver held on account of the Currency Department | 73,81,259 | |
| Ditto ditto Government | 9,48,727 | 83,29,986 |
| There is in addition awaiting assay— | | |
| Bullion belonging to Private Individuals | 1,551 | |
| Ditto ditto Government | ... | 1,551 |

B. SCOTT, *Major, R.E.,*
*Offg. Master of the Mint.*

CALCUTTA MINT,
*The 21st January, 1892.*

## SURVEY OF INDIA.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 16th January, 1892.*

**No. 885.**—Colonel R. Beavan, S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, having made over charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 7th December, 1891, preparatory to availing himself of the furlough granted in Military Department Notification No. 1171, dated 18th December, 1891, the following temporary promotions are made, with effect from the 8th December, 1891 :—

Mr. G. H. Cooke, Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. A. D'Souza, Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade.

Lieutenant R. T. Crichton, S.C., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade.

**No. 886.**—Mr. G. B. Scott, Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, having resumed charge of his duties, on return from furlough, on the forenoon of the 23rd December, 1891, the following reversion is made, with effect from the same date :—

Lieutenant R. T. Crichton, S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

**No. 887.**—Captain J. M. Fleming, S.C., Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, having assumed charge of his duties, on return from furlough, on the afternoon of the 8th January, 1892, the fol-

lowing reversion is made, with effect from the 9th instant :—

Mr. C. Wood, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.*,
*Surveyor-General of India.*

## AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*The 13th January, 1892.*

No. 260.—Whereas it appears to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, that land is required for a public purpose, namely, for a diversion of the Military road at Old Chaman, it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose. This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 :—

*Specification of land.*

| District. | Tahsil | Village. | Area in acres. | Direction. | Place where the plan may be inspected. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Poles.* | | |
| Quetta and Pishin. | Pishin. | Old Chaman. | 39·67 | ... | Office of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Military Works, New Chaman. |

*Quetta, the 15th January, 1892.*

No. 351.—Notification No. 7652, dated the 28th November, 1891, published at page 668, Part II, of the *Gazette of India*, is cancelled, and the following substituted :—

No. 7652.—Consequent on the grant of three months' privilege leave to Lalla Hari Ram, Tehsildar, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem*—

Munshi Syad Rasul, Tehsildar, 4th grade, is appointed to officiate as Tehsildar, 3rd grade.

Munshi Gela Ram is appointed to officiate as Tehsildar, 4th grade, *vice* Syad Rasul.

The above to have effect from the date on which Lalla Hari Ram may avail himself of the leave.

By Order,
W. STRATTON, *Lieut.*,
*First Assistant.*

## CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Quetta, the 6th January, 1892.*

No. 86.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 12 of the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registration Act (VI of 1886), the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to appoint—

(i) the person holding the office of Deputy Commissioner, Pishin, for the time being, to be Registrar of Births and Deaths for the Pishin District;

(ii) the person holding the office of Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali, for the time being, to be Registrar of Births and Deaths in the Thal-Chotiali District; and

(iii) every Minister of Religion who is authorised to solemnize marriages under the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872), and every person who has been, or may hereafter be, under the said Act, appointed Marriage Registrar or licensed to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians, within all or any of the districts specified above, to be a Registrar of Births and Deaths in such district or districts in respect of that class or those classes of the community for which he is in the habit of officiating at baptisms and burials.

II.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6(*b*) of the said Act, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint the Revenue Commissioner in British Baluchistan to be the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in British Baluchistan.

No. 87.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872), the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to license the Reverend James Shaw, being a Minister of the American Presbyterian Church, to solemnize marriages within the territories under his administration.

No. 88.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872), the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchsitan is pleased to appoint the person holding the office of Deputy Commissioner, Pishin, for the time being, being a Christian, to be the Marriage Registrar for the District of Pishin, and the person holding the office of Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali, for the time being, being a Christian, to be the Marriage Registrar for the District of Thal-Chotiali.

No. 89.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to extend Act II of 1891 (an act to amend the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872) to British Baluchistan.

By Order,
W. STRATTON, *Lieut.*,
*First Assistant.*

## MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Simla, the 13th January, 1892.*

No. 1-*A*.—Lieutenant L. H. Close, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the Colloquial Examination in Hindustani, prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter II, paragraph 13, on the 22nd December, 1891.

*The 18th January, 1892.*

No. 2-*A*.—The following temporary promotions and reversions are ordered in the Engineer

Establishment, with effect from the date specified :—

| NAME. | From | To | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1891. |
| Duff, Lieutenant G. M., R.E. | T. E. E., IV. | A. E., I . | 31st July. |
| Cartwright, Lieutenant G. S., R.E. | A. E., I . | T. E. E., IV. | 31st July. |

G. WILLIAMS, *Captain, R.E.*,
for *Director-General of Military Works.*

## DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS

### NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 19th January, 1892.*

No. 5.—Mr. A. T. Chiodetti, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is granted an extension of extraordinary leave, without allowances, till the 15th October, 1892, in continuation of that sanctioned in Director-General of Railways' Notification No. 57 of the 8th December, 1891.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Lt.-Col., R.E.*,
*Offg. Director-General.*

## TREASURE TROVE.

### NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that whereas on the 12th November, 1890, certain treasure consisting Rupees 25-4 of British coinage has been discovered by Abdool Rahaman in an earthen pot buried under the floor belonging to the house of Sadeswari Kahini :

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear, either in person, or by agent, at the Office of the Collector of Beerbhoom, on the 16th June, 1892, at 11 A.M., and to assert their claim, if any, to the said treasure, so that the matter may be enquired into and determined by the Collector in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

T. GRANT,
*Collector of Beerbhoom.*

BEERBHOOM COLLECTORATE,
*The 15th January, 1892.*

## POST OFFICE.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 22nd January, 1892.*

No. 11057.—Mr. G. S. Hooper, Mail Officer, 2nd class, Sea Post Office, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for twenty-seven days, from the 24th December, 1891.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
*Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 19th January, 1892.*

Adye, Captain G.
Akilborn & Co.
Arathoon, J. L.
Baker, Stuart.
Barnett, Foster & Co.
Barnett, Velsey.
Blackwell, B. W.
Bowman, W. H.
Brien, J.
Burne, H. Holland.
Calcutta Bank Manager.
Damerum, C. M.
Doarne, J. W.
Eve, T. F. Somers.
Editor, Indian Journal Pharmacy.
Eyre, Edmond.
Fleuric, Miss Lizzie.
Gibson & Co.
Gordon, Miss.
Hamilton Adams & Co.
Hedborg, Wilhelm.
Hinde & Co.
Huth Fred & Co.
Loudon, Mrs. F. G.
McCairen, V.
Renfrey, R.
Rogers, Arthur.
Shakespere, I. Y.
Stern, Bennis.
Trout, Miss.
Watson, Greenet Hart.
White, J. W.

*Letters marked "Care of Post Office."*

Armfield, Fred.
Baker, E. C. S.
Baldry, Thomas.
Baron, Ch.
Barrow, F.
Beal, Rev. Arthur.
Berg, Robert.
Berry, Adolph.
Berryman, T.
Buckland, Henry.
Bush, Rev. H.
Campton, H.
Cauthe, Mrs.
Chapman, G. B.
Charles, Mrs. William.
Clark, Harry.
Coote, F.
Crole, C. S.
D'Arc, L.
D'Arc, Miss N.
D'Souza, P. B.
Daly, Mrs. A.
Damoy, C.
Davis, Mrs. E.
Deavin, H. P.
Dewar, Major D. E.
Douglass, Miss L.
Dowling, M. W.
Dutch, A.
Dyer, Mrs.
Eldridge, J. R.
Ewan, Captain D. S.
Farrell, Mrs. M.
Fanning, Mrs. F. C.
Fitzhenry, Mrs.
Flynn, W.
Fordham, Montague.
Fremlin, W. T.
Gay, Mrs. A.
Galitsin, Prince.
Garton, F.
Glen, James W.
Goth, John.
Greenhalgh, Capt. J. H.
Greaves, E. S.
Haimon, Monsieur.
Haiman, Alexis.
Hamilton, G. S.
Harrison, J. J.
Heker, Mr.
Herbert, Miss Ida.
Herklots, Mrs.
Herklots, Rev. G.
Holland, H. C.
Homan, Leonard.
Hume, Col.
Johnson, E. T. S.
Jones, Mr. M.
Kitts, E. J.
Keay, J. Seymour.
Lewis, Miss.
Leontieff, Nicolas.
Lindenan, L. K.
Liddeard, James E.
Lilly, Mrs. E.
Littledale, J. B.
Lynch, H. W.
Lyon, Palyhemus.
McGregor, D.
Macdonald, Mrs.
Macgregor, Marcus.
Manager, Kankee Tea Estate.
Marchetto, Sig. Alberto.
Maystein, Monsieur.
McCartie, Surgeon-Major.
Meadow, Chas.
Miller, E.
Mitchell, Mrs. H. C.
Molloy, P.
Monro, Miss Constance.
Morgan, Lt. G. A.
Morgan, Miss.
Moris, M., Monsieur.
Morgan, Miss Ethel V.
Mosenthal, H.
Munro, James.
O'Clein, Percy.
Orlibar, A. S.
Oomiegur, Mr.
O'Brien, G.
Page, Mr.
Pakenham, J. A.
Paterson, Mrs.
Paul, Dr. C. G.
Payne, Professor W. J.
Perurei, Mrs.
Pierce, P. E.
Pollard, T. H. W.
Potocki, Conte.
Prentice, Dr.
Prendergast, E. P.
Radford, Major.
Radford, Mrs.
Raja of Bhinga.
Riley, Mrs. C. Campbell.
Riviere, de la.
Rankin, Mrs. W.
Raynand, Mary C.
Roberts, H.
Rocco, Sig. D.
Rogers, F. N.
Rossie, M.
Royal, Miss Bessie.
Rose, J.
Ryder, Mrs. H.
Sanderson, P. J.
Simes, George.
Simmons, E.
Sinclair, Capt. Thos.
Slater, Mrs. C.
Sleeman, J.
Smith, Chaloner.
Smith, R. W.
Stebbing, Capt. A. E.
Steinberg, A. F.
Stewart, Miss Burnett.
Stretton, Capt.
Tennant, Geo. W.
Thomas, R.
Thompson, J. D.
Townsend, R. A.
Wachtmester, Count.
Walton, H.
Webley, C. T.
Wheeler, E. L.
Whiting, Rev. J. L.
Wichmann, Baron.
Wilkinson, Stephen.
Williams, Rev. E. S.
Workman, Capt. E.

*Registered Letters.*

Crouch, W. B.
Jones, F. H.
Kally Dass Sett & Co., Ld.
Marchetto, Alberto.
Maconachie, James.
Sayce, L. D.
Shields, Mrs. Annie.
Tailor, Albert.

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.*

Armstrong, W., Mir.
Alben, Miss.
Aderpe, M. N.
Altschull.
Aspinwall, Miss.
Amirsing.
Alexandria.
Bruby, N.
Blambard, J. M.
Bulkley, Miss.
Brown, J. R.
Briggs.
Boodin Durgee.
Bate, H. G.
Bate, H. N.
Barkir, J. S.
Bohu, F.
Buckner, E. M., Miss.
Cromb, T.
Clarke, A. F.
Clarke, A. H.
Charus, P.
Cooper, Miss.
Costllo, R. J.
Chapman, G., Mrs.
Couts, A.
Cronsh, A.
Cantlie, Dr.
Contts, Mrs.
Caldwill, D.
Carlander, A.
Crawhall, L. W.
Copenhgen, M.
Cooke, E. C., Miss.
Damoong, Prince of.
D'Souza, R. R.
deMells, J. S.
Domings, D.
Durant, H., Mrs.
Dunsford, F., Mrs.
Douglas, E., Mrs.
Davis, E. M.
Elbott, F.
Ellis, H.
Edgar, J., Sir.
Ellis, J. R., Revd.
Frunlin, W. T.
Foreshew, L., Miss.
Fernandes, A. J.
Ferrill, J. B.
Fraser, A., Col.
Farmer, E. H.
Foy, W.
Farrer, H.
Graves, C. A.
Goth, J.
Gibson, G.
Glen, J. M.
Gruhu, E.
Galliatsatts, S. M.
Good, D.
Geuf, Major.
Gopalcharri, T.
Grnnshuld, E.
Grunshulds, E.
Hervey, J., Mrs.
Hyde, J. C.
Hopkins, W.
Hubert, A. R. K., Brig.-Genl.
Hayemal, E.
Hill, C. G.
Haberhaner, J.
Huntu, H. C. L.
Hogan, E., Conductor.
Harding, E.
Hardcastle, F. E. B.
Hanson, C. M.
Hewett, C., Mrs.
Holhek, S.
Hanson, C. M.
Hewett, C., Mrs.
Haji Kaderbux.
Haberlandt, G.
Ingram, J. H.
Jardine, D. P.
Jones, W. H. D., Col.
Joti Prekaob Janjolly.
Jones, A., Miss.
Jenkins, W. A.
Jaiymnupes, G. R.
Kinnaird, E., Hon.
Kunje Lall.
Kishorie Mohan Bannerjee.
Lyall, C. J.

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office*—continued.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Long, J. | Powir, J. H. | Suklia. |
| Lawrence, C. L. | Powell, L. W., Miss. | Smith, N., Mrs. |
| Lennox, M. | Prenge, A. G. | Spains, J. |
| Lawrence, W. R. | Ryder, E. B., Miss. | Succaton, A. D. |
| Leslie, Mrs. | Rogers, A. | Syed Abo Jafir. |
| Luldard, M. | Reschy, L. H. | Syed Ahmed. |
| Morris, M. M. | Robertson, W. | Sturmer, E. |
| Menzel, G. | Rud, L H., Capt. | Stibbing, A. E., Capt. |
| Morgan, O. V. | Reby, J. T. | Stowell, G. F. |
| McChllansl, Miss. | Rakhall Chander. | Thomas, S. |
| Meachain, Mrs. | Runirghaus, G. | Turner, T. R. W. |
| Mavn, C. W., Miss. | Ribilko, M. | Tonochy, Miss. |
| Munn, P. W. | Robert, P. | Unwin, F. |
| Morzan, G. V. | Raynand, H. | Vincent, W. A. |
| Minnett, Sbe. E. | Rosenberg, M. | Vincint, A. H. |
| Morris, J. B., Sergt. | Rook, C. P. | Viyankatesh Shumias. |
| Milder, B. | Rochi, V. | Vimzumo, D. C. |
| Mirnanjee, E. Eustry. | Schill, T. G. | Wilson, Miss. |
| Napin, C. F. | Symon, J. H. | Watson, Mrs. |
| NurodeNathMorkyee. | Schwobch, G. | Wright, Y. A. B., Mrs. |
| Norris, E. J. | Stuart. | Wright, W. R. |
| Noronhu, B. | Smole, A. J. | Warnan. |
| Noad, W. C. | Schbsingn, N. C. | Wuslmaun, N. |
| Naidn, P. V. R. | Slanton, E. C., Capt. | Wachlminter, C. A. |
| Newman, F. J. | Shaik Moguljan. | Wingfield, R., Mrs. |
| Oberto, M. | Schiffeis, A. | Whitefield, G. |
| Pitlz, S., Miss. | Sinnox. Miss. | Wilson, T. A. |
| Pines, G. | Stone, Mrs. | Walton, H. |
| Pears, H. | Spulei, L. | Westland, A. B. |
| Piyare Lall. | Steinberg, A. F. | Younghusband, Capt. |
| Prukaid, H. S. | Syed Baker Hoosein. | Younghusband, A. D. |

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 11th January, 1892.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Baldwin, A. | Hume, Mrs. J. T. | Stanton, H. L. |
| Browne, F. A. | Patterson, Mrs. M. | |

E. HUTTON,
*Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.*

*The 23rd January, 1892.*

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

| Mails for | Date of closing at Calcutta. | Route by which despatched. |
|---|---|---|
| | 1892. | |
| Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom. | 27th Jan. | Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay. |
| Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets). | 26th ,, | Ditto. |
| Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be, and Réunion | 27th ,, | Ditto. |
| Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colonies. | 27th ,, | Ditto. |
| Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands China, and Japan. | 25th ,, | Ditto. |
| Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania. | 25th ,, | Ditto. |
| Colombo . . . . . | 27th ,, | Per P. & O. Str. *Cathay.* |
| Straits, China, and Japan . . | 30th ,, | Per Steamer *Wingsang.* |
| Rangoon and Moulmein . | 26th ,, | Per Steamer *Canara.* |
| Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore. | 29th ,, | Per Steamer *Palamcotta.* |
| Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon. | 27th ,, | Per Steamer *Commilla.* |
| South African Ports . . . | 25th ,, | Per Steamer *Pongola.* |

*N.B.*—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

E. HUTTON,
*Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.*

## REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

From 1st April, 1891, and until further orders, Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *ten pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; eight-ounce tin, *R5*; one pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only* at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

## জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনার মূল্য কম করণ।

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Part IIA, Forms 46 to 100 Accounts of Examiner's Office. Fcap., boards R4 (12a.)
Part IIB, Irrigation Forms. Fcap., boards. R3 (7a.)
Part III, Miscellaneous Forms 100 to 147. Law Forms A to Q. R3 (7a.)

**Railways in India, Administration Report on the,** for 1880-81. Fcap. R2 (8a.) For 1883-84, Part I. R1 (3a.) Part II. R2 (10a.) For 1884 85, Part I. R1 (3a.) Part II R2 (8a.) For 1885-86, Part I. R1 (3a.) Part III R2 (8a.) For 1886-87, Part I. R1 (3a.) Part II. R2 (8a) For 1887-88, Part I. R1 (3a) Part II. R2 (8a) For 1888-89, Part I. R1 (5a) Part II. R2 (8a.) For 1889-90, Part I. R1 (5a.) Part II. R2 (8a.) For 1890-91, Part I. R1 (5a)

## Selections from the Records of the Government of India.

*Foolscap, boards.*

**The Periar Irrigation Project in Madras.** Papers connected with No. CCXV, Serial No. 2. R1 (7a.)

**The Orissa Coast Canal,** Papers relating to. No. CCIV, (P. W. D. Serial No. 3). R1 (5a)

**Project for the construction of Docks at Calcutta,** Report connected with the. No. CCIX. (P. W. D. Serial No. 4.) Part I. R3 (9a.)

**Project for the construction of Docks at Calcutta,** Report connected with the. No. CCXXVII. (P. W. D. Serial No. 9) Part II. R2 (6a.)

**Construction of the Madras Harbour,** Papers connected with the. No. CCVI. (P. W. D. Serial No. 5.) R2 (8a.)

**The Buckingham Canal,** Papers relating to. No. CCXVII. (P. W. D Serial No 6.) R1 (3a.)

**The Rushikulya Project,** Papers relating to. No CCXVIII. (P. W. D. Serial No. 7.) R1 (3a.)

**The Palar Anicut System,** Papers relating to. No. CCXIX. (P. W. D. Serial No. 8.) R1 (3a.)

**Bridges of Boats used in the Punjab,** Report on. No CCXXVIII. (P. W. D. Serial No. 10.) 4a. (1a. 6p.)

**The Zhara Karez Irrigation Scheme, Beluchistan,** Report connected with. No. CCXXXI. (P. W. D. Serial No. 11.) 4a. (1a. 6p.)

**The Betwa Canal Project in the North-Western Provinces,** Papers connected with. No. CCXXXII. Serial No. 12. R2 (4a.)

**Relative Merits of Broad and Metre-Gauge Lines of Railway.** No. CCXXXVIII. Serial, No. 13. 4a. (1a. 6p.)

**The Prince's Dock Extension, Bombay,** Papers relating to. No. CCXXXIX. Serial No. 14. 4a. (2a.)

**Failure of the Kali Nadi Aqueduct, Lower Ganges Canal,** No. CCXL. Serial No. 15. 8a. (3a.)

**Oyster Reef Light-house,** Papers relating to the. No. CCXLVI. Serial No. 16. 4a. (2a.)

**The Sidhnai Canal Project in the Punjab,** Papers relating to. No. CCXLVIII. Serial No. 17. R1-8 (4a.)

**The Sangam Anicut Project.** Papers relating to. No. CCLXIX. Serial No. 26. R2 (6a.)

**Public Office Buildings and Clerks' Cottages at Simla,** Completion Reports of. No. CCLIV. Serial No. 21. R2 (9a.)

**The Orissa Coast Canal,** Papers relating to. No. CCLVIII. Serial No. 23. Second Series. R3 (6a.)

**Water-Supply Schemes in India,** Papers relating to. Part I, No CCLI. Serial No. 18. R4 (8a)
Ditto, Part II, No. CCLII. Serial No. 19. R3 (7a.)
Ditto, Part III, No. CCLIII. Serial No. 20. R1-8 (3a.)

**Khushdil Khan Reservoir Scheme,** Paper relating to. No. CCLXIV. Serial No. 24. R2 (4a.)

☞ ***The above are some of the most important Publications available. Complete Catalogues of all books kept in stock can be had free of charge on application.***

## BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

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*Books required for the public service should be obtained through the Heads of Departments.*

☞ *The amounts within parenthesis are for packing and postage.*

### GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1889-90. R2 (4a.)

Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal for 1889-90. R1 (1a. 6p.)

Bengal Administration Report for 1889-90. R6 (R1.)

Annual Report on Inland Emigration for 1890. R1 (2a.)

Annual Report on Emigration from the Port of Calcutta to British and Foreign Colonies, 1890. 12a. (1a. 6p.)

Rules under the Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883—

In English. R1-8 (4a.)
In Kaithi. R1 (4a.)
In Nagri. R1 (4a.)
In Bengali. R1 (4a.)

Rules under the Inland Emigration Act, I of 1882. 8a. (3a.)

Instructions for the guidance of Magistrates and Officers registering emigrants under the Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. 8a. (2a.)

### MEDICAL.

Dispensary Manual, 1881. 12a. (3a.)

### STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Returns of the Rail-borne Trade of Bengal for quarter ending 31st March 1891. 8a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto for 1889-90. R1-8 (6a.)

Report on the External Trade of Bengal with Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan for 1890-91. R1 (2½a.)

Report on the River-borne Traffic of the Lower Provinces of Bengal and on the Inland Trade of Calcutta for 1889-90. R0 (8a.)

### FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Gánja. R1-8 (2a.)

Ditto ditto in Jute. R8 (7a.)

### JUDICIAL.

Manual of Notifications and Orders having the force of Law. R5 (8a.)

Question Papers set at the Pleadership and Mooktearship Examinations for the years 1883—90. 8a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto for 1891. 2a. (1a.)

### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Safe Use of Steam, in Bengali. 2a. (½a.)

Ditto ditto in Ooriya. 5a. (1a.)

Distribution Return of Officers and Subordinates employed on Local Works in Bengal. Corrected up to 30th June, 1891. 2a. (½a.)

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment of the Public Works Department, Bengal. Corrected up to 30th September, 1891. 6a. (1a. 6p.)

Memoranda on the System of Brick-making at Akra. By A. G. BREMNER, Assistant Engineer. R3 (4a.)

Schedule of contract rates for work of different kinds in the several Divisions in Bengal. Corrected up to 31st December, 1888. R5 (6a.)

Standard Dimensions for Indian Railways, 1890. 9a. (1a.)

Table of Tolls prepared by the Collector and Supervisor of the Calcutta Canals. R2-8 (2a.)

### MARINE.

The River Hooghly: Calcutta to Saugor Island, with Charts and Diagrams. By S. R. ELSON. R2-8 (2a.)

Sailing Directions, by Commander L. S. Dawson, R.N. 8a. (1a.)

Regulations and Suggestions as to the Survey of the Hull, Equipments, and Machinery of seagoing Steam-ships carrying passengers, and of Inland Steam-vessels. R1 (2a.)

Instructions as to the Survey of Passenger Accommodation on Inland Steam-vessels. 2a. (1a.)

Rules, Bye-Laws, Regulations, and Notifications relating to the Port of Chittagong. 4a. (1a.)

### APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 1st October, 1891 R3 (4a.)

### REVENUE.

Papers relating to the Cultivation and Trade of Wheat. 8a. (2a.)

Butwarra Manual, 1889. R1-8 (4a.)

Land Registration Manual, 1889. R1-8 (4a.)

Wards' Manual, 1888. R2 (4a.)

Cess Manual, 1888. R1-8 (4a.)

Records' Manual, 1888. 12a. (1a. 6p.)

Mis. Vol. of Board's Rules, 1888. R2 (4a.)

Revenue Officers' Manual, 1888. R1 (3a.)

Certificate Procedure Manual, 1888. 8a. (1a. 6p.)

Waste Lands Manual, 1888. 12a. (2a.)

Stamp Manual, 1890. R1 8 (4a.)

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The Fauna of British India, Part I. Mammalia R7-8 (3a.)

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Ditto ditto ditto. Volume II. R11-4 (4a.)

Ditto ditto Reptilia and Batrachia. R13 (6a.)

The Fauna will be complete in 7 Volumes. The book will be sold as a complete work in 7 Volumes. Subscription in advance for the complete set must be paid before any volume is supplied.

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for 1890-91. 8a. (2a.)

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Way to Health, in Bengali. (1a.) per copy.

Ditto in Kaithi. (1a.) per copy.

☞ ***The List of Books available for sale at the Secretariat Press will in future be published once only in each month.***

***Spare copies of the List will, however, be kept in stock ready for issue on receipt of applications for them.***

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART III.

### Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

### UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE.

The Fifty-fourth Annual General Meeting of Subscribers of the above Institution will be held in the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 30th January, 1892, at 3 P.M., to receive the report of the Directors and to consider such matters as may then be submitted.

By order of the Directors,

W. H. RYLAND,
*Secretary.*

CALCUTTA,
*The 4th January, 1892.*

### PROMISSORY NOTES.

**Lost in transmission by Post.**

The upper halves of the Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 206028 and 230875, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, for ₹500 and ₹1,500, respectively, standing in the name of the Agra Bank, Limited, and Pubonesh Chakravarti, and last endorsed to Mrs. Louisa Woodward, the proprietress, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress, after two years from the date of last advertisement.

J. A. TOOMEY,
*Manager, National Bank of India, Limited, Calcutta, Attorney for Louisa Woodward.*

**Lost or Stolen.**

The Government Promissory Note, No. 179222, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for ₹3,000, originally standing in the name of Deb Nath Sreemonee, and last endorsed to Babu Saradindra Mohan Tagore, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

SARADINDRA MOHAN TAGORE,
*No. 1, Durponarain Tagore's Street, Pathuriaghatta.*

**Destroyed.**

The Government Promissory Note No. $\frac{055562}{040158}$, of the 4 per cent. of 1854-55, for ₹500, originally standing in the name of Nwab Syyid Muhommad Wali Khan, and last endorsed to Sah Boodhooji, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

NWAB SYYID MUHOMMAD WALI KHAN,
*Farakhabad, N.-W. P.*

# The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1892.

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## PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 16th January, 1892, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

### ACT NO. I OF 1892.

*An Act to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1882.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1882; It is hereby enacted as follows :— XI of 1882.

Commencement.

1. This Act shall be deemed to have come into force on the fifteenth day of January, 1892.

Substitution of new clause for clause (*a*) in section 5, Act XI of 1882.

2. For clause (*a*) in section 5 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1882, the following shall be substituted, namely :— XI of 1882.

"(*a*) Foreign European Settlements bordering on any part of the territories administered by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council or by the Governor of Bombay in Council."

S. HARVEY JAMES,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1892.

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## PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, or Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 16th January, 1892 :—

### No. 1 of 1892.

*A Bill to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1882.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1882; It is hereby enacted as follows :— XI of 1882.

Commencement.

1. This Act shall be deemed to have come into force on the fifteenth day of January, 1892.

Substitution of new clause for clause (*a*) in section 5, Act XI of 1882.

2. For clause (*a*) in section 5 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1882, the following shall be substituted, namely:— XI of 1882.

"(*a*) Foreign European Settlements bordering on any part of the territories administered by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council or by the Governor of Bombay in Council."

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Treaty of 1880 between the Governments of the United Kingdom and of Portugal in respect of the Indian possessions of the latter country established amongst other things a Customs Union between British India and Portuguese India. Following on the establishment of this Customs Union, the provision in the Tariff Act which empowered the Government to levy Customs duties on goods imported from and exported to Portuguese India was repealed, that territory being treated for Customs purposes as British Indian.

It was considered desirable to modify the engagements undertaken by the Government of India under the Treaty, but negotiations for the revision of the Treaty have failed and it has been decided not to renew it. The Treaty came to an end on the 14th January, and it becomes necessary now again to treat Portuguese India as foreign territory with effect from the 15th idem. This Bill accordingly is framed to authorise the levy of duties of Customs on goods passing by land out of or into foreign European Settlements bordering on any part of the territories administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council.

D. BARBOUR.

*The 16th January, 1892.*

S. HARVEY JAMES,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 16th January, 1892 :—

### NO. 2 OF 1892.

*A Bill to amend the Rangoon Port Commissioners Act, 1879.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Rangoon Port Commissioners Act, 1879; It is hereby enacted as follows :— V of 1879.

1. (1) To section 60, clause (*d*), of the Rangoon Port Commissioners Act, 1879, the following proviso shall be added, namely :— V of 1879.

Addition to section 60, clauses (*d*) and (*e*), Act XV of 1879.

"but no Commissioner who is prohibited as hereinafter provided from voting or taking part in any proceedings shall be counted in the quorum so far as regards such proceedings."

(2) To section 60, clause (*e*), of the said Act, the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

"Provided that no Commissioner shall vote or take part in any proceedings relating to any work or contract in which he is pecuniarily interested."

Substitution of new section for section 71, Act XV of 1879.

2. For section 71 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"71. (1) Any officer or servant of the Commissioners who shall directly or indirectly lend money to the Commissioners, or become pecuniarily interested in any contract made by, or on behalf of, the Commissioners, or participate or agree to participate in any profits of any work done by order or on behalf of the Commissioners, shall forfeit his office or employment, and shall thenceforward be incapable of holding any office or employment under the Commissioners, and shall further be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Commissioners, &c., not to be interested in contracts, &c.

(2) Any Commissioner who, without the previous sanction, in writing, of the Local Government, shall directly or indirectly lend money to the Commissioners, or become pecuniarily interested in any contract made by, or on behalf of, the Commissioners, or participate or agree to participate in any profits of any work done by order or on behalf of Commissioners, and

any Commissioner who shall vote or take part in any proceedings relating to any contract or work in which he is pecuniarily interested,

shall forfeit his office as Commissioner, and shall be incapable of re-appointment, and shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees:

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any Commissioner or officer or servant of the Commissioners by reason only of his—

(*a*) being a shareholder in or member of any incorporated or registered company which may lend money to, or make contracts with, or do work for or on behalf of, the Commissioners; or

(*b*) holding one or more debentures in any loan raised by the Commissioners in open market."

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

BY section 71 of the Rangoon Port Commissioners Act, 1879, it is provided that "any Commissioner or servant of the Commissioners who directly or indirectly lends money to the Commissioners, or becomes interested in any contract made by, or on behalf of, the Commissioners, or participates or agrees to participate in any profits of any work done by order or on behalf of the Commissioners, shall forfeit his office or employment" and be liable to various penalties. The only exception recognized by the law is in favour of shareholders in incorporated or registered companies. Act XV of 1879.

From inquiries made, it appears that for several years past certain firms who are represented on the Port Commission have done work for, or supplied goods to, the Port Commissioners; and there can be no doubt that if the representatives of those firms were at the time partners in the firms, or otherwise interested in the profits of the firms' business, they unwittingly infringed the law.

Owing to the narrowness of the area of selection for Commissionerships, it is impossible to dispense with the services of persons connected with shipping and commerce, and it would be disadvantageous in the interests of the port to exclude the shipping and commercial firms to which such persons belong from Port Commission contracts. In many cases the Commission would have to satisfy its requirements from outside Rangoon, because within the town the only source of supply was closed by law. In other cases rates would be unduly raised owing to the knowledge that competition was prevented by the same cause.

The present Bill proposes to extend to the Port Commission provisions similar to those contained in section 17 of the Calcutta Port Act, 1890, and in section 37 of the Lower Burma Municipal Act, 1884; and to allow Port Commissioners, with the sanction of the Local Government, to tender for Port Commission contracts. A proviso has, however, been added that no Commissioner shall vote or take part in any proceedings relating to such contracts.

Bengal Act III of 1890.

Act XVII of 1884.

H. W. BLISS.

*The 11th January, 1892.*

S. HARVEY JAMES,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to validate certain marriages solemnized under Part VI of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, was presented to the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 16th January, 1892 :—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to validate certain marriages solemnized under Part VI of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

From Secretary for Berar to Resident, Hyderabad, No. 245, dated 8th August, 1891 [Paper No. 1].
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1339—114-91, dated 18th August, 1891 [Paper No. 2].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, No. 983, dated 25th August, 1891, and enclosure [Papers No. 3].
From Officiating Governor General's Agent in Baluchistan, No. 3550, dated 25th August, 1891 Paper No. 4].
From Under-Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 6206—545, dated 27th August, 1891, and enclosure [Papers No. 5].
From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 2335, dated 31st August, 1891 [Paper No. 6].
From Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 1662 Judicial, dated 22nd August, 1891, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].
From Officiating Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 844, dated 31st August, 1891, and enclosures [Papers No 8].
From Junior Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 918—19-E. E., dated 31st August, 1891, and enclosure [Papers No. 9].
From Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 69, dated 4th September, 1891, and enclosures [Papers No 10].
From Chief Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 1425, dated 10th September, 1891 and enclosures [Papers No 11].
From Officiating Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 146-T. G., dated 6th September, 1891, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 2779-J., dated 11th September, 1891, and enclosures [Papers No 13].

2. *Section 3.*—This section as originally drafted proposed to validate all marriages of the kind referred to which may be solemnized within three months after the commencement of the Act. We have omitted this provision as we understand that the attention of all Local Governments has already been drawn by the Government of India to the requirements of the law, and that all persons licensed under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, must by this time have been informed how the law really stands. We think therefore that any further extension of time is unnecessary, and might be mischievous.

XV of 1872.

3. We have at the same time inserted a provision that the validation contemplated by section 3 shall not apply to (1) marriages already judicially declared to be void, or to (2) cases in which, subsequent to the solemnization of any such invalid marriage, and before the commencement of this Act, one of the parties has contracted a valid marriage. The equity of these additional provisions is obvious.

4. In one of the opinions on the Bill which have been referred to us we find that it has been stated by certain clergymen in Allahabad that "the consensus of Christendom and the rule of the English Church do not admit the validity of a marriage between a person baptised and a person unbaptised"; and that should any Christian who has entered into such a union desire to forsake it they would encourage him to do so; and that if he wished subsequently "to enter upon a Christian marriage valid before the Church" they would, if there were no special reasons for refusing, solemnize it notwithstanding secular sanction to the previous union. The Committee cannot of course presume to offer these gentlemen advice, but we deem it our duty to warn them that by such action they will apparently render themselves liable to a prosecution for abetment of an offence under Chapter XX of the Indian Penal Code.

5. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

*In English.*

| *Gazette.* | *Date.* |
|---|---|
| Gazette of India | 18th July, 1891. |
| Fort Saint George Gazette | 4th August, 1891. |
| Bombay Government Gazette | 23rd July, 1891. |
| Calcutta Gazette | 29th July, 1891. |
| North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette | 25th July, 1891. |
| Punjab Government Gazette | 23rd July, 1891. |
| Central Provinces Gazette | 25th July, 1891. |
| Burma Gazette | 8th August, 1891. |
| Assam Gazette | 1st August, 1891. |
| Coorg District Gazette | 1st August, 1891. |
| Sind Official Gazette | 6th August, 1891. |

*In the Vernaculars.*

| *Province.* | *Language.* | *Date.* |
|---|---|---|
| Madras | Tamil | 11th August, 1891. |
| | Kanarese | 11th August, 1891. |
| | Telugu | 18th August, 1891. |
| | Hindustani | 25th August 1891. |
| | Malayalam | 25th August, 1891. |
| Bengal | Bengali | 11th August, 1891. |
| | Uriya | 13th August, 1891. |
| | Hindi | 18th August, 1891. |
| North-Western Provinces and Oudh | Urdu | 22nd August, 1891. |
| Punjab | Urdu | 30th July, 1891. |
| Burma | Burmese | 8th August, 1891. |
| Assam | Bengali | 29th August, 1891. |
| Coorg | Kanarese | 1st September, 1891. |
| Sindh | Sindhi | 6th August, 1891. |

6. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require republication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

ALEX. EDW. MILLER.
PHIL. P. HUTCHINS.
W. H. RATTIGAN.

*The 26th October, 1891.*

*A Bill to validate certain marriages solemnized under Part VI of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872.*

WHEREAS provision is made in Part VI of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, for the solemnization of marriages between persons of whom both are Native Christians, but not of marriages between persons of whom one only is a Native Christian; XV of 1872.

And whereas persons licensed under section 9 of the said Act have in divers parts of British India, through ignorance of the law, permitted marriages to be solemnized in their presence under the said Part between persons of whom one is a Native Christian and the other is not a Native Christian;

And whereas it is expedient that such marriages, having been solemnized in good faith, should be validated;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Commencement.

1. This Act shall come into force at once.

Definition.

2. In this Act the expression "Native Christian" has the same meaning as in the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872. XV of 1872.

Validation of irregular marriages.

3. All marriages which have already been solemnized under Part VI of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, between persons of whom one only was a Native Christian, shall be as good and valid in law as if such marriages had been solemnized between persons of whom both were Native Christians: XV of 1872.

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any marriage which has been judicially declared to be null and void, or to any case where either of the parties has, since the solemnization of such marriage and prior to the commencement of this Act, contracted a valid marriage.

Validation of records of irregular marriages.

4. Certificates of marriages which are declared by the last foregoing section to be good and valid in law, and register-books, and certified copies of true and duly authenticated extracts therefrom, deposited in compliance with the law for the time being in force, in so far as the register-books and extracts relate to such marriages as aforesaid, shall be received as evidence of such marriages as if such marriages had been solemnized between persons of whom both were Native Christians.

Application of Act to marriages under Act V of 1865.

5. References in this Act to the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, shall, so far as may be requisite, be construed as applying also to the corresponding portions of the Indian Marriage Act, 1865. XV of 1872. V of 1865.

Penalty for solemnizing irregular marriages.

6. If any person licensed under section 9 of the said Act to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians shall at any time after the commencement of this Act solemnize or affect to solemnize any marriage under Part VI of the said Act or grant any such certificate as therein mentioned, knowing that one of the parties to such marriage or affected marriage was at the date of such solemnization not a Christian, he shall be liable to have his license cancelled, and in addition thereto he shall be deemed to have been guilty of an offence prohibited by section 73 of the said Act, and shall be punishable accordingly.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

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## PART VI.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

**ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67.**

The Council met at Government House on Saturday, the 16th January, 1892.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir P. P. Hutchins, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. E. Miller, Kt., Q.C.
The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General H. Brackenbury, C.B., R.A.
The Hon'ble Colonel R. C. B. Pemberton, R.E.
The Hon'ble Nawab Ahsan-Ulla Bahadur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble H. W. Bliss, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble J. Nugent.
The Hon'ble J. Woodburn, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Raja Udai Partab Singh of Bhinga.
The Hon'ble J. L. Mackay, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Dr. Rash Behari Ghose.
The Hon'ble Sir John Edgar, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Palli Chentsal Rao Pantulu, C.I.E.

### INDIAN BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Nugent, the Hon'ble Mr. Woodburn and the Hon'ble Dr. Rash Behari Ghose be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## BILL TO VALIDATE CERTAIN CHRISTIAN MARRIAGES.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to validate certain marriages solemnized under Part VI of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872. He said that he understood the practice to be that any observations which he had to make on the subject should be reserved until the Report was taken into consideration.

## MADRAS SMALL CAUSE COURT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR PHILIP HUTCHINS moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Bliss, the Hon'ble Mr. Evans, the Hon'ble Dr. Rash Behari Ghose and the Hon'ble P. Chentsal Rao be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes of Madras, and that the Committee be instructed to report within a fortnight. He said :—

"The motion for a Committee to consider a Bill is usually a mere matter of form, but on the present occasion I ask Your Excellency, before putting the formal question, to allow me to make a short statement, as I shall invite the Select Committee to consider some alternative proposals and I am anxious to let the people of Madras know at once how far I think it possible to meet the wishes which they have expressed.

"Hon'ble Members are probably aware that the original Bill has not been received at Madras with that universal approval which I anticipated. I think it would not be difficult to answer most of the objections raised to it, but I desire to avoid unnecessary controversy, and I would rather place emphasis on the fact that every one seems to agree in the fundamental proposition on which the Bill rests, *viz.*, that it is desirable to relieve the High Court of original civil suits of small value arising within the city of Madras. The third and principal Resolution adopted at a public meeting which was held in Madras on the 4th of September last was to the effect 'that there do exist a hardship and a practical denial of justice to a not insignificant portion of the inhabitants of this city under the present system of judicial administration in the presidency-town' which call for an early remedy. It was to meet this hardship and this practical denial of justice that I proposed to establish a regular side of the Small Cause Court, so that on the most essential point, and I think I may say on the only essential point, I may claim to have rightly gauged the popular sentiment.

"But the same Resolution went on to declare 'that the proper remedy should be sought in the creation of a new tribunal, presided over by Judges selected from the legal profession, and having regular jurisdiction to try suits up to R2,500.' I will not stop to enquire how far this opposition to making the new Court a part and parcel of the Small Cause Court has sprung from the fact, which I mentioned in my former speech, that the Judge of the new Court would have to be an Advocate and not a member of any other branch of the legal profession; for I myself would greatly prefer that Vakils as well as Advocates should be eligible for the new appointment. That, however, is not the ostensible ground of the opposition to a regular side of the Small Cause Court. It is said that the regular suits will interfere with the summary jurisdiction, which undoubtedly is the primary work of a Court of Small Causes. I cannot for a moment admit the soundness of this objection. The opinions of most authorities best qualified to form one are that there would be no such interference, and it appears to me that the objection is really based on a misapprehension. I will not, however, pursue this subject further, because I am personally quite willing to accept the alternative of a separate Court upon one condition—a condition which is not likely to be objected to—and that is that the Judge or Judges shall be *ex officio* Judges of the Small Cause Court also, and shall devote their spare time to helping to dispose of claims instituted in that Court. I have already explained how impossible it is to foresee how much business will be attracted to the new Court: it may fall very far short of what even a single Judge can cope with; or it may prove too much for one, but not enough for two.

"I am the more ready to accede to this alternative, because it would greatly simplify the drafting of the Bill and obviate all possibility of question as to how far, if at all, the Court is to be governed by the procedure prescribed by Act XV of 1882. The new Court would obviously be, as I intended the regular side of the Small Cause Court to be, absolutely distinct and separate from the Court of summary jurisdiction. As to procedure, it would be governed exclusively by the Code of Civil Procedure, and in common with all other Courts

(not specially excepted like the Small Cause Court) it would be subject to the Court-fees Act and other enactments of general application.

"So much for the main point. Now, as to the pecuniary limit of jurisdiction. It was originally intended that this should be Rs. 2,500, but in view of the proposal (contrary to my own expressed opinion, in which I am glad to find most of the Madras authorities agree) that the High Court should retain a concurrent jurisdiction, I set down Rs. 5,000 in the Bill as introduced. This was always intended to be a tentative figure and open to revision, but I take it that if a distinct Court is created the concurrent jurisdiction of the High Court will cease under the operation of section 15 of the Code, and it is therefore unnecessary to consider the matter further. I revert as a matter of course to the original proposal.

"In the Bill as introduced I proposed to empower the Local Government, with the previous sanction of Your Excellency in Council, to extend the new Court's jurisdiction to a higher limit. I was careful to explain that such sanction would only be accorded if the High Court agreed, and I would readily consent to make the concurrence of the Hon'ble the Judges a statutory condition. It will be for the Select Committee to decide whether there shall be a clause permitting the extension of the jurisdiction up to (say) Rs. 5,000 when the High Court, the Local Government and the Government of India all agree, or whether such extension by notification is so radically bad or otherwise objectionable that it is better not to permit it at all. I have already stated the arguments in favour of such a provision; it is not one for which I should be inclined to press with any persistence.

"It seems hardly necessary for me to say that none of my proposals will, in any way, trench on the independence of the High Court. Their Lordships the Judges will be relieved of the necessity of dealing with the petty cases which fall within the cognizance of the new Court, but they will have full power to call up such suits to their own file, and I have already expressed a hope that this power may be freely exercised, at all events at the commencement.

"I ask that it be an instruction to the Committee to submit its report within a fortnight, but it must not be supposed that I wish the Bill to be rushed through the Council. I have no intention of bringing it on for final consideration before about the middle of March. My object is simply that the people interested may have the longest possible notice of the Committee's decision as to the alternative proposals which will be laid before it."

The Hon'ble RAJA UDAI PARTAB SINGH OF BHINGA said:—

"After what has already been said about the Bill before the Council, a lengthy reference from me would be superfluous. I would, however, remark that the Allahabad High Court having no original jurisdiction, the somewhat alarming note that is sounded in the reference to the introduction of the 'thin end of the wedge' has little or no application to the people of the United Provinces. As regards Madras, the papers before the Council clearly show that the residents of the town itself want some such relief as is provided in this Bill. But at the same time I venture to submit that the objections to the proposal of raising the pecuniary limit, vesting in the Local Government the power to raise it still higher without having recourse to legislation or reference to the High Court, and the increase of court-fees under the proposed changes, appear to be weighty and deserving of careful consideration."

The Hon'ble SIR PHILIP HUTCHINS said that as the Raja of Bhinga had given some attention to the subject and appeared to take an interest in it, he would propose that his name should be added to the Select Committee.

The Motion that the Hon'ble Mr. Bliss, the Hon'ble Mr. Evans, the Hon'ble Raja Udai Partab Singh of Bhinga, the Hon'ble Dr Rash Behari Ghose and the Hon'ble P. Chentsal Rao be added to the Select Committee on the Bill, and that the Committee be instructed to submit its report within a fortnight, was then put and agreed to.

## RANGOON PORT COMMISSIONERS' ACT, 1879, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. BLISS moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Rangoon Port Commissioners' Act, 1879. He said:—

"The reasons which have rendered the introduction of this Bill advisable are fully set out in the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill. Briefly they are, that inconvenience has in practice been found to arise from the provision in section 71 of the existing Act that no Commissioner shall directly or indirectly lend money to the Commissioners or be interested in any contract made by, or on behalf of, the Commissioners. Rangoon is a comparatively small place, and if all the firms to which different members of the Port Commission belong are to be prohibited from accepting contracts from, and from carrying out works on account of, the Port Commission, it will be difficult to get certain works carried out economically and efficiently, or perhaps at all. On the other hand, if all gentlemen whose firms are capable and desirous of executing works for the Port Commission are to be compelled to decline to serve on the Commission, in order to enable their firms to do business with it, the interests of the port will suffer by the absence from the Commission of the very persons whose services on it will be most valuable. It is, therefore, proposed to amend the law by granting permission to members of the Port Commission to tender for and carry out Port Commission works, with the previous sanction in writing of the Local Government, and by the simultaneous addition of a proviso that no Port Commissioner shall vote or take any part in any proceedings relating to any such tender or contract. The law will thus be assimilated to those which regulate in this respect the administration of the port of Calcutta and of the municipalities in Lower Burma."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. BLISS also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. BLISS also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the Burma Gazette in English and in such other languages as the Local Administration thinks fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## INDIAN TARIFF ACT, 1882, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR DAVID BARBOUR moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1882. He said:—

"The amendment which I propose is very simple. Under section 5 of the Act of 1882 power is taken to impose customs-duties in accordance with the existing tariff on goods passing by land out of or into foreign European settlements situated on the line of coast within the limits of the Presidency of Fort St. George. This provision is necessary in order to prevent advantage being taken of the existence of these settlements for the purpose of evading payment of the customs-duties of British India. But no similar provision exists with regard to foreign settlements situated within the limits of the Presidency of Bombay, and the cause of this difference is that, at the time the Act of 1882 was passed, we had a treaty with Portugal which established a sort of customs-union between British India and Portuguese India. This treaty was considered to be in more than one respect disadvantageous to the interests of British India, and, as the efforts made to effect suitable modifications of it have unfortunately failed, the treaty has come to an end, and it becomes necessary to make such alteration of the law as shall prevent advantage being taken of the Portuguese settlements on the West Coast for the purpose of evading payment of our customs-duties. With this object provision is made in the Bill, which I propose to introduce, for the levy of customs-duties at the prescribed rates on goods passing by land into or out of foreign European settlements bordering on any part of the territories administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council, thus applying to Bombay the provisions which already exist in the case of Madras."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR DAVID BARBOUR also introduced the Bill. He said that, as it was necessary, in order to prevent evasions of the payment of customs-duties, that the proposed amendment of the law should come into force immediately, he would ask His Excellency to suspend the Rules for the Conduct of Business, so that the Bill might be passed at the present meeting of the Council. He might also mention that, owing to the adjournment of the Council

yesterday, it was necessary to provide in the Bill that the alteration in the law should have effect from the 15th January.

THE PRESIDENT declared the Rules to be suspended.

The Hon'ble SIR DAVID BARBOUR moved that the Bill be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR DAVID BARBOUR then moved that the Bill be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 29th January, 1892.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
*Secretary to the Government of India,*
*Legislative Department.*

CALCUTTA;
*The 22nd January, 1892.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

No. 4.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1892.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*A* SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

## Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, January 9th, 1892.

Conditions in the North-west have been somewhat less settled, though the depressions and the unsettled weather have been of much less intensity than is ordinarily the case at this season of the year. From the 3rd to the 5th the anticyclonic conditions, which have prevailed so continuously since the setting in of the cold weather, were maintained, and pressure decreased from a high-pressure area in the North-west to a low-pressure area in the extreme south, the winds being anticyclonic and the weather fine and warm. On the 6th, however, a small low-pressure area which had advanced from the westward was shown over the Central Punjab. The winds in North-West India exhibited a feeble indraught towards the low-pressure area, a fall of 1 inch (?) of rain was reported from Khushab, and light showers had fallen at Simla and Ludhiana; these showers extended during the day to Meerut and Roorkee. By the morning of the 7th the depression had entirely disappeared, and the former anticyclonic distribution was re-established. On the 8th, though the general features of the distribution were unchanged, *i. e.*, the highest pressures were shown in the extreme north-west, the winds on the North-west Himalaya and in Rajputana and the Southern Punjab indicated the presence of another depression, and on the 9th the chart showed a well-marked, though very slight, depression over the western desert. Cyclonic winds prevailed over the greater part of North-West India, and showers were reported from Srinagar, Murree, Khushab Rawalpindi, Sialkote, Lahore, Ludhiana,

and Sirsa. In Kashmir snow was falling. During the day the depression drifted eastward. Except in North-West India, the general conditions have been unaltered since the previous week. Over the Peninsula pressure has been steadily high over the more central regions and relatively low off both coasts, but particularly off the west coast. The winds have been northerly in the east and easterly in the west, while the only rainfall reported has been one or two light showers on the South Carnatic coast. In North-East India high pressures have held steadily with variable to northerly winds and fine weather.

*Temperature*—Has been high throughout the greater part of India. In the Punjab, Rajputana, Guzerat, and Central India the warmest period was at the close of the week, when the high temperatures which ordinarily precede the appearance of a depression were sufficiently marked to counterbalance the effect of the light rainfall.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India :—

| PROVINCE. | 3rd. | 4th. | 5th. | 6th. | 7th. | 8th. | 9th. | Mean variation of week. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burma . . . . | —0·4 | +1·0 | +1·4 | +1·4 | +2·2 | +0·9 | +0·2 | +1·0 |
| Bengal and Assam . . | —1·1 | —1·6 | —1·6 | —0·9 | —0·1 | +1·0 | +1·7 | —0·4 |
| North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . . . | —1·7 | —1·4 | —1·4 | +0·1 | +1·3 | +3·3 | +3·9 | +0·6 |
| Punjab . . . . | —1·1 | —0·3 | +2·3 | +2·2 | +4·1 | +6·5 | +7·1 | +3·0 |
| Bombay . . . . | +2·0 | +2·4 | +1·6 | +0·9 | +1·2 | +1·9 | +1·0 | +1·6 |
| Berar and Central Provinces | +1·0 | +0·3 | —1·2 | —0·4 | —0·3 | +0·9 | +1·7 | +0·3 |
| Guzerat and Central India . | +1·9 | +3·6 | +1·8 | +2·6 | +2·7 | +4·0 | +4·8 | +3·1 |
| Sind and Rajputana . . | +1·3 | +3·3 | +2·3 | +4·0 | +5·1 | +5·5 | +6·2 | +4·0 |
| Madras . . . . | —0·6 | +0·6 | +0·2 | +0·2 | 0 | —0·3 | —0·3 | 0 |
| MEAN FOR WHOLE INDIA. . | +0·1 | +0·9 | +0·6 | +1·1 | +1·8 | +2·6 | +2·9 | +1·4 |

The above figures show that the mean temperature of the whole of India has been above the normal on each day, the excess increasing from only 0·1° on the 3rd to as much as 2·9° on the 9th. The provincial variations show that the mean temperature of Madras for the week exactly equalled the normal, and that in Bengal there was a deficiency of nearly half a degree In all the other provinces there was an excess which was greatest in North-Western India. On the 7th, 8th and 9th the minimum temperatures in North-Western India were exceedingly high.

*Rain.*—The concluding table shows that the distribution of rainfall has changed somewhat, but that in amount and in extent of country covered there has been hardly any improvement since the preceding week. Rain is reported from eight divisions and fine dry weather from forty-three divisions. The eight divisions reporting rainfall are the six divisions of the Punjab, the East Coast (south) and Madras (south), of which only one, *viz.*, the Punjab (north-west), records an average fall for the week of more than $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch of rain.

In addition to the above, the Meerut and Garhwal divisions of the North-Western Provinces had a few drops of rain.

There were no heavy falls of rain in any part of the Indian region during the week. In the Punjab the largest total for the week was 1 inch at Jhelum followed by 0·86 inch at Kharian (Gujrat), by 0·44 inch at Wazirabad (Gujranwalla), and by 0·41 inch at Muktsar (Ferozepore). In Southern India one station in Tinnevelly received 1 inch.

With the present week a fresh rainfall period commences, and the percentage values of the seasonal rainfall give the same information as that shown in the third column of the concluding table.

| Provinces. | Division. | Rainfall data for week ending January 9th, 1892. | | | Rainfall data from January 3rd to January 9th. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Average actual rainfall of Division. | Average normal rainfall of Division. | Excess or defect in inches. | Average actual rainfall of season to date. | Average normal rainfall, January 3rd to January 9th. | Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage. |
| | | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Per cent. |
| Burma | Tenasserim | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Lower Burma | 0 | 0·04 | —0·04 | 0 | 0·04 | —100 |
| | Central ditto | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Upper ditto | 0 | ? | ? | 0 | ? | ? |
| | Arakan | 0 | 0·02 | —0·02 | 0 | 0·02 | —100 |
| Bengal and Assam | Eastern Bengal | 0 | 0·14 | —0·14 | 0 | 0·14 | —100 |
| | Assam (Surma) | 0 | 0·17 | —0·17 | 0 | 0·17 | —100 |
| | Ditto (Brahmaputra) | 0 | 0·15 | —0·15 | 0 | 0·15 | —100 |
| | Deltaic Bengal | 0 | 0·11 | —0·11 | 0 | 0·11 | —100 |
| | Central ditto | 0 | 0·07 | —0·07 | 0 | 0·07 | —100 |
| | North ditto | 0 | 0·03 | —0·03 | 0 | 0·03 | —100 |
| | Orissa | 0 | 0·04 | —0·04 | 0 | 0·04 | —100 |
| | Chota Nagpur | 0 | 0·09 | —0·09 | 0 | 0·09 | —100 |
| | Behar (South) | 0 | 0·05 | —0·05 | 0 | 0·05 | —100 |
| | Ditto (North) | 0 | 0·06 | —0·06 | 0 | 0·06 | —100 |
| North-Western Provinces and Oudh. | North-Western Provinces (East) | 0 | 0·04 | —0·04 | 0 | 0·04 | —100 |
| | Oudh (South) | 0 | 0·06 | —0·06 | 0 | 0·06 | —100 |
| | Ditto (North) | 0 | 0·03 | —0·03 | 0 | 0·03 | —100 |
| | North-Western Provinces (Central) | 0 | 0·08 | —0·08 | 0 | 0·08 | —100 |
| | North-Western Provinces (West) | 0 | 0·07 | —0·07 | 0 | 0·07 | —100 |
| | North-Western Provinces (Sub-montane) | 0 | 0·15 | —0·15 | 0 | 0·15 | —100 |
| Punjab | Punjab (South) | 0·05 | 0·05 | +0·01 | 0·06 | 0·05 | +20 |
| | Ditto (Central) | 0·01 | 0·05 | —0·04 | 0·01 | 0·05 | —80 |
| | Ditto (Sub-montane) | 0·02 | 0·17 | —0·15 | 0·02 | 0·17 | —88 |
| | Ditto (Hill Districts) | 0·04 | 0·30 | —0·26 | 0·04 | 0·30 | —87 |
| | Ditto (North-West) | 0·15 | 0·21 | —0·06 | 0·15 | 0·21 | —29 |
| | Ditto (West) | 0·05 | 0·07 | —0·02 | 0·05 | 0·07 | —29 |
| Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras). | Malabar | 0 | 0·11 | —0·11 | 0 | 0·11 | —100 |
| | Madras (South Central) | 0 | 0·09 | —0·09 | 0 | 0·09 | —100 |
| | Coorg | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Mysore | 0 | 0·03 | —0·03 | 0 | 0·03 | —100 |
| | Konkan | 0 | 0·04 | —0·04 | 0 | 0·04 | —100 |
| | Bombay (Deccan) | 0 | 0·03 | —0·03 | 0 | 0·03 | —100 |
| | Hyderabad (North) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Khandeish | 0 | 0·05 | —0·05 | 0 | 0·05 | —100 |
| Central Provinces and Berar. | Berar | 0 | 0·17 | —0·17 | 0 | 0·17 | —100 |
| | Central Provinces (West) | 0 | 0·07 | —0·07 | 0 | 0·07 | —100 |
| | Ditto ditto (Central) | 0 | 0·07 | —0·07 | 0 | 0·07 | —100 |
| | Ditto ditto (East) | 0 | 0·07 | —0·07 | 0 | 0·07 | —100 |
| Bombay (North) | Guzerat | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Kattiawar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Sind | 0 | 0·01 | —0·01 | 0 | 0·01 | —100 |
| Rajputana and Central India. | Central India (East) | 0 | 0·03 | —0·03 | 0 | 0·03 | —100 |
| | Rajputana (East), Central India (West) | 0 | 0·02 | —0·02 | 0 | 0·02 | —100 |
| | Rajputana (West) | 0 | 0·03 | —0·03 | 0 | 0·03 | —100 |
| Madras | East Coast (North) | 0 | 0·08 | —0·08 | 0 | 0·08 | —100 |
| | Ditto (ditto) (a) | 0 | ? | ? | 0 | ? | ? |
| | Hyderabad (South) | 0 | 0·03 | —0·03 | 0 | 0·03 | —100 |
| | Madras (Central) | 0 | 0·01 | —0·01 | 0 | 0·01 | —100 |
| | East Coast (Central) | 0 | 0·08 | —0·08 | 0 | 0·08 | —100 |
| | Ditto (South) | 0·01 | 0·12 | —0·11 | 0·01 | 0·12 | —92 |
| | Madras (South) | 0·09 | 0·22 | —0·13 | 0·09 | 0·22 | —59 |

W. L. DALLAS,

*Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

*Simla, the 14th January, 1892.*

E. C. BUCK,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

# Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

**Madras.**—*For week ending 16th January.*—No rain. Agricultural prospects unaltered. Water-supply failing. Pasture dried up, fodder very scarce, and cattle suffering in parts of Nellore, the Deccan districts, and parts of North Arcot and Salem. Prices generally rather easier except in Nellore, Kurnool, and Cuddapah; principal food-grains at or over scarcity rates now only in Kistna, Nellore, Kurnool, Cuddapah, North Arcot, and Chingleput. Numbers on works:—East Coast districts 250, details unknown. South Central—men 1,101, women 2,660, children 731. Works closed in Coimbatore. Deccan districts, men 4,807, women 6,202, children 2,777, besides 1,542 in Cuddapah, for which details unknown; total 20,070 against 22,354 last week. On gratuitous relief: East Coast—men 4, women 35, children 68; South Central—men 34, women 108, children 147; Deccan—men 75, women 128, and children 483. Loans disbursed for construction and repair of wells:—East Coast, R5,69,591, South Central, R2,18,983, and Deccan R80,313. Wells constructed —2,046, 101, and 71, and under construction—3,484, 471, and 649 in respective blocks. Loans under Agriculturists' Loans Act—R32,898, R69,128, and R9,669 respectively. East Coast districts include Nellore, Chingleput, and North Arcot; South Central: Salem and Coimbatore; and Deccan: Cuddapah, Anantapur, Bellary, and Kurnool.

**Bombay.**—*For week ending 20th January.*—Slight rain in three talukas of Sind; none elsewhere. Late crops mostly withered, and prospects poor throughout Deccan and Karnatak except Khandesh. Fodder scarce in parts of Sind and seven districts of Deccan and Karnatak. Water insufficient in parts of four districts. People emigrating with their cattle from parts of Sholapur and Bijapur. Cattle also distressed in parts of Sind, Poona, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Prices rising in eight districts; stationary in others. Harvesting of early crops continues in parts of five districts, and cotton picking in parts of three.

**Bengal.**—*For week ending 19th January.*—

*General Summary.*—There was no rainfall during the week. Weather seasonably cold. In Behar west winds have set in earlier than usual. The harvesting of the winter rice crop is almost over, and the general results are fairly satisfactory throughout the greater part of the province: but in some parts of Behar, Northern Bengal, and Central Bengal the outturn has been very scanty. Rain is generally much wanted for the *rabi* crops, and without it the unirrigated crops in many parts will be deficient. Poppy and tobacco crops are in good condition, but are in want of rain in some places. Early poppy is flowering, mustard and sugarcane crops generally promise well, and are being harvested in some districts. Cultivation and transplanting of spring rice have begun. Lands are being prepared for *bhadoi* paddy and jute in parts of the Rajshahye Division. Price of common rice shows a tendency to rise in most of the Behar districts in spite of the appearance of the new crop in the market. Fodder and water-supply is generally sufficient, and cattle are in good condition. As at present reported, there is no fear of any general distress, but relief may be required later in a few localities in the Rajshahye, Bhagulpore, and Patna Divisions. The Dinagepore, Bogra, and Pubna reports show no change in the situation. In Rungpore the locality for which most anxiety is felt is Kurigram, but it is believed that no relief measures will be necessary, as the people there chiefly depend on the *aus* and jute crops, which did not fail to the same extent as the winter rice. The Rajshahye report shows that there is no cause for anxiety except in parts of Manda and perhaps Lalpore, but the Commissioner is

not disposed to believe that any relief will be needed. In Manda, where the greatest failure is reported, rice is selling at 15 seers the rupee. The parts of the Rajshahye Division bordering on Purneah, such as Titaliya in Jalpaiguri and North-Western Dinagepore, have had a very bad crop. In Gya anxiety is chiefly felt for the south of the sudder sub-division and the south centre of Aurungubad, where the *bhadoi* and rice crops have failed, and the prospects of the *rabi* are not good. Further reports are awaited from the Bhagulpore Division. The winter rice estimate for the Jamui Sub-division of Monghyr is now put at 4 annas, for North Bhagulpore at about 4 annas, and for the Purneah District generally at 4 to 6 annas.

**North-Western Provinces and Oudh.**—*For week ending 20th January.*—Weather cloudy with a few local showers. *Rabi* crops promise well, but rain is now greatly needed. Prices are generally steady, but show a tendency to rise in four districts.

**Punjab.**—*For week ending 20th January.*—Slight rain has fallen in four districts. Prices rising in three districts, fluctuating in two others, and stationary elsewhere. Cotton-picking finished in Mooltan. *Rabi* sowings completed in Dera Ismail Khan. Condition and prospects of standing crops are generally reported average. Rain is badly wanted throughout the province. Condition of cattle is reported poor in four districts, fair in two others, and good elsewhere. Fodder scarce in seven districts; sufficient elsewhere.

**Central Provinces.**—*For week ending 20th January.*—Weather continues cloudy in some districts, but no rain. Prospects of winter crops unaltered. Winnowing of *juar*, pressing of sugarcane, and picking of cotton continue. Fodder sufficient. Prices rising in one district.

**Burma.**—*For week ending 16th January.*—In Lower Burma reaping is nearly completed and threshing and winnowing in progress. Prospects unchanged. UPPER BURMA:—Bhamo—reaping completed in some townships and in progress in others; dry-weather sowings nearly finished. Katha—reaping almost completed Shewbo—*kaukkyi* and high-land crops nearly all reaped, *mayin* paddy being transplanted. Sagaing—crops have been reaped in Sagaing and Myinmu sub-divisions. Upper Chindwin—reaping of *kaukkyi* nearly finished, *mayin* being transplanted. Ye-u—over one-third an average paddy crop has been reaped in most villages of the Indaing township, elsewhere the outturn is below one-third average. Lower Chindwin—in eastern sub-division *jowari* and sesamum and in western sub-division paddy, *jowari*, and sesamum are being reaped; in the eastern sub-division the standing crop of peas is bad, and in the western sub-division wheat, peas, and onions doing fairly well. Myingyan—*jowari* being reaped everywhere, and in Pagan sesamum and *lu* being reaped. Pakokku—in Gangaw and Pauk wet-weather paddy has been reaped; the outturn in Gangaw is one-third the average yield, the *lu* crop prospects are good; in Pauk the area under dry-weather paddy is larger than last year; in Yesagyo, Pakokku sub-division, crop prospects are good. Minbu—Indiancorn being reaped in Sagu township and paddy in Dabwin, Sidoktaya, and parts of Legaing township. Magwe—*lu* being threshed and *jowari* reaped; the outturn of the latter is estimated at 12 annas; island crops doing well. Kyaukse—*kaukkyi* being reaped and *mayin* sowing progressing; the outturn of *kaukkyi* is estimated at 16 annas. Yamethin—reaping in progress or completed in all circles. Pyinmana—reaping and threshing in progress. The price of paddy has declined in Rangoon, Henzada, Toungoo, Sagaing, Pakokku, Minbu, and Pyinmana, and risen slightly in Magwe. Numbers on relief works:—Ye-u 3,049; Lower Chindwin 1,515; Myingyan 3,600; Minbu 842; Yamethin 3,619; Meiktila, Sagaing, and Magwe not reported.

**Assam.**—*For week ending 20th January.*—Slight rain in three districts. Weather fine and seasonable generally, but in Sibsagar partly cloudy and partly fine. Reaping of late rice almost completed and of winter paddy commenced. Gathering of mustard and pressing of sugarcane progressing. Condition of cattle good. Water and fodder sufficient. *Jhum* clearing in Naga Hills begun.

**Mysore and Coorg.**—*For week ending 20th January.*—*Mysore*:—No rain. Crops generally withering. No material change in prospects and prices. Ordinary public works commenced as relief works in Chitaldroog district.

*Coorg*: Reaping of the rice crop and coffee-picking nearly completed in Coorg. Prices rising. Forage and water for cattle sufficient.

**Berar and Hyderabad.**—*For week ending 20th January.*—Weather clear and cool. Picking of cotton and threshing of *jowari* continues. *Rabi* crop not in good condition in three districts for want of sufficient moisture. Fodder in one taluk and water in another insufficient. Prices rising in two districts.

No rain in Hyderabad during the week. Harvesting of *abi* crops continues; sowing of *tabi* crops commenced. *Rabi* crops are at present in fair condition. Scarcity of water and fodder for cattle is felt in Amberpet taluka and to some extent in other talukas also. Prices:—wheat 8½, coarse rice 8, white *juar* 12, yellow *juar* 14½, and *tur* 11 seers per current rupee.

**Central India.**—*For week ending 20th January.*—Gwalior reports rain insufficient for *rabi* crops. Condition in other Agencies same as last week.

**Rajputana.**—*For week ending 20th January.*—Rainfall slight in Bikanir. *Rabi* in good condition; one-third area cultivated in Ajmere. Standing crops satisfactory generally. *Kharif* harvested in Ajmere. Good harvests expected in Sirohi. Cotton, much below average in Kotah; sugarcane, average in Jhallawar. Cattle poor in some States, fairly satisfactory in others, in bad condition in Ajmere, from whence 8,263 cattle are reported to have emigrated during last month. Pasturage or fodder scarce in seven States and at Ajmere and Kherwara. Prices steady in nine States, rising in two, fluctuating in two. Five hundred and fifty-one immigrants and 3,514 cattle entered Kotah during the week. Eight thousand four hundred and sixty-one persons employed on relief works, Ajmere Collectorate; 2,110 gratuitously treated. In Bikanir 2,791 persons on relief works; 807 gratuitously treated.

**Nepal.**—*For week ending 14th January.*—Weather fine. Prospects good

E. C. BUCK,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXXIX OF 1891-92.

### APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

*N.B.*—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

| Latest Return received. | Railways. | Average receipts per mile per week in 1890. | First 10 days of January, 1891. Total mean length open. | First 10 days of January, 1891. Receipts. Total. | First 10 days of January, 1891. Receipts. Per mile open. | First 10 days of January, 1892. Total mean length open. | First 10 days of January, 1892. Receipts. Total. | First 10 days of January, 1892. Receipts. Per mile open. | Total Receipts from 1st April 1890 to 10th January 1891. | Total Receipts from 1st April 1891 to 9th January 1892. | Total increase in 1891-92. | Total decrease in 1891-92. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *State Lines worked by Companies.* | R | Miles. | R | R | Miles. | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| First 9 days of Jan., 1892. | East Indian | 539 | 1,526 | 12,80,574 | 839 | 1,526 | 11,53,650 | 756 | 3,25,69,075 | 3,75,49,267 | 49,80,192 | ... |
| Ditto | Patna-Gya | 175 | 57 | 22,089 | 388 | 57 | 14,180 | 249 | 4,02,275 | 4,35,241 | 32,966 | ... |
| Ditto | Tirhoot section, B. & N. W. R. | 156 | 323 | 64,378 | 199 | 338 | 40,200 | 119 | 17,57,963 | 17,76,626 | 18,663 | ... |
| Ditto | Lucknow-Bareilly section, R. K. R. | 63 | 141 | 13,634 | 97 | 199 | 15,906 | 80 | 3,29,038 | 3,87,896 | 58,858 | ... |
| Ditto | Bengal-Nágpur | 101 | 585 | 1,15,552 | 198 | 831 | 2,01,722 | 243 | 19,95,312 | 44,83,074 | 24,87,762 | ... |
| Ditto | Indian Midland (*a*) | 90 | 752 | 1,42,578 | 190 | 752 | 1,23,973 | 165 | 25,80,680 | 36,31,663 | 10,50,983 | ... |
| 9th January, 1892 | Rajputana-Malwa | 200 | 1,672 | 6,06,906 | 363 | 1,672 | 4,99,143 | 299 | 1,30,17,057 | 1,61,96,230 | 31,79,173 | ... |
| First 9 days of Jan., 1892. | Southern Mahratta | 85 | 1,044 | 1,24,222 | 119 | 1,044 | 1,20,090 | 115 | 35,33,362 | 36,58,332 | 1,24,970 | ... |
| Ditto | South Indian (*b*) | 166 | 779 | 1,80,935 | 232 | 948 | 1,44,761 | 153 | 51,25,005 | 55,00,259 | 3,75,254 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 232 | 6,879 | 25,50,868 | 371 | 7,367 | 23,13,625 | 314 | 6,13,09,767 | 7,36,18,588 | 1,23,08,821 | ... |
| | *State Lines worked by the State.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| First 9 days of Jan., 1892. | North-Western (*c*) | 219 | 2,395 | 6,35,006 | 265 | 2,424 | 6,85,629 | 283 | 2,06,42,681 | 2,56,05,497 | 49,62,816 | ... |
| Ditto | Oudh and Rohilkhand | 205 | 692 | 2,12,156 | 307 | 692 | 2,07,016 | 299 | 53,44,154 | 65,67,517 | 12,23,363 | ... |
| Ditto | Eastern Bengal | 291 | 777 | 3,25,068 | 418 | 777 | 2,33,571 | 301 | 90,58,444 | 92,97,780 | 2,39,336 | ... |
| Ditto | Bengal Central (*d*) | 103 | 125 | 20,567 | 165 | 125 | 17,000 | 136 | 5,18,534 | 5,85,406 | 66,872 | ... |
| Ditto | Nalháti | 71 | 27 | 2,371 | 88 | 27 | 1,750 | 65 | 74,465 | 67,668 | ... | 6,797 |
| Ditto | Cherra-Companyganj | 45 | 8 | 701 | 88 | 8 | 561 | 70 | 14,430 | 13,702 | ... | 728 |
| Ditto | Jorhát | 44 | 28 | 1,192 | 43 | 28 | 1,414 | 50 | 48,338 | 52,109 | 3,771 | ... |
| Ditto | Burma (*e*) | 190 | 556 | 1,56,681 | 282 | 609 | 1,76,077 | 289 | 39,53,972 | 41,26,845 | 1,72,873 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 220 | 4,608 | 13,53,742 | 294 | 4,690 | 13,23,018 | 282 | 3,96,55,018 | 4,63,16,524 | 66,61,506 | ... |
| | *Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| First 9 days of Jan., 1892. | Great Indian Peninsula (*f*) | 505 | 1,492 | 13,53,808 | 907 | 1,492 | 9,72,058 | 652 | 2,87,64,562 | 3,27,33,597 | 39,69,035 | ... |
| 9th Jan., 1892 | Bombay, Baroda and Central India | 540 | 461 | 4,21,996 | 915 | 461 | 3,31,286 | 719 | 97,59,601 | 1,05,75,610 | 8,16,009 | ... |
| Ditto | Madras | 218 | 840 | 2,45,219 | 292 | 840 | 2,21,805 | 264 | 75,78,486 | 72,23,774 | ... | 3,54,712 |
| | TOTAL | 424 | 2,793 | 20,21,023 | 724 | 2,793 | 15,25,149 | 546 | 4,61,02,649 | 5,05,32,981 | 44,30,332 | ... |
| TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) | | 285 | 14,280 | 59,25,633 | 415 | 14,850 | 51,61,792 | 348 | 14,70,67,434 | 17,04,68,103 | 2,34,00,659 | ... |
| | *Assisted Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| First 9 days of Jan., 1892. | Delhi-Umballa-Kalka | ... | ... | ... | ... | 162 | 21,958 | 136 | ... | 8,37,432 | 8,37,432 | ... |
| Ditto | Tárakeshwar | 248 | 22 | 10,442 | 475 | 22 | 6,477 | 294 | 2,13,851 | 2,21,175 | 7,324 | ... |
| Ditto | Bengal and North-Western (Company's section) | 113 | 376 | 55,540 | 148 | 401 | 49,600 | 124 | 16,52,509 | 19,04,446 | 2,51,937 | ... |
| Ditto | Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section) | 90 | 67 | 8,374 | 125 | 67 | 5,079 | 76 | 2,61,024 | 3,04,269 | 43,245 | ... |
| Ditto | Dibru-Sadiya | 127 | 78 | 12,701 | 163 | 78 | 9,232 | 118 | 4,03,561 | 3,88,086 | ... | 15,475 |
| | TOTAL | 118 | 543 | 87,057 | 160 | 730 | 92,346 | 126 | 25,30,945 | 36,55,408 | 11,24,463 | ... |
| | *Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9th Jan., 1892 | The Nizam's Guaranteed State | 140 | 354 | 65,816 | 186 | 354 | 67,789 | 191 | 19,48,152 | 21,53,225 | 2,05,073 | ... |
| First 9 days of Jan., 1892. | Mysore section, S. M. R. | 77 | 296 | 34,466 | 116 | 311 | 29,388 | 94 | 9,64,283 | 10,52,939 | 88,656 | ... |
| 9th Jan., 1892 | The Gaekwar's Dabhoi | 57 | 72 | 5,020 | 70 | 72 | 3,816 | 53 | 1,56,750 | 1,51,004 | ... | 5,746 |
| Ditto | The Gaekwar's Mehsána | 41 | 27 | 1,561 | 58 | 93 | 6,369 | 68 | 48,397 | 1,53,911 | 1,05,514 | ... |
| Ditto | The Gaekwar's Petlád | 71 | 13 | 986 | 76 | 13 | 770 | 59 | (*g*)33,635 | 47,445 | 13,810 | ... |
| Ditto | Kolhápur | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 | 1,501 | 52 | ... | (*h*)58,892 | 58,892 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 104 | 762 | 1,07,849 | 142 | 872 | 1,09,633 | 126 | 31,51,217 | 36,18,016 | 4,66,799 | ... |
| | *Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Ry. Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| First 9 days of Jan., 1892. | Rájpura-Bhátinda | 101 | 108 | 13,360 | 124 | 108 | 10,800 | 100 | 3,85,072 | 5,45,052 | 1,59,980 | ... |
| | *Lines owned and worked by Native States.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9th Jan., 1892 | Jodhpore-Bikanir | 58 | 124 | 13,846 | 112 | 292 | 29,343 | 100 | 2,86,093 | 5,12,671 | 2,26,578 | ... |
| First 9 days of Jan., 1892. | Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar | 91 | 334 | 35,525 | 106 | 334 | 30,393 | 91 | 11,88,742 | 10,86,690 | ... | 1,02,052 |
| Ditto | Morvi | 60 | 94 | 7,769 | 83 | 94 | 6,801 | 72 | 2,43,805 | 2,42,542 | ... | 1,263 |
| | TOTAL | 78 | 552 | 57,140 | 104 | 720 | 66,537 | 92 | 17,18,640 | 18,41,903 | 1,23,263 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 246 | 16,245 | 61,91,039 | 381 | 17,280 | 54,41,108 | 315 | 15,48,53,308 | 18,01,28,472 | 2,52,75,164 | ... |

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*d*) Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*e*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay and Mu Valley Railways.
(*f*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(*g*) Total receipts from 5th May, 1890, to 10th January, 1891.
(*h*) Total receipts from 21st April, 1891, to 9th January, 1892.

F. B. HEBBERT,
*Offg. Under-Secretary.*

CALCUTTA, *the 22nd January, 1892.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

## (STATISTICS.)

### IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

*Statement showing in Maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, Bombay Town, and Karachi during the month of November, 1891.*

| Articles, and whither imported. | Whence exported. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Madras. | Bombay. | Sindh. | Bengal. | N.-W. P. and Oudh. | Punjab. | Central Provinces. | Berar. | Assam. | Rajputana and Central India | Nizam's Territory. | Mysore. | Total. |
| | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. |
| **Cotton, raw—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calcutta | ... | ... | ... | 2,692 | 6,347 | ... | ... | ... | 101 | ... | ... | ... | 9,140 |
| Bombay Town | 6 | 29,169 | ... | ... | 2,022 | 81 | 121 | 3,598 | ... | 1,262 | 330 | ... | 36,589 |
| Karachi | ... | ... | 7,806 | ... | ... | 644 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,450 |
| Total | 6 | 29,169 | 7,806 | 2,692 | 8,369 | 725 | 121 | 3,598 | 101 | 1,262 | 330 | ... | 54,179 |
| **Wheat—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calcutta | ... | ... | ... | 1,61,813 | 3,71,588 | 6,868 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,40,269 |
| Bombay Town | ... | 1,18,209 | ... | ... | 4,90,458 | 3,20,418 | 4,81,378 | 1,23,256 | ... | 81,872 | ... | ... | 16,15,591 |
| Karachi | ... | ... | 1,74,692 | ... | ... | 13,92,747 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15,67,439 |
| Total | ... | 1,18,209 | 1,74,692 | 1.61,813 | 8,62,046 | 17,20,033 | 4,81,378 | 1,23,256 | ... | 81,872 | ... | ... | 37,23,299 |
| **Linseed—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calcutta | ... | ... | ... | 2,84,863 | 98,584 | ... | 10,077 | ... | 965 | 7,682 | ... | ... | 4,02,171 |
| Bombay Town | ... | 61,983 | ... | ... | 3,116 | ... | 74,688 | 49,716 | ... | 26,588 | 12,668 | ... | 2,28,759 |
| Karachi | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | ... | 61,983 | ... | 2,84,863 | 1,01,700 | ... | 84,765 | 49,716 | 965 | 34,270 | 12,668 | ... | 6,30,930 |
| **Indigo—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calcutta | ... | ... | ... | 52,349 | 10,876 | 17 | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 63,263 |
| Bombay Town | 55 | 315 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 52 | ... | 422 |
| Karachi | ... | ... | 153 | ... | ... | 938 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,091 |
| Total | 55 | 315 | 153 | 52,349 | 10,876 | 955 | 21 | ... | ... | ... | 52 | ... | 64,776 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 61 | 2,09,676 | 1,82,651 | 5,01,717 | 9,82,991 | 17,21,713 | 5,66,285 | 1,76,570 | 1,066 | 1,17,404 | 13,050 | ... | 44,73,184 |

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPT.,
*Calcutta, the 22nd January, 1892.*

E. C. BUCK,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

## (EMIGRATION.)

### ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1891.

*No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.*

| | Demerara. | | | | Total. | | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Proportion of women to men. | Male. | Female. | |
| Under 2 years | 11 | 14 | 25 | 40·38 women per every 100 men. | 11 | 14 | 25 |
| From 2 to 10 years | 29 | 24 | 53 | | 29 | 24 | 53 |
| „ 10 to 20 „ | 37 | 17 | 54 | | 37 | 17 | 54 |
| „ 20 to 30 „ | 304 | 118 | 422 | | 304 | 118 | 422 |
| „ 30 to 40 „ | 23 | 12 | 35 | | 23 | 12 | 35 |
| „ 40 to 50 „ | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... |
| Above 50 years | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... |
| Grand Total | 404 | 185 | 589 | ... | 404 | 185 | 589 |

*No. 2.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for Embarkation.*

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Orissa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Western Bengal | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Central „ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Eastern „ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Behar | 46 | 31 | 77 | ... | 46 | 31 | 77 |
| North-Western Provinces | 216 | 118 | 334 | ... | 216 | 118 | 334 |
| Oudh | 102 | 35 | 137 | ... | 102 | 35 | 137 |
| Central India | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Punjab | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 |
| Nepal and Native States | 36 | 1 | 37 | ... | 36 | 1 | 37 |
| Mixed Bombay and Madras | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 |
| Grand Total | 404 | 185 | 589 | ... | 104 | 185 | 589 |

*No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.*

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brahmins and high castes | 2 | 2 | 4 | ... | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Agriculturists | 242 | 93 | 335 | ... | 242 | 93 | 335 |
| Artisans | 17 | 12 | 29 | ... | 17 | 12 | 29 |
| Low caste | 90 | 57 | 147 | ... | 90 | 57 | 147 |
| Musulmans | 53 | 21 | 74 | ... | 53 | 21 | 74 |
| Christians | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Grand Total | 404 | 185 | 589 | ... | 404 | 185 | 589 |

| MEMORANDUM. | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Hindus | 351 | 164 | 515 |
| 2. Musulmans | 53 | 21 | 74 |
| 3. Christians | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 404 | 185 | 589 |

E. C. BUCK,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

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# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 5.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


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SUPPLEMENT No. 5.


# PART I.

## Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

### HOME DEPARTMENT.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

*Calcutta, the 28th January, 1892.*

No. 156.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following rule shall be substituted for Rule 5 of the rules published in Home Department Resolution No. 1817, dated the 3rd July, 1888, for the regulation of appointments in the Secretariat Clerical Service of the Government of India and attached Offices:—

5 Every candidate for an appointment in the Upper or Lower Division must send a written application for permission to appear at the examination to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners between the date of issue of the Notification announcing the number of vacancies to be competed for, to which reference is made in Rule 7 of the rules, and the 15th December (inclusive).

ESTABLISHMENTS.

*The 26th January, 1892.*

No. 65.—The services of Mr. A. F. Steinberg, Indian Civil Service, Assistant Commissioner, Assam, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal with effect from the date of the expiration of his furlough.

No. 68.—The services of Mr. R. A. Lamb, Indian Civil Service, Bombay Presidency, a Deputy Commissioner in Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the date of the expiration of his furlough.

JUDICIAL.

*The 27th January, 1892*

No. 122.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Indian Factories Act (XV of 1881), as amended by Act XI of 1891, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prescribe a fee of 4 annas as the fee payable to a certifying Surgeon by a person employed or desirous of being employed in a Factory for examining him and granting him a certificate in accordance with the provisions of that section.

POLICE.

*The 28th January, 1892.*

No. 54.—The services of Captain D. C. F. Macintyre, I S C., Commandant, Naga Hills Military Police Battalion, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 18th March, 1892.

J. P. HEWETT,
*Offg Secretary to the Government of India.*

## REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MUSEUMS AND EXHIBITIONS.

*Calcutta, the 29th January, 1892*

No. 171.—With reference to Notification No. 2569 M. and E. of the 18th ultimo, Mr. E. C. Cotes, First Assistant to the Superintendent, Indian Museum, and Mr. R. L. Chapman, Registrar to the Trustees, Indian Museum, are appointed respectively to act as Deputy Superintendent and First Assistant to the Superintendent during the absence on leave of Mr. W. L. Sclater, Deputy Superintendent, Indian Museum.

PATENTS.

*The 26th January, 1892.*

**No. 150-*P*.**—Applications in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 23rd January 1892, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No. 20 of 1892.—Harry Heatly, of 30, Strand, Calcutta, India, and of 98, Cecil Street, Greenheys, Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, England, Civil Engineer, for improvements in mechanism for actuating punkahs and thermantidotes.

No. 21 of 1892.—The Burma Wharf and Warehouse Company, Limited, carrying on business in 6, Merchant Street, Rangoon, for a waterlift.

No. 22 of 1892.—John Dennis Young, of Taw Vale Parade, Barnstaple, in the County of Devon, England, Metal Merchant, and Henry Burgess Young, of 36, Dudley Street, Birmingham, in the County of Warwick, England, Engineer, for improvements in oil lamps.

*The 28th January 1892.*

**No. 174-*P*.**—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 118 of 1890.—William Burnett Mactavish, Jute Broker, of 27, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, and William Charles Hulbert, Tea Broker, also of 27, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, for an improved method of extracting copper and other metals from ores. (Filed 26th November 1891.)

No. 261 of 1890.—Luther George Chinnery and Swartz Martyn Chinnery, both of Leadenhall Buildings, London, England, Manufac-

turers, for improvements in apparatus for the manufacture of aërated or gaseous liquids and for filling or charging the same into bottles. (Filed 24th September 1891.)

No. 312 of 1890.—Lewis Manuel D'Jeyses Lithographer and Manager, Printing Press, Ralli Brothers, Bombay, for the improvement to the ruling machine. (Filed 21st November 1891.)

No. 318 of 1890.—David Caird of Ulverston, England, Shipbuilder, for improvements in the manufacture or construction of metal barrels and other similar vessels. (Filed 14th September 1891.)

No. 115 of 1891.—Henry Christopher Moir, of Summer Hill, near Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, Doctor of Medicine, for improvements in reversible seats. (Filed 8th January 1892.)

No. 124 of 1891.—Tom Bell Burns, Ironmonger and Manufacturer of Camelford, in the County of Cornwall, England, Inventor, and Richard Henry Lee, Draper and Commission Agent of Liskeard, in the County of Cornwall, England, for improvements in and relating to rifle targets. (Filed 18th January 1892.)

No. 137 of 1891.—Temuljee Dhunjeebhoy, Mill Manager, residing at Nanpura, Surat, for an improved device for drawing water from wells, tanks, etc. (Filed 28th September 1891.)

No. 189 of 1891.—Robert Lindner, Engineer, of 58, äussere Dresdner Strasse of Chemnitz, Germany, for improvements in starting gears for compound locomotives. (Filed 18th January 1892.)

No. 208 of 1891.—Edmund Taylor, of No. 248, Latrobe Street, Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, Engineer, for improvements in and relating to cool storage or refrigerating chambers specially applicable to railway cars. (Filed 15th January 1892.)

No. 210 of 1891.—William Blanch Brain, of No. 24, Villiers Street, Elsternwick, near Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, Mining Engineer, and Arthur James Arnot, of the Town Hall, Melbourne, aforesaid, Electrical Engineer, for an improved alternating electric current motor. (Filed 15th January 1892.)

No. 227 of 1891.—Philip Henry Holmes, of Gardiner, in the County of Kennebec, Maine, one of the United States of America, Mechanical Engineer, for the manufacture and production of composition of matter, more especially intended for use for bearings, packing projectile covers, commutator brushes, or other purposes, where surfaces are in frictional contact. (Filed 12th January 1892.)

No. 244 of 1891.—Major Benjamin Alexander Napier Parrott, Officiating Commissioner of Arakan, Akyab, in Burma, for an improved safety bolt. (Filed 9th January 1892.)

E. C. BUCK,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Fort William, the 26th January, 1892.*

No. 127-G.—The following promotions are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 5th March 1891, consequent on the grant of extraordinary leave, without allowances, to Mr. H. B. Knowlys, Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd class :—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. De P. Rennick, Staff Corps, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd class, to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd class, substantive *pro tempore*

Captain W. Hastings, Staff Corps, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd class, and Superintendent of Census Operations

in Berar, to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd class, substantive *pro tempore*, but to continue to do duty as Provincial Superintendent of Census.

Mr H. Godwin-Austen, Officiating Special Assistant Commissioner, to be a Special Assistant Commissioner, substantive *pro tempore*.

Muhammad Yasin Khan, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd (officiating 1st) class, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Kumar Shri Harbamji Rawaji, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class, substantive *pro tempore*, up to the 16th May, 1891, the date of his substantive appointment to the second class.

No. 130-*G*.—Second-Lieutenant E. T. Carwithen, King's Own Scottish Borderers, is appointed to officiate as Squadron Officer, on probation, in the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, with effect from the 26th November, 1891.

No. 152-*E*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act (VI of 1886), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint—

(1) the person holding the office of Political Agent, Quetta, for the time being, to be Registrar of Births and Deaths for the Quetta District;

(2) the person holding the office of Political Agent, Zhob, for the time being to be Registrar of Births and Deaths for the Zhob District;

(3) the person holding the office of Political Agent, Kalat and the Bolan Pass, for the time being, to be Registrar of Births and Deaths for the Bolan Pass District;

(4) the person holding the office of Political Agent, Loralai and Railway District, for the time being, to be Registrar of Births and Deaths for the Loralai and Railway District; and

(5) every Minister of Religion who is authorised to solemnize marriages under the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872), and every person who has been, or may hereafter be, under the said Act, appointed Marriage Registrar or licensed to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians, within any or all of the districts specified above, to be a Registrar of Births and Deaths in such district or districts in respect of that class or those classes of the community for which he is in the habit of officiating at baptisms and burials.

II.—For the purposes of section 24, sub-section (2), of the said Act, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages in British Baluchistan to be Registrar-General of Births Deaths and Marriages for the districts above specified.

III.—Foreign Department Notifications No. 344-I, dated the 25th January, 1889 and No. 2008-E., dated the 10th October, 1889, are hereby cancelled.

No. 153-*E*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply Act II of 1891 (an Act to amend the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872) to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent.

No. 154-*E*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872), as amended by Act II of 1891, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to license the Reverend James Shaw, being a Minister of the American Presbyterian Church, to solemnize marriages within the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent.

2. Foreign Department Notification No. 1793-E., dated the 12th September, 1889, is hereby cancelled.

No. 155-*E*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 187 ), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint—

(1) the person holding the office of Political Agent, Quetta, for the time being, being a Christian, to be the Marriage Registrar for the Quetta District;

(2) the person holding the office of Political Agent, Zhob, for the time being, being a Christian, to be the Marriage Registrar for the Zhob District;

(3) the person holding the office of Political Agent, Kalat and the Bolan Pass, for the time being, being a Christian, to be the Marriage Registrar for the Bolan Pass District; and

(4) the person holding the office of Political Agent, Loralai and Railway District, for the time being, being a Christian, to be the Marriage Registrar for the Loralai and Railway District.

No. 383-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 84 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that, for the first rule published in part II of the Notification in the Foreign Department, No. 2823 I., dated the 8th July 1891, the following shall be substituted:—

I.—Fees levied by Marriage Registrars being Government servants must, until further notice, be paid into the Resident's Treasury, and shall be credited in such manner as may be directed by the Government of India. Marriage Registrars, who are not Government servants, are permitted to retain for their own use any fees which they may receive under the first part of this Notification.

No. 386-*I*.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following modifications in the Berar Rural Boards Law, 1885, published

under Foreign Department Notification No. 3585-I., dated the 22nd October 1885:—

*Preamble, clause (a).*—Omit the words and figures "and of villages in which Book Circular XIV of 1881 is in force"

*Preamble, clause (b).*—For the words "those limits" substitute the words "the limits of municipalities and civil stations."

*Section 3.*—*Omit* the words and figures "or of a village in which Book Circular XIV of 1881 is in force."

*Section 5, clause (3).*—Omit the words and figures from "and there may be" down to "form part thereof," both inclusive.

*Section 22, clause (1) (b)*—Omit the words and figures "and of villages in which Book Circular XIV of 1881 is in force."

*Section 22, clause (1) (c).*—For the words "those limits" substitute the words "the limits of municipalities and civil stations."

*Section 22, clause (1) (k).*—At the end of the clause add the words "and civil stations."

*Section 33, clause (k).*—Omit the entire clause.

2. The Governor-General in Council is further pleased to order—

(1) that the above modifications shall come into force on such date as the Resident may, by notification in the Residency Orders, direct; and

(2) that the balances standing to the credit of the committees constituted under Book Circular No. XIV of 1881, on the day on which the above modifications come into force, shall be transferred to the credit of the District Fund.

*The 28th January, 1892.*

**No. 143-G.**—Surgeon M. B. Braganza, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), and Medical Officer, 24th Regiment, Bombay Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Medical Officer of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, and of the Western Malwa Political Agency, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on deputation of Surgeon-Major R. Caldecott, or until further orders.

**No. 145-G.**—In Foreign Department notification, no. 1443-G., dated the 7th October, 1891, appointing Colonel H P. Peacock, Political Agent of the 1st class, to be a Resident of the 2nd class, and Political Resident in Turkish Arabia, and in notification, no. 1519-G., dated the 23rd October 1891, making certain changes in the graded list of the Political Department, consequent on the said appointment of Colonel H. P. Peacock, *for* "31st October," *read* "1st November."

**No. 151-G.**—Captain G. F. Chenevix Trench, Staff Corps, Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, is posted as British Joint Commissioner at Leh and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir, with effect from the 15th December, 1891.

H. M. DURAND,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

### APPOINTMENTS.

*Fort William, the 29th January, 1892.*

No 84.—With the approval of the Secretary of State for India, Lieutenant-Colonel G. Hildebrand, R.E., was specially employed in the Military Works Department from the date of his promotion to a half-pay Lieutenant-Colonelcy on the British Establishment to the 23rd November, 1891, the date of his relief.

### STAFF CORPS.

No. 85.—Lieutenant Percy Edward Ricketts, Devonshire Regiment, Officiating Squadron Officer, 18th Bengal Lancers, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, from the 17th June, 1890, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

### FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 86.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Fishe, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, 8th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—29th year commenced 15th January, 1892.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. D. Turnbull, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 15th (Cureton's Multani) Regiment of Bengal Lancers, for six months. Pension service—28th year commenced 3rd January, 1892.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Macgregor, D.S.O., Staff Corps, 43rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, Commandant, 10th Regiment (1st Burma Battalion), Madras Infantry, for one year. Pension service—24th year commenced 14th March, 1891.

Major R. F. Moore, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Department, pending retirement from the service. Pension service—22nd year commenced 11th February, 1891.

Major F. G. Vivian, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 38th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—22nd year commenced 4th January, 1892.

Lieutenant W. J. Windsor, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year Pension service—4th year commenced 11th February, 1891.

No 87.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. B. Ternan, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, 42nd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—18th year commenced 13th June, 1891.

Captain C. B Judge, Indian Staff Corps Wing Commander, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles), for one year. Pension service—14th year commenced 30th January, 1891.

No. 88.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India under clause 155, India Army Circulars, 1891 :—

Captain E. S Brooke, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 4th class, (p. a.) for six months.

No. 89.—The undermentioned Warrant Officers are granted furlough out of India :—

Conductor A. Suggate, Ordnance Department, Head Overseer, Foundry and Shell Factory, Cossipore, (m. c) for one year, under Rule VI of the regulations of 1875.

First Grade Assistant Apothecary J. T. Weston, Civil Surgeon, Mergui, Burma, (m. c.) for six months, under Rule I of the regulations of 1875.

No. 90—The undermentioned Warrant Officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under Article 920-F, Army Regulations, India, Vol. I, Part I; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :—

Conductor T. Scott, Ordnance Department, Overseer, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum, for one year

Sub-Conductor W. B. Parselle, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Military Works Department, for one year.

No. 91.—The undermentioned Warrant Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under Article 920-F, Army Regulations, India, Vol. I, Part I; the specified period to count from the date of being stuck off duty :—

Conductor J. Penfold, Ordnance Department, Head Overseer, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum, for six months.

No. 92—Major B. Channer, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps, 2nd (The Queen's Own) Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry, Assistant Adjutant General, Hyderabad Contingent, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave (p. a.) for four months.

No. 93.—Captain H. J. Bolton Staff Indian Corps Wing Commander, 42nd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, is granted an extension of leave to the 14th November, 1891, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

No. 94—Captain G. S Goldsmid. Indian Staff Corps, is granted an extension of leave to the 30th October, 1891, inclusive, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

No. 95.—Surgeon-Major W. A. C. Roe, Civil Surgeon, Mooltan, has been granted, by the Secretary of State for India, special leave for ten months, with effect from the 13th January, 1892, on English furlough pay.

No. 96.—Colonel C. G. Cautley, General List, Cavalry, Military Accountant, 1st class, Pay Examiner, Madras, is granted leave in India (p a.) for the 5th January, 1892, under Rule XXV of the regulations of 1868.

## LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 97.—The following extract is published for general information :—

*Supplement to the "London Gazette," dated the 1st January, 1892, page 1.*

*India Office, January 1, 1892.*

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the First, Second and Third classes of the Most Eminent Orders of the Indian Empire :—

* * * * *

*To be Companions.*

* * * * *

Major Henry Percy Poingdestre Leigh, Indian Staff Corps.

## ORGANISATION.

### NATIVE ARMY.

No. 98.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 276 of 1891, it is notified that the designation of the 10th Madras Infantry has been changed from "The 10th Regiment (1st Burma Battalion), Madras Infantry" to "The 10th Regiment (1st Burma Rifles), Madras Infantry."

No. 99.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 1110 of 1890, it is notified that the designation of the 39th Regiment of Bengal Infantry has been changed from "The 39th (Garhwali) Regiment of Bengal Infantry" to "The 39th (The Garhwal Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry."

No. 100.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 1110 of 1890, it is notified that the designation of the 40th Regiment of Bengal Infantry has been changed from "The 40th (Baluch) Regiment of Bengal Infantry" to "The 40th (Pathan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry."

## PENSIONS.

No. 101.—First Grade Senior Apothecary James Matthew Courtney, Subordinate Medical Department, is transferred to the pension establishment.

No. 102—Conductor F. G. Gill, Ordnance Department, Bengal, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 27th January, 1892.

## PROMOTIONS.

### PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 103—*1st Punjab Infantry*—

Havildar Badawa Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jhanda Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 28th November, 1891.

## RETIREMENTS.

No. 104.—Colonel William Hopkinson, General List, Infantry, Cantonment Magistrate, 1st class, Bengal, has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 30th January, 1892, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 105.—Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Edward Gowan, General List, Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 6th

February, 1892, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 106.—Captain Joseph Tyler, Deputy Commissary, Commissariat-Transport Department, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 18th November, 1891.

### VOLUNTEER CORPS.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

No. 107.—*Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. Arthur Edward Cruickshank to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 21st December, 1891, to complete the establishment.

#### PROMOTIONS

No. 108.—*Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant George Moyle to be Captain, *vice* Goodfellow, transferred to the supernumerary list.

#### RESIGNATIONS.

No 109.—*Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain A. H. L. Fraser resigns his commission.

## MARINE DEPARTMENT.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

No. 8.—In G. G. O. No. 5 of 1892 *for* "Archibald Ravenshaw Gore Willoch" *read* "Archibald Ravenshaw Gore Willock."

E. H. H. COLLEN,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 29th January, 1892*

*Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 23rd and the 29th January, 1892.*

| On whose account. | Rank. | Corps. | Date of decease. | Testate or Intestate. | Total unclaimed amount deposited. | Amount paid in India | Date to which claims will be received. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | R a. p. | | |
| Ernest Riddle Evans (a) | Major | 1st Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers. | 5th April, 1891 | Will left | 1,479 6 5 | ... | 28th March, 1892. |
| Lionel Wilhelm Brackenbury (b). | Lieutenant | 44th Gurkha Light Infantry. | 25th March, 1891 | Intestate | 1,059 6 7 | ... | Ditto. |

(a) Next-of-kin—
*Sister*—Miss M. E. Evans, Friary Cottage, Winchester, England.

(b) Next-of-kin—
*Mother*—Mrs. C. B. Brackenbury, 50 Rosetti Mansions, Chelsea, London, S. W.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 25th January, 1892.*

No. 25.—Surgeon P. W. O'Gorman, I. M. S., Bengal Establishment, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department, is appointed Medical Officer of the Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway.

*The 26th January, 1892.*

No. 26.—Mr. S. K. L Yeats, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Burma is transferred to that of the Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Railway.

No. 27.—Mr. W. H. Parker, Chief Engineer, 1st class, State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under Article 720 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 30th January, 1892.

No. 28.—Mr. W. H. E. Turner, Assistant Examiner, 2nd grade, is promoted to Assistant Examiner, 1st grade, with effect from the 1st January, 1892.

*The 27th January, 1892.*

No. 30.—Mr. M. H. Gaynor, Accountant, 1st grade, and Honorary Assistant Examiner, officiating as Deputy Examiner in the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, is promoted to the rank of Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, with effect from the 2nd January, 1892.

No. 31.—Lalla Rulla Ram, Accountant, 1st grade, and Honorary Assistant Examiner, officiating as Deputy Examiner in the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is appointed Assistant Examiner, 1st grade, but will continue to officiate as Deputy Examiner.

No. 32.—It is hereby notified that, subject to the conditions laid down in Rule II of Public Works Department Resolution No. 19-A.E., dated the 25th January, 1889, two vacancies in the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department will be open to competition at the next examination for admission into that branch of the service.

*The 28th January, 1892.*

No. 33.—Mr J. M. Gregory, Assistant Traffic Superintendent on probation, is promoted from class III, grade 3, to class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 1st October, 1891.

No. 34.—Mr. H. E. Pellereau, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Bengal, is transferred permanently to the Engineer Establishment, Punjab.

TELEGRAPH.

*The 27th January 1892.*

No. 29.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the promotion of Mr. W. Barker, Senior General Service Clerk, Indo-European Telegraph Department, to Officiating Assistant Superintendent, with effect from the 29th December, 1891.

J. G. FORBES, *Colonel, R.E.,*
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

### GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

*The 21st October, 1891.*

From the 14th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 7th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

*Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.*

| | Per annum. R | a. | p. |
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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

*Publisher, Gazette of India.*

## BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

*Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th January, 1892.*

| PARTICULARS. | 3½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54. | 4 per cent. Loans | | | | | | | 4½ per cent. Loans | | | | Transfer Loan of 1879, Seven Shillings per cent. Portion. | 5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57. | GRAND TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Of 1832-33. | Of 1835-36. | Of 1842-43. | Of 1854-55. | Transfer of 1865. | Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879. | Total. | Of 1870. | Of 1878. | Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion. | Total. | | | |
| Balance of 31st December, 1891 . . . . | 54,700 | 11,01,227 | 23,81,300 | 4,23,76,000 | 6,91,72,380 | 5,10,76,100 | 1,96,29,000 | 18,57,35,927 | 36,000 | 62,57,200 | 8,46 84,100 | 9,09,77,300 | 1,34,800 | 32,200 | 27,69,34,927 |
| *Add—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount % 3/4 Stock transferred to 5/4 London . | ... | ... | ... | 100 | ... | ... | ... | 100 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 |
| Amount % 4/4 Stock transferred to 6/4 London . | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,000 | ... | ... | 5,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,000 |
| Amount % 4/4 Stock transferred to 7/4 London . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11,400 | ... | 11,400 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11,400 |
| Amount enfaced at Madras between 2nd and 15th January, 1892 . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Amount enfaced at Bombay between 2nd and 15th January, 1892 . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 2nd and 15th January, 1892 . . | ... | ... | ... | 12,000 | 13,11,000 | 8,19,900 | ... | 21,42,900 | ... | ... | 1,22,900 | 1,22,900 | ... | ... | 22,65,800 |
| | 54,700 | 11,01,227 | 23,81,300 | 4,23,88,100 | 7,04,88,300 | 5,19,07,400 | 1,96,29,000 | 18,78,95,327 | 36,000 | 62,57,200 | 8,48,07,000 | 9,11,00,200 | 1,34,800 | 32,200 | 27,92,17,227 |
| *Deduct—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount written off in the London Registers . . | ... | 106 | 16,400 | 4,54,000 | 68,000 | 8,20,500 | 5,000 | 13,64,006 | ... | 20,000 | 42,200 | 62,200 | ... | ... | 14,26,206 |
| Balance on 15th January, 1892 . . . . | 54,700 | 11,01,121 | 23,64,900 | 4,19,34,100 | 7,04,20,300 | 5,10,86,900 | 1,96,24,000 | 18,65,31,321 | 36,000 | 62,37,200 | 8,47,64,800 | 9,10,38,000 | 1,34,800 | 32,200 | 27,77,91,021 |

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 15th Nov., 1891, enfaced from India 7,658 lakhs; re-transferred from London 6,253 lakhs.
" 16th Nov., 1891, " 30th " " " " 34 " " " " 31 "
" 1st Dec. " " 15th Dec. " " " 19 " " " " 17 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " " " 13 " " " " 9 "
" 1st Jan., 1892, " 15th Jan., 1892, " " " 22 " " " " 14 "

7,746 lakhs. 6,324½ lakhs.
6,324 "

Balance against India . 1,422 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL,
*Calcutta, 22nd January, 1892.*

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
*Secretary & Treasurer.*

## BANK OF BENGAL.

*Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 26th January, 1892.*

| LIABILITIES. | R | a. | p. | | | | ASSETS. | R | a. | p. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital paid up | | | | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 | Government Securities | | | | 56,51,848 | 8 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | Other authorized Investments | | | | 64,10,956 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund | | | | 47,00,000 | 0 | 0 | Loans on Government and other authorized Securities | | | | 1,21,25,709 | 9 | 10 |
| | R | a. | p. | | | | Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities | | | | 88,12,089 | 11 | 4 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 93,89,510 | 15 | 10 | | | | Bills discounted and purchased | | | | 2,67,27,279 | 9 | 1 |
| | | | | 1,66,80,291 | 6 | 1 | Balances with other Banks | | | | 15,75,090 | 15 | 5 |
| Public Deposits at Branches | 72,90,780 | 6 | 3 | | | | Bullion | | | | 16,21,896 | 11 | 6 |
| | | | | | | | Dead Stock | | | | 12,08,688 | 1 | 2 |
| | | | | | | | Stamps | | | | 10,809 | 13 | 0 |
| | | | | | | | Sundries | | | | 17,87,609 | 13 | 7 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 6,59,31,978 | 12 | 11 |
| Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches | | | | 6,03,55,230 | 2 | 9 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office | 1,45,61,851 | 8 | 10 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 3,91,46,741 | 10 | 7 |
| Bank Post Bills etc. | | | | 4,48,814 | 13 | 3 | Cash and Currency Notes at Branches | 2,45,84,890 | 1 | 9 | | | |
| Sundries | | | | 28,94,384 | 1 | 5 | | | | | | | |
| RUPEES | | | | 10,50,78,720 | 7 | 6 | RUPEES | | | | 10,50,78,720 | 7 | 6 |

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
*Calcutta, the 28th January, 1892.*

E. J. BIRCH,
*Offg. Chief Accountant.*

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
*Secretary and Treasurer.*

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 48·7.

## SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.
### MAP RECORD AND ISSUE OFFICE.

*Maps published at the Head Quarter Offices, Calcutta and Dehra Dun, for the quarter ending 31st December, 1891.*

**Agents for Sale of Maps.**

CALCUTTA.—No Agent. Maps can be obtained from the Office, 13, Wood Street.
ALLAHABAD.—Curator, Government Books, North-Western Provinces.
NAGPUR.—Curator, Government Books, Central Provinces.
LAHORE.—Munshi Gulab Sing, Government Publishers and Booksellers.
MADRAS.—Messrs. Higginbotham & Co.
POONA.—Superintendent, Government Photo-zincographic Department.
RANGOON.—Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press.
MANDALAY.—The Manager, Mandalay Herald Press.
RAJKOT.—Mr. Narainjee Sunderjee, for maps of Kathiawar only.
AHMEDABAD.—The Huzoor Deputy Collector, for maps of Gujarat only.
LONDON.—Mr. Edward Stanford, 26 and 27, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, London, S.W.
SIMLA.—Mrs. E. Corstorphan, Simla Fancy Repository.
MUSSOOREE.—The Secretary, Mussooree Book Society, Baring Institute, Mussooree.

All published maps are sold at the Survey of India Office, Calcutta, for cash prepaid.

*N.B.*—Maps are issued on the Public Service from the Calcutta Office, and also by the abovementioned agents. The *cost of mounting maps, packing, and postage of parcels must be borne by applicants themselves.* Lists of newly published maps are periodically notified in the Gazettes of India, and of Local Governments.

The cost of supplies which exceeds R50 is adjusted by book-debit for Government Departments by this Office, in communication with the Comptroller of India Treasuries, when Invoices are issued in triplicate with maps supplied.

When the cost does not exceed R50, agents are authorized to sell to Civil only, and not to Military and P. W. D. officials. Payment must be made in cash in all cases, *vide* Note XI(2), Rule 22, Chapter V, of the Civil Account Code.

Cash payments to this Office include payment by Remittance Transfer Receipt or by Money Order. When Treasury Receipts or Challans and Stamps are forwarded in payment, they are returned as inadmissible.

| DESCRIPTION AND NUMBER OF SHEETS. | Scale. | Size of Sheet. | PRICE OF MAP UNMOUNTED. Uncoloured. | | Coloured. | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | R | a. | R | a. | |
| GENERAL MAPS. | | | | | | | |
| India, No. 1, with hills (with additions to Railways up to 1890) | 1″ = 256M. | 22″ × 18″ | 0 | 6 | 0 | 8 | |
| INDIAN ATLAS. | | | | | | | |
| Sheets Nos. 40, 42, 115, with additions to 1891 | 1″ = 4M. | 40″ × 27″ | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | |
| Quarter Sheet No. 22 N.E. | 1″ = 4M. | 27″ × 20″ | 0 | 12 | 0 | 12 | |

*Maps of the Survey of India Department*—continued.

| Description and Number of Sheets. | Scale. | Size of Sheet. | Price of Map unmounted. Uncoloured. | | Price of Map unmounted. Coloured. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | R | a. | R | a. | |
| **PROVINCIAL MAPS.** | | | | | | | |
| Skeleton Map of the Punjab and Surrounding Countries (with corrections and additions to Railways to June, 1891) | 1″ = 32M. | 30″ × 27″ | 0 | 12 | 1 | 0 | |
| Western Bengal, Sheets Nos. 1, 2, 5, and 7 (with additions and corrections to 1891) | 1″ = 8M. | 30″ × 22″ | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | |
| Bengal, Behar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore (with additions and corrections to Railways and Boundaries to August, 1891), in 2 sheets | 1″ = 16M. | 45″ × 30″ | 4 | 0 | 5 | 0 | |
| North-West Provinces and Oudh | 1″ = 80M. | 13″ × 8″ | 0 | 4 | *Nil.* | | |
| Punjab | 1″ = 80M. | 13″ × 8″ | 0 | 4 | *Nil.* | | |
| **DIVISIONAL MAPS.** | | | | | | | |
| Gorakpur and Benares Divisions, in 3 sheets | 1″ = 4M. | 40″ × 27″ | 2 | 0 | 2 | 8 | |
| Rajshahi Division, comprising the Districts of Rungpore, Dinagepore, Bogra, Rajshahi, Pubna, Jalpaiguri, and Darjeeling, and the Native State of Cooch Behar | 1″ = 8M. | 40″ × 26″ | 1 | 8 | 1 | 12 | |
| **DISTRICT MAPS.** | | | | | | | |
| Soonderbuns, in 2 sheets (with additions and corrections up to 1891) | 1″ = 4M. | 40″ × 27″ | 3 | 8 | 5 | 0 | |
| Gya | 1″ = 8M. | 20″ × 14″ | 0 | 6 | *Nil.* | | Engraved. |
| Jalaun | 1″ = 8M. | 16″ × 13″ | 0 | 6 | *Nil.* | | Do. |
| **STANDARD MAPS.** | | | | | | | |
| BENGAL,— | | | | | | | |
| Sheets Nos. 2 and 6 | 1″ = 1M. | 40″ × 25″ | 1 | 8 | 1 | 12 | |
| BOMBAY,— | | | | | | | |
| Sheet No. 185 | 1″ = 1M. | 40″ × 25″ | 1 | 8 | 1 | 12 | |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES,— | | | | | | | |
| Sheet No. 31 | 1″ = 1M. | 40″ × 25″ | 1 | 8 | 1 | 12 | |
| Sheets Nos. 24 N.E.—1, S.E.—3, 25 N.E.—1, S.E.—2 | 4″ = 1M. | 42″ × 28″ | 1 | 8 | 1 | 12 | |
| NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND OUDH,— | | | | | | | |
| Sheets Nos. 11 and 12 | 1″ = 1M. | 40″ × 28″ | 1 | 8 | 1 | 12 | |
| PUNJAB,— | | | | | | | |
| Sheets Nos. 116, 118, 169, 248, 1st Edition, 281, 291, and 292 | 1″ = 1M. | 40″ × 28″ | 1 | 8 | 1 | 12 | |
| Sheets 3 (2nd Edition) and 3*a*, Kohat Topographical Survey | 1″ = 1M. | 40″ × 27″ | 1 | 8 | 1 | 12 | |
| NORTH-EASTERN FRONTIER,— | | | | | | | |
| Sheet 23 S.W. (4th Edition) | 1″ = 4M. | 40″ × 27″ | 1 | 8 | 1 | 12 | |
| SOUTH-EASTERN FRONTIER,— | | | | | | | |
| Sheets Nos. 1 N.E. (4th Edition), 1 N.W., 1 S.E. (5th Edition), and 4 N.E. (3rd Edition) | 1″ = 4M. | 40″ × 25″ | 1 | 8 | 1 | 12 | |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | | | | | |
| Madras Forest Survey, No. 26, Kudiraimali Teri Reserved Lands, Tenkarai Taluk, Tinnevelly District, Madras, in 2 sheets | 4″ = 1M. | 34″ × 26″ | 1 | 8 | 1 | 12 | |
| Madras Forest Survey, No. 16, Senkatampati Reserved Forest, Dindigal Taluk, Madura District, Madras | 4″ = 1M. | 27″ × 19″ | 0 | 8 | 0 | 10 | |
| Madras Forest Survey, Nos. 1 and 1(*a*), Kalakad Reserved Forest, Nanguneri Taluk, Tinnevelly District, Madras, in 6 sheets | 4″ = 1M. | 40″ × 26″ | 4 | 0 | 4 | 8 | |
| Madras Forest Survey, No. 17, Kadana Kurichi Reserved Forest, Dindigal Taluk, Madura District, Madras | 4″ = 1M. | 27″ × 20″ | 0 | 8 | 0 | 10 | |
| **INDEX MAPS.** | | | | | | | |
| Index to the Sheets of the Simla and Kalka Road Survey (with addition of Railway to 1891) | 6″ = 1M. | 17″ × 14″ | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | |

W. H. WILKINS, *Colonel, S.C.*,
*Assistant Surveyor-General,*
*In charge Map Record and Issue Office.*

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA,
*The 1st January, 1892.*

## CALCUTTA MINT.

*Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 27th January, 1892.*

| | R | R |
|---|---|---|
| Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 20th January, 1892 | 73,81,259 | |
| Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date | 9,48,727 | |
| | | 83,29,986 |
| ADD— | | |
| Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department | 1,19,556 | |
| Ditto ditto Government | ... | |
| | | 1,19,556 |
| | | 84,49 542 |
| DEDUCT— | | |
| New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week | 3,30,000 | |
| Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes | ... | |
| | | 3,30,000 |
| Balance on the evening of the 27th January, 1892 | ... | 81,19,542 |
| The Balance comprises— | | |
| Silver held on account of the Currency Department | 65,80,112 | |
| Ditto ditto Government | 15,39 430 | |
| | | 81,19 542 |
| There is in addition awaiting assay— | | |
| Bullion belonging to Private Individuals | 2,32,963 | |
| Ditto ditto Government | ... | |
| | | 2,32,963 |

B. SCOTT, *Major, R.E.,*
*Offg. Master of the Mint.*

CALCUTTA MINT,
*The 28th January, 1892.*

## CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

In modification of this Office Notice dated the 14th December, 1891, it is hereby notified for general information that the compulsory use of the *Devanagari* character by candidates for the Arts Examination of this University will come into force at the Examinations of 1896.

A. M. NASH,
*Registrar.*

SENATE HOUSE,
*The 27th January, 1892.*

## INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF FORESTS.

NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 28th January, 1892.*

No. 66.—The unexpired portion (from 25th May to 10th June, 1891, both dates inclusive) of the privilege leave for two months granted, in Notification No 200, dated the 8th April, 1891, to Mr. E. E. Fernandez, Deputy Director of the Forest School at Dehra Dun (now Conservator of Forests, on deputation in the Baroda State), is hereby cancelled.

B. RIBBENTROP,
*Inspector-General of Forests.*

## AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

*Abu, the 21st January, 1892.*

No. 171-*G.*—Third class Hospital Assistant Ram Narain, of the Native States Reserve List, and at present in temporary charge of the Rajputana Agency Hospital, took over charge of the Detachment of the Merwara Battalion forming the escort of the Agent to the Governor-General, from the forenoon of the 29th December, 1891.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Lieut.,*
*First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.*

## CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Camp Kotputli, the 25th January, 1892.*

No. 517-*C.*—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Sections 12 and 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to invest Sayad Dilawar Ali Shah with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, to be exercised within the local limits of the Ajmere District, with effect from the 21st December, 1891, and to hear appeals in such cases as may lawfully be made over to him by the Magistrate of the District.

No. 519-*C.*—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to invest Bhai Arjan Singh with the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, to be exercised within the local limits of the Merwara

District, with effect from the 21st December, 1891.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Lieut.*,

*First Asst. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.*

## MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

*Simla, the 21st January, 1892.*

No. 3-*A*.—Lieutenant G. M. Duff, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is placed in charge of the current duties of the office of the Executive Engineer, Rangoon Special Defence Division, Military Works, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the afternoon of the 7th October, 1891.

G. WILLIAMS, *Captain, R.E.*,

for *Director-General of Military Works.*

## DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 27th January, 1892.*

No. 6.—Captain J. E. Capper, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is transferred from the Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway to the North Western Railway.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,

*Offg. Director-General.*

## POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 25th January, 1892.*

No. 11196.—Mr. D. Schmid, Postmaster, Nagpur, is granted privilege leave for one month, from the 15th January, 1892, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 11209.—Babu Suryya Kumar Mukerji, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, from the 14th January, 1892.

*The 26th January, 1892.*

No. 11254.—Mr. R. H. Grainger, Superintendent of Post Offices, officiating in the 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, from the 5th February, 1892, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. W. J. Gardiner, Inspector of Post Offices, Bengal, is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during Mr. Grainger's absence, or until further orders.

*The 29th January, 1892.*

No. 11479.—Mr. H. H. Jahans, Postmaster, Cawnpore, is granted an extension of privilege leave for ten days, from the 22nd January, 1892.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

*Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 26th January, 1892.*

Baker, Mrs. Norris.
Baker, Stuart.
Barnett, Foster & Co.
Bowman, W. H.
Buchanan, Frazer & Co.
Burke & Co.
Brien, J.
Calcutta Bank Manager.
Cocoto, Sig. S. G.
Christiansen, A. G.
Crofton, Geo.
Farrest, Thomas.
Gowan, Lt.-Col.
Gordon, John & Co.
Holtom, W. A.
Johnston, F. R.
Kalb, Josef.
Pagose, A. N.
Singhbhoom Mining and Prospecting Syndicate.
Selby, J. H.
Scott, Miss J. W.
Thompson, G. Thomson.
Trout, Miss.
White, J. W.

*Letters marked "Care of Post Office."*

Armfield, Fred.
Arline, Miss Nellie.
Batchelor, Mrs. F.
Baker, E. C. S.
Baldry, Thomas.
Baron, Ch.
Barrow, F.
Beal, Rev. Arthur.
Berg, Robert.
Berryman, T.
Bohur, Fritz.
Borkowitch, Miss Fanny.
Buckland, Henry.
Bush, Rev. H.
Campton, H.
Calville, H. S.
Carmichael, R. S.
Cautlie, Mrs.
Charles, Mrs. William.
Chapman, G. B.
Clark, Harry.
Coote, F.
Cooper, W.
Crow, W. H. F. R.
Crole, C. S.
D'Souza, P. B.
Daly, Mrs. A.
Damoy, C.
Davis, Mrs. E.
Deavin, H. P.
Dewar, Major D. E.
Douglass, Miss L.
Dowling, M. W.
Dutch, A.
Dyer, Mrs.
Eldridge, J. R.
Ewan, Captain D. S.
Farrell, Mrs. M.
Fanning, Mrs. F. C.
Ferguson, Fred.
Flynn, W.
Fordham, Montague.
Fremlin, W. T.
Gay, Mrs. A.
Galitsin, Prince.
Garton, F.
Gedeon, Edmond.
Greenhalgh, Capt. J. H.
Greaves, E. S.
Haig, Wolseley.
Haimon, Monsieur.
Haiman, Alexis.
Hamilton, G. S.
Harrison, J. J.
Hawks, Lt.-General.
Heker, Mr.
Henderson, J.
Herklots, Mrs.
Herklots, Rev. G.
Hesse, Chas.
Holland, H. C.
Homan, Leonard.
Howard, Miss May.
Hucker, G.
Hume, Col.
Hulton, Eustace.
Johnson, E. T. S.
Johnson, W. G.
Jones, Mr. M.
Katz, Hugo.
Keay, J. Seymour.
Kitts, E. J.
Lawler, Mrs. M.
Leontieff, Nicolas.
Lewis, Miss.
Lindenan, L. K.
Liddeard, James E.
Lilly, Mrs. E.
Lynch, H. W.
Lyon, Palyhemus.
McGregor, D.
Macdonald, Mrs.
Macgregor, Marcus.
Maconochie, Jas.
Manager, Kankee Tea Estate.
Marchetto, Sig. Alberto.
Maystein, Monsieur.
McCartie, Surgeon-Major.
Meadow, Chas.
Miller, E.
Mitchell, Mrs. H. C.
Molloy, P.
Monro, Miss Constance.
Morgan, Lt. G. A.
Moris, M., Monsieur.
Mosenthal, H.
Mullay, Miss.
Munro, James.
O'Clein, Percy.
Orlibar, A. S.
Oomregur, Mr.
O'Brien, G.
Page, Mr.
Pakenham, J. A.
Paterson, Mrs.
Pattman, H. A.
Patey, Miss Vera.
Paul, Dr. C. G.
Payne, Professor W. J.
Penfold, George W.
Perurei, Mrs.
Pierce, P. E.
Potocki, Conte.
Prendergast, E. P.
Radford, Major.
Radford, Mrs.
Raja of Bhinga.
Riley, Mrs. C. Campbell.
Raynand, Mary C.
Robarts, H.
Robertson, Graham.
Rossie, M.
Rose, J.
Ryder, Mrs. H.
Sanderson, P. J.
Saxbys, Frank.
Simes, George.
Simmons, E.
Sinclair, Capt. Thos.
Slater, Mrs. C.
Sleeman, J.
Smith, Chalomer.
Smith, R. W.
Stebbing, Capt. A. E.
Steinberg, A. F.
Stewart, Miss Burnett.
Stretton, Capt.
Tennant, Geo. W.
Thomas, R.
Thompson, W.
Valentine, T. H.
Walton, H.
Wheeler, E. L.
Whiting, Rev. J. L.
Wichmann, Baron.
Wilkinson, Stephen.
Wilkins, W. D.
Withycombe, A. G.
Young, Arthur.

*Registered Letters.*

Jones, F. H.
Kally Dass Sett & Co., Ld.
Marchetto, Alberto.
Maconachie, James.
Sayce, L. D.
Tailor, Albert.

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aspinall, Mrs. | Farrer, H. | Oberto, M. |
| Altschid, J. | Fremlin, W. I. | Owen, R. R. |
| Addie, G. | Foy, W. | Powell, L. W., Miss. |
| Arbill, N., Miss. | Ferguson, Alex. | Power, J. H. |
| Adeker, M. N. | Fido, F. W. | Pears, H. |
| Allen, Miss. | Grey, Major. | Preekard, H. S. |
| Armstrong, W., Miss. | Greenshields, E. | Piris, G. |
| Alexandria. | Good, D. | Peltz, S., Miss. |
| Buxter, Henry, and | Galliatsallo, S. M. | Pringe, A. G. |
| Buxi, R. T. | Gibson, E. | Peers, J. |
| Branson, I. T. | Hayemal, E. | Peene, H. J. |
| Braby, I. | Hill, C. G. | Ryder, E. B. |
| Bate, H. G. | Halluk, S. | Robertson, W. |
| Bate, H. N. | Hewett, C., Mrs. | Rogers, A. |
| Bate, C., Miss. | Harrington, P. C. | Rebello, M. |
| Bulkley, Mrs. | Hervey, J., Mrs. | Ryamand, H. |
| Braby, N. | Herbert, A. R. K., | Robert, P. |
| Buckner, E. M., Miss. | Brig.-Genl. | Rook, C. P. |
| Browne, L., Mrs. | Hopkins, W., Mrs. | Reid, L. H., Capt. |
| Brown, T. R. | Hakerhaner, J. | Rily, J. T. |
| Blamhard, J. A. | Hogg, C. | Riseley, L. H. |
| Beadan, Durgee. | Hardcastle, F. E. B. | Rosenburg, M. |
| Briggs. | Harding, O. | Ross, D. C. |
| Barker, J. S. | Hogan, E., Conductor. | Ruminghans, G. |
| Braby, N. | Haberlandt, G. | Rocher, V. |
| Benn, W. T., and | Ingram, J. H. | Reynolds, J. |
| Dr. Burgle, H. | Ingram, J. H. | Rozario, T. G., Dr. |
| Couttes, Mr. | John, A. | Sukhia. |
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| Browne, F. A. | Jobbins, W. H. | Patterson, Mrs. M. |
| Bush, G. H. | Kenny, Mrs. T. | Towers, G. L. |
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| Gwyther, H. T. G. | Luffmann, Miss. | Worthington, J. |
| Halliday, F. M. | | |

E. HUTTON,
*Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.*

*The 30th January, 1892.*

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

| Mails for | Date of closing at Calcutta. | Route by which despatched. |
|---|---|---|
| | 1892. | |
| Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom. | 3rd Feb. | Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay. |
| Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets). | 2nd ,, | Ditto. |
| Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be, and Réunion | 3rd ,, | Ditto. |
| Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan. | 8th ,, | Ditto. |
| Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania. | 8th ,, | Ditto. |
| Madras and Colombo . . . | 10th ,, | Per P. & O. Str. *Bengal.* |
| Straits, China, and Japan . . | 30th Jan. | Per Steamer *Wingsang.* |
| Rangoon and Moulmein . | 2nd Feb. | Per Steamer *Patna.* |
| Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore. | 5th ,, | Per Steamer *Palamcotta.* |
| Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon. | 3rd ,, | Per Steamer *Kasara.* |
| Port Blair . . . . . | 11th ,, | Per Steamer *Shahjehan.* |
| Ceylon and Mauritius . . . | 2nd ,, | Per Steamer *Lalpoora.* |
| Madras, Ceylon, Straits, and China | 3rd ,, | Per A.H. Lloyd's Str. *Niobe.* |

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On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

E. HUTTON,
*Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.*

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১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি যাবৎ অন্য আজ্ঞা না হয় তাবৎ কলিকাতার বোটানিকেল গার্ডেনের অর্থাৎ কোম্পানির

বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণ এবং অপর কোন ব্যক্তি এক কালীন দশ পৌণ্ড ক্রয় করিলে নিম্নলিখিত হিসাবে অরয় সিন্‌কোনা পাইবেন অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ২॥০ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৫৲ টাকায় ও এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১০৲ টাকায় পাইবেন। সর্ব্ব সাধারণে কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট নগদ মূল্য দিলে এই এই হিসাবে অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ৩৲ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৬৲ টাকায় এবং এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১২৲ টাকায় পাইতে পারিবেন। কলিকাতার প্রধান প্রধান ইউরোপীয় ও দেশীয় ঔষধ বিক্রেতাগণ ও এই ঔষধ বিক্রয় করিয়া থাকেন। উপরোক্ত হার ছাড়া চারি ঔন্স টিনের ।০, আট ঔন্স টিনের ॥০ ও এক পৌণ্ড টিনের ৸০ ডাক মাশুল দিতে হইবে।

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¼ „ ₹ 4, „ ₹ 4-8.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture ; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta. It can be had either white or coloured pink.

## বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইনের মূল্য কম করণ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

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½ আধ „ „ ৮৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৮॥০
¼ সিকি „ „ ৪৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৪॥০

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধরূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনীডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে। ইহা শাদা বা পাটল বর্ণের পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

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## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

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**P. W. D. Code,** Vol. III. State Railways under Construction, 3rd edition, 1887. Royal 8vo. R2 (4a); interleaved, R2-8 (6a.)

**P. W. D. Code,** Vol. IV. Accounts of Open Lines of State Railways, 1884. Royal 8vo., full cloth. R3 (6a.); interleaved R3-12 (10a.)

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# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART III.

### Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

*Abstract Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the Third Quarter ending 31st January 1891, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1890.*

| PARTICULARS. | For the 3rd quarter ending 31st January 1891. | For the 3rd quarter ending 31st January 1890. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
| Balance at credit of the Fund on the Government books at the end of the quarter ... ... ... .. | 1,10,52,479 0 7 | 1,07,05,842 6 3 | 3,46,636 10 4 | .. ... |
| ADD RECEIPTS— | | | | |
| Subscriptions from November to January in the Widows' Fund | 1,30,040 2 8 | 1,30,051 10 9 | ..... | 11 8 1 |
| Ditto ditto Children's Fund | 85,893 0 9 | 86,178 0 6 | .. ... | 184 15 9 |
| Entrance fees, etc., ditto ... .. .. | 330 0 0 | 313 0 0 | 17 0 0 | ..... |
| Amount of excess abatement transferred to divisible surplus . | 1,684 8 0 | 849 0 0 | 835 8 0 | ... .. |
| Amount of fine imposed on arrear subscription . . | 353 13 7 | 159 2 8 | 194 10 11 | ..... |
| Total Receipts ... | 2,18,401 9 0 | 2,17,550 13 11 | A 1,047 2 11 | 196 7 10 |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 1,12,70,880 9 7 | 1,09,23,393 4 2 | 3,47,683 13 3 | 196 7 10 |
| DEDUCT DISBURSEMENTS— | | | | |
| Pensions payable to incumbents in the Widows' Fund ... | 1,01,970 14 7 | 1,01,768 7 11 | 202 6 8 | ..... |
| Ditto ditto Children's Fund ... | 70,842 7 11 | 68,392 12 7 | 2,449 11 4 | ..... |
| Establishment, including house-rent and contingencies ... | 10,189 12 3 | 9,700 12 10 | 488 15 5 | ..... |
| Loss on exchange on remittances to England ... ... | 12,692 9 0 | 16,275 9 10 | .. | 3,583 0 10 |
| Total Payments ... | 1,95,695 11 9 | 1,96,137 11 2 | B 3,141 1 5 | 3,583 0 10 |
| Balance in favour of the Fund exclusive of interest ... | 1,10,75,184 13 10 | 1,07,27,255 9 0 | C 3,44,642 11 10 | 3,386 9 0 |
| Amount of divisible surplus passed to qualified subscribers of over 5 years' standing .. ... ... ... | 95,545 0 0 | 87,697 0 0 | 7,848 0 0 | ..... |

| | Widows' Fund. | Children's Fund. | Widows' Fund. | Children's Fund. | Widows' Fund. | Children's Fund. | Widows' Fund. | Children's Fund. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of subscribers ... ... .. ... | 1,542 | 1,031 | 1,554 | 1,025 | ..... | 6 | 12 | ... |
| Ditto incumbents . ... ... ... | 487 | 714 | 479 | 689 | 8 | 25 | ... | . |
| Ditto subscribers sharing divisible surplus ... ... | 1,245 | 808 | 1,247 | 804 | 2 | ..... | 2 | .. |

A Net increase in Receipts Rs. 850-11-1.
B Net decrease in Payments Rs. 411-15-5.
C Net increase in Balance Rs. 3,47,929-4-10.

G. W. MACLEOD, *Accountant.*

E. H. LLOYD, H. BRADBURY } *Auditors, U. S. F. P. Fund.*

Published by order of the Directors,
W. H. RYLAND, *Secretary, U. S. F. P. Fund.*

FUND OFFICE, the 8th December 1891.

## PROMISSORY NOTES.

### Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 232068 and 232069, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1st May, 1865, for ₹500 each, originally standing in the name of the Agra Bank, Limited, and last endorsed to Rosie Mazda and Prama Mazda, the proprietors, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and interest thereon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the undersigned. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned securities.

L RIVETT-CARNAC,
*Administrator-General, Bombay, and Administrator, Estates, Prama and Rosie Mazda.*

BOMBAY,
*The 22nd January, 1892.*

### Lost or Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 179222, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for ₹3,000, originally standing in the name of Deb Nath Sreemonee, and last endorsed to Babu Saradindra Mohan Tagore, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

SARADINDRA MOHAN TAGORE,
*No. 1, Durponarain Tagore's Street, Pathuriaghatta.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 29th January, 1892, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

### ACT NO. II OF 1892.

*An Act to validate certain marriages solemnized under Part VI of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872.*

WHEREAS provision is made in Part VI of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, for the solemnization of marriages between persons of whom both are Native Christians, but not of marriages between persons of whom one only is a Native Christian ; of 1872.

And whereas persons licensed under section 9 of the said Act have in divers parts of British India, through ignorance of the law, permitted marriages to be solemnized in their presence under the said Part between persons of whom one is a Native Christian and the other is not a Native Christian ;

And whereas it is expedient that such marriages, having been solemnized in good faith, should be validated ;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Commencement.

1. This Act shall come into force at once.

Definition.

2. In this Act the expression "Native Christian" has the same meaning as in the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872. XV of 1872.

Validation of irregular marriages.

3. All marriages which have already been solemnized under Part VI of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, between persons of whom one only was a Native Christian, shall be as good and valid in law as if such marriages had been solemnized between persons of whom both were Native Christians : XV of 1872.

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any marriage which has been judicially declared to be null and void, or to any case where either of the parties has, since the solemnization of such marriage and prior to the commencement of this Act, contracted a valid marriage.

Validation of records of irregular marriages.

4. Certificates of marriages which are declared by the last foregoing section to be good and valid in law, and register-books, and certified copies of true and duly authenticated extracts therefrom, deposited in compliance with the law for the time being in force, in so far as the register-books and extracts relate to such marriages as aforesaid, shall be received as evidence of such marriages as if such marriages had been solemnized between persons of whom both were Native Christians.

Application of Act to marriages under Act V of 1865.

5. References in this Act to the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, shall, so far as may be requisite, be construed as applying also to the corresponding portions of the Indian Marriage Act, 1865. XV of 1872. V of 1865.

Penalty for solemnizing irregular marriages.

6. If any person licensed under section 9 of the said Act to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians shall at any time after the commencement of this Act solemnize or affect to solemnize any marriage under Part VI of the said Act or grant any such certificate as therein mentioned, knowing that one of the parties to such marriage or affected marriage was at the date of such solemnization not a Christian, he shall be liable to have his license cancelled, and in addition thereto he shall be deemed to have been guilty of an offence prohibited by section 73 of the said Act, and shall be punishable accordingly.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1892.

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## PART V.

### Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, or Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes of Madras was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 29th January, 1892 :—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes of Madras was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our preliminary Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

Office Memorandum from Home Department, No. 1291, dated 29th September, 1891, and enclosure [Papers No. 1].
Petition of the Inhabitants of Madras, dated 24th September, 1891 [Paper No. 2].
From Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 2040, dated 5th October, 1891, and enclosures [Papers No. 3].
Office Memorandum from Private Secretary to Viceroy, No. 447, dated 4th November, 1891, and enclosure [Papers No. 4].

2. The Bill laid before us is entitled a Bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes of Madras, but its effect would be to establish a regular side of that Court for the determination of ordinary suits as distinguished from small causes.

3. Some alternative proposals have been made to us by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, and we prefer them generally to what has been provided by the original Bill. They have not, however, been considered at Madras; and, although they appear to be in accordance with resolutions passed at a general meeting held in that city, we think it desirable that they be made public, and that we should have the advantage of knowing how far they are accepted by the authorities and by the persons interested before we take them into consideration in detail. These new proposals have accordingly been formulated in a Bill, and we recommend that it be published in the usual course, and that the time appointed for the submission of our final Report be extended.

4. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

*In English.*

| *Gazette.* | *Date.* |
|---|---|
| Gazette of India | 25th July, 1891. |
| Fort Saint George Gazette | 11th August, 1891. |

*In the Vernaculars.*

| *Province.* | *Language.* | *Date.* |
|---|---|---|
| Madras . . . . . | Tamil . . . . . | 18th August, 1891. |
| | Telugu . . . . . | 18th August, 1891. |
| | Kanarese . . . . . | 18th August, 1891. |
| | Hindustani . . . . | 1st September, 1891. |

PHIL. P. HUTCHINS.
ALEX. EDW. MILLER.
H. W. BLISS.
G. H. P. EVANS.
ODAY PERTAP SINGH.
RASH BEHARY GHOSE.
P. CHENTSALRAO.

*The 29th January, 1892.*

## No. II.

*A Bill to establish a Civil Court for the City of Madras.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to *establish a Civil Court for the City of Madras;* It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Madras *City Civil* Court Act, 1892; and

(2) It shall come into force *at once.*

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "High Court" means the High Court of Judicature at Madras:

(2) "Small Cause Court" means the Court of Small Causes of Madras: *and*

(3) *"City of Madras" means such places as are within the local limits for the time being of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court.*

Constitution of the Madras City Civil Court.

3. *The Governor of Fort St. George in Council may, by notification, establish a Court to be called the Madras City Civil Court, with jurisdiction to receive, try and dispose of all suits and other proceedings of a civil nature not exceeding two thousand five hundred rupees in value and arising within the City of Madras, except suits which are cognizable by the High Court as a Court of Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty or as a Colonial Court of Admiralty, or as a Court having testamentary, intestate or matrimonial jurisdiction, or as a Court for the relief of insolvent debtors*

Judge of Civil Court to be Judge of Small Cause Court.

4. (1) *Every person appointed a Judge of the Madras City Civil Court shall be, by virtue of his office, a Judge of the Small Cause Court with respect to cases cognizable by that Court.*

(2) *Every such Judge shall be liable, subject to any directions which may be given by the Local Government and so far as may be consistent with the due discharge of his duties under this Act, to perform any duties of a Judge of the Small Cause Court which the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court may require him to perform.*

Allowance for fees paid in *City Civil* Court in cases removed to High Court.

5 When, under section 13 of the Letters Patent for the High Court, dated the twenty-eighth day of December 1866, or under section 25 of the Code of Civil Procedure, XIV of 1882. the High Court has removed for trial by itself any suit from the *City Civil* Court, fees on the scale for the time being in force in the High Court as a Court of ordinary original civil jurisdiction shall be payable in that Court in respect of the suit and proceedings therein:

Provided that, in the levy of any such fees which according to the practice of the Court are credited to the Government, credit shall be given to the plaintiff in the suit for any fee which in the *City Civil* Court he has already paid under the *Court-fees Act, 1870,* on the X of 1870. plaint.

Appeals.

6. *The Court authorized to hear appeals from the City Civil Court shall be the High Court.*

S. HARVEY JAMES,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

No. 5.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1892.

# OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*A* SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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*No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

### STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

Customs.

### PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDIAN MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1889, DURING THE YEAR 1890-91.

No. 23 S., Calcutta, the 27th January 1892.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Read the following reports on the proceedings taken by Customs officials under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, during the year 1890-91 :—

From the Government of Bengal, No. 3522, dated the 5th August 1891.
From the Government of Bengal, No. 3973, dated the 5th September 1891.
From the Government of Madras, No. 4530 A., dated the 18th August 1891.
From the Chief Commissioner of Burma, No. 187-5 C., dated the 10th October 1891.
From the Government of Bombay, No. 7388, dated the 27th October 1891, and No. 88, dated the 6th January 1892.

RESOLUTION.—The reports have not been rendered with the punctuality which is desirable, and the local Governments should be requested to expedite their submission in future so that they may be before the Government of India by the 1st of August.

2. There were altogether during the year 1,133 cases of detention under the Merchandise Marks Act, of which 666, being nearly 59 per cent. of the whole, were under clause (*f*) of section 10, sub-section (2) of the Act, which requires all piece-goods to be stamped with their length. There were 332 cases of coun-

terfeit trade marks or false trade descriptions, and 135 cases of non-description of foreign origin.

3. The following table shows for each of the chief ports the number of detentions under the Act :—

| PORT. | Number of cases in which detention was ordered. | Detention followed by confiscation. | DETENTION FOLLOWED BY RELEASE. | | Detention ordered on information received. | Detention ordered without information. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | With fine. | Without fine. | | |
| Calcutta . . | 302 | 1 | 67 | 234 | ... | 302 |
| Madras . . | 4 | ... | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Rangoon . . | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 |
| Bombay . . | 681 | 1 | 230 | 450 | ... | 681 |
| Karachi . . | 144 | ... | 95 | 49 | ... | 144 |
| TOTAL . | 1,133 | 2 | 393 | 738 | 2 | 1,131 |

In some of the cases in which detention was followed by release, the condition was imposed that the goods should be re-shipped out of India.

4. It may be inferred from the comparative number of cases reported from each port that more vigilant attention to the administration of the Act was given at Bombay and Karachi than at other ports. The inference is supported by the interesting report of the Collector of Customs at Bombay.

5. Now that the requirements of the Act are generally known and understood, it is probable that the number of cases in 1891-92 will be smaller than they were last year.

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ORDER,—Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution and the papers read in the preamble be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information, and that copy be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

J. F. FINLAY,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

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**Enclosure to Resolution No. 23 S., dated 27th January 1892.**

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*Reports on the proceedings taken by Customs officials under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, during the year 1890-91.*

## BENGAL.

No. 3522, dated the 5th August 1891.

From—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with the orders conveyed in paragraph 4 of the enclosure of your letter No. 295 S., dated the 28th November 1890, I am directed to submit herewith a copy of a report* of the proceedings of the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, under the Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, for the year 1890-91, and to say that a similar report from the Collector of Customs, Chittagong, will be transmitted to the Government of India on receipt. I am to add that there are no proceedings to report from Naraingunge and the Orissa ports.

* No. 130, dated the 27th April 1891, and enclosure.

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No. 491 B., dated the 21st July 1891.

From—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of Government Order No. C. $\frac{1-A.}{1}$ 16, dated the 8th December 1890, and with reference to paragraph 4 of the in-

structions of the Government of India, therein enclosed, to submit the accompanying copy of a report on the proceedings of the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, under the Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, for the year 1890-91. The report of the Collector of Customs, Chittagong, which has not yet been received by the Board, will be submitted to Government on receipt. No proceedings were taken under the Merchandise Marks Act by the Collectors of Customs at Naraingunge or the Orissa ports during the year.

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No. 130, dated the 27th April 1891.

From—The Collector of Customs, Calcutta,

To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.

With reference to your docket No. 305 B., dated the 20th December 1890, forwarding a copy of instructions for the guidance of Customs officers in the working of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, issued by the Government of India, and calling for a yearly report, I have the honour to forward herewith a statement in the prescribed form showing the number of cases dealt with during the past official year 1890-91.

2. There were altogether 302 cases of detention, all of which were ordered without information having been given, the infringement of the Act being discovered in the examination of goods. Out of this number 252 cases consisted of unstamped or partially stamped piece-goods, 16 were false trade descriptions, and 34 were goods marked with the name of a British or British Indian trader made abroad and not showing the country of manufacture.

3. The piece-goods detained consisted of all descriptions—cotton, flax, silks, and woollens. In some cases the goods were not stamped at all; small penalties were imposed, and they were allowed to be stamped and then passed. In other cases the length was stamped in numerals only without the word "yards." These were passed after this word had been added without a penalty being imposed. Generally speaking, importers of piece-goods, which are the largest items in our list of imports, have complied with the requirements of the Act, and at its introduction I have not thought it advisable to impose heavy penalties, the less so that the obligation to make good the stamping involved much trouble and expense.

4. The goods in the 16 cases of false trade descriptions consisted of champagne, brandy, port, vermouth, sherry, butter, vermilion, soap, imitation gold thread, perfumery, porter, and cigars.

5. In certain of these cases re-shipment was allowed; in others the false trade description was allowed to be removed by obliteration or by the addition of the name of the country of manufacture as the case might be and the goods then passed. The only penalty imposed was on an importation of 84 cases of brandy. This was a glaring case of fraud, the liquor being of an inferior character, cheaper than Hennessy's brandy is sold, and the bottles bearing forged Hennessy labels. These goods, imported by a native dealer from Egypt, were confiscated. The value was declared to be R500. In the 34 cases where the goods bore the name of a trader in the United Kingdom or British India, the goods having been made or produced beyond the limits of these countries, the goods were all passed without a fine after the country of manufacture had been placed on the goods or the name erased. These articles consisted of port wine, binoculars, clocks, sherry, montilla, Pilsener beer, quinine, rum, brandy, and champagne.

6. In deciding cases that come before me I have, as far as possible, followed the practice obtaining in England under the Merchandise Marks Act in force in that country. When importers have erred through ignorance or want of knowledge of the law, I have not imposed penalties in most cases, but have thought it sufficient to allow them to mark their goods so as to bring them within the terms of the Act and at the same time to warn them. There was a little friction when the Act first came in, but not more than was to be anticipated. This has now disappeared, and I do not anticipate any further trouble.

7. The introduction of the Act has thrown additional work upon this office, especially in the Appraisers' Department, but it is now easier than it was at the beginning of the Act. Merchants and dealers are gradually becoming acquainted with its provisions, and I think they have generally tried to comply with them.

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*Statement showing the number of cases dealt with under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act during the official year 1890-91.*

| Number of cases in which detention was ordered. | | Detention followed by confiscation. | Detention followed by release with or without a fine. | | Detention ordered on information. | Detention ordered without information. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Without stamp under Section 10, Sub-section 2 . . . . | 252 | 1 | Released with fine . | 67 | *Nil.* | 302 |
| False trade description under Section 10 | 16 | | " without fine . | 234 | | |
| The place of manufacture not given under Section 10 . . . . | 34 | | | | | |
| | 302 | | | | | |

CUSTOM HOUSE, CALCUTTA;
*The 27th April 1891.*

J. SCOBELL ARMSTRONG,
*Collector of Customs.*

No. 3973, dated the 5th September 1891.

From—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

In continuation of this Government letter No. 3522, dated the 5th August 1891, on the subject of the working of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, I am directed to say that it has been reported by the Board of Revenue that no proceedings were taken under the Act at the port of Chittagong during the year 1890-91.

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## MADRAS.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras, Revenue Department,—No. 4530, dated the 18th August 1891.

Read the following Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), dated 3rd August 1891, No. 2464 Mis., on the following :—

Letter from the Collector of South Arcot, dated 4th July 1891, No. 974 Ind.
Letter from the Collector of South Canara, dated 11th June 1891, No. 2249.
Letter from the Collector of Ganjam, dated 22nd June 1891, No. 363 Eng.
Letter from the Collector of Godaveri, dated 21st July 1891, No 616.
Card from the Collector of Kistna, dated 2nd May 1891, No. 3328—459.
Letter from the Collector of Madura, dated 18th April 1891, No. 40.
Letter from the Collector of Malabar, dated 18th June 1891, No. 716 Gl.
Letter from the Collector of Nellore, dated 19th June 1891, No. 2617 Acc.
Letter from the Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, dated 15th June 1891, No. 1255 G.
Letter from the Collector of Tanjore, dated 10th June 1891 No. 388.
Endorsement of the Collector of Tanjore, dated 23rd June 1891, No 432.
Letter from the Collector of Tinnevelly, dated 27th May 1891, No. 381.
Letter from the Collector of Vizagapatam, dated 12th June 1891, No. 1129, submitting reports with reference to the working of the Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889.

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RESOLUTION.—A statement, showing the required particulars of cases in which imported goods were detained in the Madras port under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, is submitted to Government, with reference to Government Order, Revenue Department, dated 8th December 1890, No. 994. There were no cases in the other ports of the Presidency.

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Order thereon by the Government of Madras.

Ordered to be forwarded to the Government of India.

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No. 4530A.

Copy to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

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*Statement showing the working of the Merchandise Marks Act at the Madras Custom House during the year 1890-91.*

| Number of cases in which detention was ordered. | Cases in which detention was followed by confiscation. | CASES IN WHICH DETENTION WAS FOLLOWED BY RELEASE. | | Cases in which detention was ordered on information received. | Cases in which detention was ordered without information. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | With fine. | Without fine. | | |
| * 4 | *Nil* | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 |

* Two were detained on suspicion under section 10, sub-section (1), clause (*d*) of the Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889. One was detained under clause (*e*) of sub-section (1), section 10 of the Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889.
One was dealt with under clause (*f*), (*i*) of sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889.

SEA CUSTOM HOUSE, MADRAS;
*The 15th June 1891.*

W. P. AUSTIN,
*Acting Collector of Sea Customs.*

E MILLETT,
*Assistant Secretary.*

# BURMA.

No. 187—5 C., dated the 10th October 1891.

From—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma, Financial Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

In reply to your letter No. 3398, dated the 11th August 1891, I am directed to submit a copy of letter No. 224—8, dated the 10th September 1891, from the Chief Collector of Customs, Burma, reporting on the proceedings of Collectors of Customs in Burma for 1890-91, as required by clause 4 of the instructions to Customs officers under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889.

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No. 224—8, dated the 10th September 1891.

From—The Chief Collector of Customs, Burma,

To—The Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Burma.

With reference to the instructions issued by the Government of India in December 1890, for the guidance of Customs officers in the administration of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, I have the honour to report that during the year ending 31st March 1891 the provisions of the Act were duly complied with in this Province, and that no proceedings were necessary under it, except in two instances when small consignments of Indian twist were detained because of short measurements, under section 4, clause 3 of the Act, and section III of Home Department Notification dated the 13th August 1889.

These consignments were subsequently, under the authority of the telegram from the Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, dated the 27th March 1890, allowed to be re-exported to the Straits Settlements.

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# BOMBAY AND SIND.

No. 7388, dated the 27th October 1891.

From—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Adverting to my letter No. 5983, dated the 1st ultimo, I am directed to forward, for submission to the Government of India, the accompanying statement* furnished by the Commissioner in Sind showing the number of cases dealt with at the Karachi Custom House under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, from April 1890 to March 1891, together with the reports and statements noted in the margin, submitted by the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, and the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, regarding the working of that Act at the Bombay Custom House during the same period, and to state that the Commissioner in Sind has been requested to submit as soon as possible a short report explaining and commenting on the figures supplied by him, which will be forwarded to the Government of India on receipt.

Memorandum from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, No. 4035, dated 8th August 1891, with its accompaniments.

2. I am to add that recommendations similar to those contained in paragraphs 18 and 19 of Mr. Campbell's report were in 1889 laid before this Government, but that acting on the advice of the Solicitor to Government they did not then deem it necessary to take action upon them. In the circumstances now reported, however, His Excellency the Governor in Council has sanctioned these recommendations, and has directed the employment of the Solicitor to Government to prosecute in test cases of importance to the public. These cases will be selected by the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, who has been authorized to use his discretion in instructing the Solicitor to Government to prosecute, and has been directed to report to Government the result of such prosecutions.

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No. 5753 C., dated the 31st July 1891.

From—The Acting Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay,

To—The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, Bombay.

I have the honour to submit the first Annual Report on the Administration of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889. The report, which is for the year ending March 31st, 1891, is submitted in accordance with the orders of the Government of India received by me with Government Resolution No. 8960 of 15th December 1890, Revenue Department.

2. The information specifically called for by the Government of India in the 4th paragraph of the Executive Instructions is contained in Appendix A. For the sake of comparison I have given the figures for each of the years 1889-90 and 1890-91. It will be seen that the number of detentions under section 18, clause (*d*) of the Sea Customs Act, was slightly larger in 1890-91

* See page 171.

than in the preceding year, but that there was a marked decrease in the number of detentions under clauses (*e*) and (*f*), and also in the total number of detentions.

3. The increase in the number of detentions under clause (*d*) was the result of the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 243 of 11th January 1890. Till the receipt of that Resolution it was not held in practice that English words impressed on foreign-made goods constituted false trade descriptions when the words were unaccompanied by a definite indication of origin. After the orders of Government on this point had reached me, I took steps to acquaint the mercantile community with the change of practice that was necessitated, and having given them what I considered to be a fair notice, I began to enforce the new orders on May 1st, 1890. The decrease in the number of detentions under clauses (*e*) and (*f*) is due to the requirements of the Custom House being better understood by the mercantile public.

4. Appendix B shows the extent to which the various officers adjudicated on offences against the Merchandise Marks Act in the exercise of the powers that have been conferred upon them by section 182 of Act VIII of 1878. It also shows the amount of fines levied.

5. During the year under review only two appeals were preferred against the orders of the adjudicating officers. Both appeals were made to you against decisions recorded by me. In one case my order was upheld; in the other case it was reversed. In 1889-90 of eight appeals in only two was it found necessary to reverse the original order. The fact that only ten decisions have been appealed in two years shows that persons against whom orders are passed are usually satisfied as to the justness of the penalties imposed upon them.

6. Appendix C shows the number of packages detained under the Act during the past two years, and the manner in which they have been disposed of. The packages are those dealt with in the cases appearing in Appendix A.

7. Appendix D shows the quantity of piece-goods detained under section 18, clause (*f*) of Act VIII of 1878. The large decrease in the number of pieces detained in 1890-91 compared with 1889-90 is due to the necessity of stamping the length on each piece having become commonly known. It is probable that ere long the import of piece-goods not having the length marked on them will practically cease.

8. This being the first time that an annual report on the working of the Merchandise Marks Act has been required, I have thought it advisable to prepare, for your information, summaries of a few of the more important cases. They are contained in Appendix E.

9. I will now make some remarks on the question how far the Merchandise Marks Act meets the end for which it is designed, *i.e.*, the putting down of dishonest trading.

The Act is effective in so far as it renders it difficult and hazardous in most cases for importers to bring into this country goods that bear any marks or descriptions calculated to deceive the public as to the nature or value of the goods. Whether the Act puts any strong check upon dishonest trade practices within this country is less certain. It is easy for the importer to put false marks upon his goods when once they have passed the Custom House. It is true he may be prosecuted and convicted under section 6 of the Act, as may a person who sells goods bearing a false description under section 7, but it will seldom or never be worth the while of a private person to institute prosecutions in such cases.

10. I regret to have to state that the importation of labels which are obviously intended to be put to dishonest uses is by no means uncommon. One consignment of labels was clearly intended to be applied to bottles of country-made lime-juice and glycerine so as to show that the contents were made in London. Another consignment was to be used to show that packets of candles were of Dutch make.

11. I enclose two cards that were intended for use in the retail sale of thread. When thread is sold wrapped round cards like these, the purchaser will naturally suppose that the thread has been imported on the cards and has been passed by the Custom House officers as of German make and of the length marked on the card. It is easy to see how the public may be cheated by the use of cards of this kind. To lessen the danger of fraud from this source I have ordered that future consignments should be marked "Cards made in Germany" instead of "made in Germany" merely. But by importing blank cards or by having cards printed in Bombay this restriction can be easily evaded.

12. Paper for printing and some other purposes is sold by weight and is generally imported in bundles weighing 14 to 72lb. On weighment shortages of 1lb to 2lb per bundle have been found. Manufacturers have explained that these shortages are due to the wrappers being included in the specified weights. This plea has not been accepted, as, if the weight intended to be expressed by the stamping was gross weight, it should have been so specified on the packages. Since full weight has been required, we have, as a rule, found absolute accuracy of weighment. This shows that the public have been saved from a practice which was of the nature of fraud. It seems doubtful how long this satisfactory result will continue. One foreign manufacturer has taken to sending out his paper with spaces for the figure to indicate weight and number of sheets left blank. These goods we cannot stop, and as soon as they are passed the importer may add as much false weight as he deems advisable.

13. Objectionable practices have also been noted in the import trade in oilman's stores. Hams marked as weighing 18lb would weigh only 16lb, and bacon marked at 25lb would weigh 22½lb. Importers explained that dryage occurred after shipment. This explanation was not accepted. From the examinations that have been made of recent consignments it appears that the actual dryage in these articles is nominal. To evade the Act some importers have begun to bring in hams and bacon without any weight marked on their coverings.

14. Boxes of common washing bar-soap are generally stamped to contain 45lb. When we began to test the weights we found an average shortage of 8 per cent. In this case too the importers urged that the commodity dried between time of shipment and time of delivery. We now find that the actual dryage is trifling. The hardihood with which the plea of dryage has been put forward to explain the fraudulent marking of various articles is peculiar. It has actually been claimed that 2 or 3 per cent. should be allowed for dryage in the case of hardware articles, such as brass and copper nails.

15. The manufacturers of the very inferior brands of wines and spirits are now careful to describe the liquor they sell in such a way that it cannot be detained. One firm has just imported from London 50 cases of brandy described as "Guillaumat et Cie: Cognac made in France." The net value of this brandy is given in the bill of entry as R5½ per case of one dozen quarts. The Chemical Analyser cannot say whether this decoction is made of grape juice or not, so we have no means of stopping its importation. A great deal of inferior liquor sold as Champagne, Chateau Margaux, Chateau Lafitte, etc., is manufactured in Germany and shipped to this port. German-made liqueurs, valued at about R12 per dozen, have come in and are sold under the names of Chartreuse and Benedictine. It is only when these liquors bear descriptions on the labels or capsules that they can be stopped at the Custom House.

16. It appears desirable that in the interest of the public Government should undertake prosecutions under sections 487 and 488 of the Indian Penal Code, and sections 6 and 7 of the Merchandise Marks Act. Unless this is done it is morally impossible to put any effectual check on the sale of goods under false descriptions. We find that the quantity of goods that are brought to this port bearing false descriptions is rapidly decreasing, and it is believed that few such goods manage to pass the Custom House. At the same time we find manufacturers are beginning to send unmarked goods to this country where they previously sent marked goods, and there is reason to fear that in many such instances descriptions, which the Custom House would treat as objectionable, are affixed after importation.

17. In conclusion, I will quote the remarks made by the Select Committee of the House of Commons which reported last year on the working of the English Merchandise Marks Act, in so far as they relate to prosecutions:—

"The non-official witnesses examined before your Committee were unanimously of opinion that prosecutions under the Merchandise Marks Act should in future be undertaken by the State. Your Committee recommend that the Solicitor to the Board of Trade, or the Solicitor to the Customs, should prosecute in cases affecting the general interests of the country, of a section of the community, or of a trade, there being in such cases no sufficient motive to induce any individual to incur the expense, responsibility or trouble of a private prosecution. Your Committee consider that State prosecutions should not be undertaken for offences against private property, such as forging or improperly using trade marks or trade names. The prosecutions in these instances should be left to the person, firm, or corporation aggrieved."

18. I venture to hope that the facts brought to notice in this report, the importation of labels (paragraph 10), the importation of the thread cards of which specimens accompany, the importation of paper (paragraph 12) and hams (paragraph 13) without any statement of weight, will satisfy Government that the remarks of the Select Committee apply with equal force to Bombay. I am satisfied that since the devices of importing separate labels and of omitting details of description have been discovered, their practice will rapidly spread to the profit of fraud and the loss of honest trade and of the community. If existing arrangements are not altered, the labour of the Custom House will be vain: the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act will be a dead letter; and the attempt to guard the community from fraud will fail. As I am impressed with the benefits that follow the enforcing of the provisions of the Act and also with the ease with which its provisions can be practically enforced, I would earnestly recommend that the action of the Custom House be supplemented by public prosecutions. The Custom House is in a position to keep the police informed what classes of goods and what dealers are likely to infringe the provisions of the Act after the goods have passed the Custom House. The Solicitor to Government might be instructed to prosecute in a few test cases affecting the interests of the community or of a trade. I believe the supply of Custom House information to the police, regular police supervision, and occasional convictions, would crush the practice of false labelling and false description which, as it spreads in Bombay, is making the Merchandise Marks Act of no avail.

19. These remarks apply in the first instance to imported articles. My information is that both as regards yarn and cloth the local mills, or certain of them, act in a way which lays them open to the penalties laid down in sections 6, 7, and 12 of the Merchandise Marks Act. It appears that in the interests both of the public and of honest traders prosecutions should be authorised to prevent local manufacturers committing breaches of the Act.

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No. 4035, dated the 8th August 1891.

Memo. by the Acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, Bombay.

Forwarded to Government, with reference to Government Resolution in the Revenue Department, No. 8960, dated 15th December 1890.

2. Mr. Campbell's report shows that the difficulties which were experienced at first in working the Merchandise Marks Act, have been almost entirely overcome, now that its provisions are thoroughly understood by the mercantile community.

3. The undersigned is of opinion that the remarks made in paragraphs 9 to 19 of Mr. Campbell's report deserve careful consideration. It was to be expected that unscrupulous

merchants both in this country and abroad would devise means for evading the Act and passing their goods through the barrier of the Customs Act, and it is clear that to some extent they have been successful. The weak point in the present arrangements for the prevention of dishonest trading is the fact that there is no machinery to supplement the action of the Custom House, and to take notice of fraudulent trade marks and trade descriptions which have been applied to goods after they have passed through the Custom House. If in England people will not take the trouble to come forward and prosecute cases of this sort, still less is it likely that they will do so in this country, and the provisions of the law as to false trade marks and false trade descriptions will remain a dead letter outside the Custom House unless Government is prepared to take action. The undersigned is not in favour of Government undertaking prosecution in cases of imitations of private trade marks; these may be safely left to the parties concerned, but there are many cases which concern the public where Government might intervene usefully.

4. Again, there is no machinery at present in existence for enforcing the provisions of the Act against local manufacturers, and Mr. Campbell points out that there is reason to suppose that they at present evade the law. If it is desirable to check dishonest trading in imported goods, it is equally desirable to check the same practices in the case of goods locally produced.

## Appendix A.

*Statement containing the information required by paragraph 4 of the Executive Instructions for the Administration of the Merchandise Marks Act received with Government of India's letter No. 295 S., dated 28th November 1890.*

| Year. | Number of cases in which detention was ordered. | | | | Number of cases in which detention was followed by confiscation. | Number of cases in which detention was followed by release. | | Number of cases in which detention was ordered on information received. | Number of cases in which detention was ordered without information. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Under Section 18, clause (d). | Under Section 18, clause (e). | Under Section 18, clause (f). | Total | | With fine. | Without fine. | | |
| 1889-90 | 219 | 659 | 1,017 | 1,895 | ... | 809 | 1,086 | ... | 1,895 |
| 1890-91 | 268 | 88 | 325 | 681 | 1 | 230* | 450† | ... | 681 |

* Re-shipment as an alternative to confiscation was allowed in 14 cases.
† Re-shipment to the place of export was ordered in 7 cases.

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE;
*The 31st July 1891.*

J. M. CAMPBELL,
*Collector of Land Revenue,*
*Customs and Opium.*

## Appendix B.

*Statement showing the manner in which offences against the Merchandise Marks Act were disposed of by officers exercising powers under Section 182 of Act VIII of 1878.*

| Official year. | Number of cases disposed of | | | Total of columns 2 to 4. | Total of penalties under clause 8 of section 167 of the Customs Act. | Total of fines in lieu of confiscation under clause 8, section 167 of the Sea Customs Act. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | By the Collector. | By the First Assistant Collector. | By the Assistant Collector in charge Prince's Dock Custom House. | | | |
| | | | | | R a. p. | R a. p. |
| 1889-90 . . | (a) 1,750 | 9 | 136 | 1,895 | 5,694 9 0 | 4,820 8 0 |
| 1890-91 . . | (a) 590 | 7 | 84 | 681 | (b)2,958 0 0 | (c)3,731 0 0 |

(a) These include 1,017 and 325 cases respectively in which, under the general orders of the Collector, piece-goods were passed on the stamping of length without the submission of a separate report in each case.
(b) Out of this a total of R40 was refunded in three cases.
(c) In 14 cases the importers elected to re-ship the goods instead of redeeming them for home consumption on payment of penalties amounting in all to R4,105.

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE;
*The 31st July 1891.*

J. M. CAMPBELL,
*Collector of Land Revenue,*
*Customs and Opium.*

# Appendix C.

*Packages detained under the Merchandise Marks Act in 1889-90 and 1890-91.*

| Number. | | Passed. (a) With qualification and with fines. | Passed. (a) Without qualification and with fines. | Passed. (a) Without qualification and without fines. | Passed. (a) With qualification and without fines. | Re-shipped with fines. | Re-shipped without fines. | Confiscated. | Packages not redeemed on payment of redemption penalty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1889-90 | 17,356 | 14,247 | 1 | 1,275 | 1,499 | 49 | 269 | ... | 16 |
| 1890-91 | 15,330 | 3,544 | 3,785 | 6,247 | 1,640 | 105 | 7 | 2 | ... |
| Cases | 89,757 | Bars 83,401 | | Slabs 264 | Cases 89,757 | | | | |
| Bars | 83,401 | Bundles 26,304 | | | | | | | |
| Bundles | 26,304 | Slabs 317 | | | | | | | |
| Slabs | 581 | | | | | | | | |

(a) Qualification means an addition to, or alteration in, the description or marks upon goods or their covers made to bring them into accordance with the requirements of the law.

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE;
*The 31st July 1891.*

J. M. CAMPBELL,
*Collector of Land Revenue,*
*Customs and Opium.*

# Appendix D.

*Piece-goods detained under Section 18, Clause (f) of Act VIII of 1878 in 1889-90 and 1890-91.*

| From where imported. | Pieces unstamped. 1889-90. | Pieces unstamped. 1890-91. | Value. 1889-90. R a p. | Value. 1890-91. R a p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | 108,833 | 10,379 | 6,05,371 11 10 | 1,31,574 9 11 |
| Foreign European Ports | 16,975½ | 2,916 | 3,38,774 14 6 | 63,084 1 10 |
| Chinese Ports | 43,321 | 2,752 | 6,54,321 12 0 | 29,919 0 0 |
| Asiatic Ports (other than China) | 8,206½ | 4,436 | 40,007 7 8 | 22,328 15 8 |
| Australian Ports | 6 | ... | 240 0 0 | ... |
| African Ports | 128½ | 984 | 2,916 3 3 | 9,571 4 0 |
| TOTAL | 177,470½ | 21,467 | 16,41,632 1 3 | 2,56,477 15 5 |

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE;
*The 31st July 1891.*

J. M. CAMPBELL,
*Collector of Land Revenue,*
*Customs and Opium.*

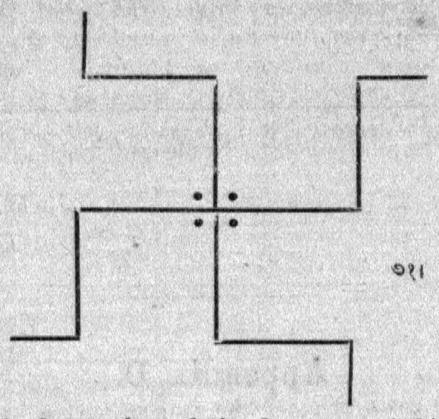
# Appendix E.

*Summaries of cases under the Act.*

(1) Messrs. ——— imported eight cases of coloured satins per S.S *Singapore* from France in July 1889. The satins were found to have been made up into rolls after the Chinese fashion and wrapped in paper similar to that which is used for wrapping China silks. To make the deception complete, each roll bore some writing in Chinese characters, as well as a stamp in an oval with the word "Longchong" in English. I held that there could be no possible doubt that the Chinese label was introduced with a view to make purchasers believe that the goods were of China manufacture, the intention of the importers being to pass off cheap European goods as more costly Chinese goods. A fine of R500 was imposed upon the importers, and the goods bearing a false trade description were confiscated, subject to redemption on payment of a further penalty of R500. Both fines were paid and the goods passed into town after the removal of the objectionable labels The importers appealed to you against my decision, but you informed them that you saw no reason to reverse or modify the orders passed in the case. Messrs ——— were not the only importers of French goods got up in imitation of Chinese goods. On my order being passed other importers of similar goods at once telegraphed to the manufacturers to stop further shipments. Goods of this description have not since been imported.

(2) Four cases of soap were imported by Messrs.———————per S.S. *Maria Theresa* from Trieste in June 1889. It was found on examination that the boxes in which the soap was packed bore a false label in exact imitation of the registered trade mark of the well-known soap-makers, Messrs. A. F. Pears. The only alteration introduced was that, instead of A. F. Pears, the name Lyon and Adams, probably a fictitious firm, was introduced into the label. In another case of five packages of soap belonging to a native dealer imported in June 1889, for which the bill of entry was put in by a leading exchange bank, the small boxes of soap were found to bear counterfeit labels in imitation of Messrs A. F. Pears' trade mark. In each case I imposed on the importers a fine of R500 and confiscated the goods subject to redemption on payment of further penalties of R500. In neither case were the goods redeemed. In the case of the exchange bank Government ordered the refund of the substantive penalty of R500, on the ground that, as they had no knowledge that the goods to which their bill of entry related bore a counterfeit trade mark, the bank could not be held to be concerned in any offence within the meaning of section 167, clause 8 of the Sea Customs Act. In the other case an appeal to you was rejected.

(3) Messrs ———————& Co. imported from Trieste a case of shawls which bore the following mark :—




There was no doubt that both the mark and the figure ৩২। (71¼) were stitched on the shawls in imitation of similar marks always seen on Indian shawls with the object of inducing the public to believe the shawls were of Indian make. Attached to the shawls were printed paper labels showing they were made in Austria. But as these labels could be easily detached, they were held not to justify the false trade description stitched into the shawls. The importers were fined R100 and the shawls were ordered to be confiscated. Penalty in lieu of confiscation was fixed at R400, provided the stitched marks were removed. The importers unsuccessfully appealed against Mr. Winchester's order first to you and then to Government. The fine of R100 was paid. The shawls were not redeemed and were sold as confiscated goods. Before delivery to the purchasers, the objectionable marks were removed. The shawls were invoiced at 11*s.* 2*d.* per piece. A similar shawl of Indian manufacture costs R50 to R75.

(4) Of four cases of German broad cloth imported by Messrs.————& Co., each piece had in large gold letters the words "Extra fine broad cloth No. 60000 :" on the reverse were the words "made in Germany." Besides being on the reverse, the words "made in Germany" were exceedingly indistinct and could be rubbed out with a wet finger. The cloth was confiscated. Redemption was allowed on payment of a penalty of R200, provided either the false English indication of origin was removed, or the name of the country of origin was stamped in the same manner as the other words. On a representation from Messrs.———— & Co., I declined to modify my order on the ground that the fact that a stamp "made in Germany" was impressed on the back of the cloth showed that the exporters were aware of the requirements of the Act, but had attempted to evade them by making an impression which could easily be rubbed out.

(5) Messrs.————imported from Hamburg two cases of euphoniums, value R318. As these musical instruments were of German manufacture and bore the words "Euphoniums, Regulator, Patent" which indicated British manufacture in the absence of any indication of German origin, they were confiscated. An option was given of redeeming them on payment of a fine of R20 conditional upon a statement of origin being properly stamped upon them. Re-shipment was allowed as an alternative to confiscation but was not availed of.

(6) Mr.————imported from Boulogne among other goods thirty dozen pocket books with calendars inside them headed "Calendar for 1891." In the absence of an indication of French manufacture the heading was held an indirect indication of British origin. A fine of R10 was imposed on the importers and the pocket books were declared confiscated, redemption being allowed on payment of a fine of R50, provided the country of origin was stamped on the books. An option of re-shipment was allowed in lieu of confiscation, but it was not availed of.

(7) Mr.————imported per S.S. *May Field* from Antwerp, a consignment of steel bars and bundles of steels tamped with a "goldmohur" brand in English without a definite indication of origin in that language as required by the Act. Mr. Monteath, then Collector, imposed a fine of R100 and confiscated the goods with an option of redemption for R500, provided the country of origin was added after each stamp of "gold mohur" or that stamp was removed. The penalties were instantly paid, but a representation was made to the Collector

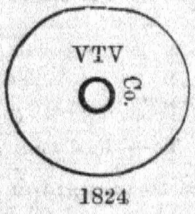
asking him to reconsider his orders and remit the penalties. The Collector, considering that the action of the manufacturers in this case was not such as entitled them to special consideration, regretted his inability to do so. He subsequently decided that the aforesaid fines should cover a number of consignments of steel bars of "gold mohur" brand already on their way.

(8) A case of woollen shawls was imported by Messrs.——————per S.S. *Clyde* bearing two labels, on one of which appeared the name of "Mayer Bernhardt & Co., Hamburg," in English with an indication of origin "manufactured in Germany" in the same language. The name of "Mayer Bernhardt & Co.," with the omission of Hamburg, also appeared in Gujrathi and Balbodh characters without any indication of origin in those languages. On the other label were printed in two Indian languages descriptive expressions which in sense were the same as the English "all wool guaranteed." As all these expressions, with the exception of the first one, required a definite indication of origin to accompany them, the importers were fined in the sum of R20 and the goods confiscated, with an option of redemption on payment of R100 in lieu of confiscation, provided the labels were destroyed or on each label there was printed in all the characters used a distinct statement of origin. In this case the goods were passed on the removal of the objectionable labels.

(9) There were some importations of silver and gold lametta per S.S. *Singapore* from Marseilles. The reels in two cases bore an impression of the initials of E. C. Grammont. The letters E. C. G. were considered contrary to section 18, clause (*e*) of the Act The importers were each fined R10, and the goods were confiscated, with an option of redemption on payment of a further penalty of R10. On representation that the stamping would entail excessive delay and trouble, the reels were allowed to be cleared without the name of the country of origin being stamped on them.

(10) Messrs.——————imported per S.S. *Peninsular* from Boulogne two cases containing purses. In one case the purses had the word "Jubilee" printed on them in gold letters in English without any indication of origin in the same language. The other purses bore the Queen's head with the words "Victoria Regina Jubilee" without any indication of the country of origin. Mr. Monteath, then Collector, inflicted a fine of R20 and confiscated the purses with an option of redemption on payment of a further sum of R200, provided the country of origin was stamped on them. Re-shipment was offered as an alternative to confiscation.

(11) A consignment of five cases of steel files was imported by Messrs.——————per S.S *Singapore* from Marseilles. The wrappers of these files had three separate labels attached, one below the other. The first label purported to be a caution to the buyers in French and English against inferior imitations. The second distinctly showed "The Iron Steel and File Works Co., Limited, at Saut-du-Tarn, France" in the French and English languages with the registered trade mark. On the third label appeared in French and English the expression "Société anonyme du Saut du Tarn"—"Refined cast steel flat pointed bastard files" So far as the labels went there was nothing which could be said to be in contravention of the Act. The files themselves bore on one side the registered trade mark and on the other in French "L. Talbot & Cie, Saut-du-Tarn" and just below this on the same level appeared the words "warranted cast steel". As "L. Talbot & Cie, Saut-du-Tarn" was not a definite indication of origin, a substantial fine of R20 was imposed by the Collector and the files were confiscated with an option of redemption on payment of a penalty of R100, provided an indication of origin was clearly stamped on them. As an alternative to confiscation re-shipment to the port of export was allowed. In this case Mr. Monteath noted, "the labels are, of course, unexceptionable, but as stated in other cases the important point where articles are ordinarily sold singly and bear marks is the mark on the articles themselves. Now, if one could read it, the stamp on the file "L. Talbot & Cie, Saut-du-Tarn" is no doubt a fair indication of origin, but I doubt if any body who had not seen the label could read it, and the stamp L. T. & Cie is still more illegible. On the other hand, the words "warranted cast steel" are very fairly legible. I have no hesitation, therefore, in holding that the files themselves contain a false indication of origin.




(12) In a consignment of two cases of cotton thread per S.S *Kangra* from Antwerp the labels stated that the reels contained 200 yards each. On examination 14 of the 16 reels did not come up to 200 yards. After granting the one per cent allowance provided by Government of India's Notification No. 1118, dated the 13th August 1889, the average deficiency came to 8½ per cent. I imposed a fine of R25 and confiscated the goods with an option of redemption on payment of a further sum of R50, provided the false description was removed or a true description substituted. Subsequently, on representation, re-shipment to the place of export was allowed.

(13) Messrs.——————imported a consignment of 13 cases of needles. The numerical quantity shown on the brown paper wrapper of each packet was "M" (mille). Counting showed in four packets deficiencies of 300, 300, 200, and 400 needles. The Collector imposed a penalty of R100 and the needles were passed on removal of the objectionable labels. Another consignment of five cases of needles was imported by——————per S.S. *Melpomene* from Trieste. The labels on the tins containing the needles showed their number to be 10,000. Twenty-nine of these tins were examined and found on an average 400 needles short. The Collector ordered a fine of R5 to be imposed and the tins confiscated with an option of redemption for R500 or export to the place of shipment. Subsequently on payment of the substantive penalty, the needles were re-shipped to Trieste. Another consignment of five cases of needles was imported by the same firm per S.S. *Peninsular* from

London. The bundles of needles, which were of German manufacture, had labels stamped on them, setting forth that they contained 10,000 needles. When opened and counted each bundle was found to contain only 9,500 or 500 short. A fine of R100 was imposed and the goods were confiscated with an option of redemption on payment of R100. The needles were finally allowed to be re-shipped to Hamburg in lieu of confiscation or payment of the redemption penalty.

(14) Messrs. ——————imported per S.S. *Imperator* from Trieste jewellery packed in fancy cases marked inside "warranted sterling silver." The indication of origin was printed on small paper labels on the outside of the cases. An order was passed confiscating the goods with an option of redemption on payment of R100 provided the country of origin was properly marked. As an alternative to confiscation, re-shipment was allowed.

(15) Messrs.————imported per S.S. *Malwa* from London two cases of Albert chains labelled "warranted best nickel silver." As nickel is not silver, the description seemed calculated to mislead the public. The chains were confiscated and a fine of R20 imposed. On reference the Commissioner held nickel silver was too well known a name to be likely to deceive. The penalties were accordingly remitted.

16. One case containing Albert chains was imported per S.S. *Bengal* from London by Messrs.——————. Attached to the chains small labels bore the words "aluminium gold" Aluminium is a recognised trade term for a particular metal. The question arose whether knowing that no gold enters into the composition of aluminium the Custom House were justified in allowing the chains to pass. As the question seemed doubtful, the chains were passed without penalty. The importer was warned to advise his consignors in England in future either to omit the word "gold" or to substitute "metal" for "gold."

J. M. CAMPBELL,

*Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.*

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No. 88, dated 6th January 1892.

From—T. D. MACKENZIE, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

With reference to the concluding portion of paragraph 1 of my letter No. 7388, dated 27th October 1891, I am directed to forward herewith, for submission to the Government of India, a memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 5556, dated 17th December 1891, and its accompanying report from the Collector of Customs, Karachi, No. 2060, dated 14th idem, on the working of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, during the year 1890-91 in the Province of Sind.

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No. 2060, dated 14th December 1891.

From—R. N. COGHLAN, Esq., Collector of Customs, Karachi,

To—The Commissioner in Sind.

With reference to paragraph 1 of Government of Bombay Resolution No. 7387, dated 27th October 1891, received under your endorsement No. 5178, dated 11th ultimo, I have the honour to report as follows :—

During the year 1890-91, 144 cases were disposed of under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, *viz.* :—

44 under clause D,
12 under clause E,
and
88 under clause F.

In 16 cases adjudicated under clause D, resulting in confiscation, the owners were ultimately allowed, in lieu of confiscation, to pay a small penalty under section 183 of the Sea Customs Act, the infringement of the law in these cases being omission to stamp the name of the country of manufacture on the articles imported; the remaining 28 cases were instances of first infraction of the Act, and the importers were mulcted in small sums and cautioned, and after compliance with the requirements of the law the goods were passed.

Twelve cases were dealt with, under clause E, resulting in the infliction, in 4 cases, of nominal fines, on payment of which the goods were passed after being duly marked with the name of the country of produce. In the other 8 cases, importers were warned of the provisions of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, and after due compliance with the requirements of the law the goods were passed.

Under clause F, there were 88 cases, 41 of which, being first offences, importers were warned and the goods allowed to pass after the lengths were stamped on the pieces. The other 47 cases were for second breaches of the law by the same importers; they were fined and allowed to remove their goods after stamping them.

For some time after the Indian Merchandise Marks Act came into force infringements of its provisions continued and were chiefly of a simple character, such as omissions of the *country* (the town only being given) of produce on continental goods bearing English descrip-

tions or English names, also omissions of lengths on pieces of cotton and woollen goods These were due to ignorance or inadvertence on the part of the shippers.

In only two instances the lengths were falsely marked on pieces of cotton goods imported from the United Kingdom.

In conclusion, I would beg to observe that the provisions of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act appear to have been productive of much good in the interests of British trade in checking the fraudulent passing-off of goods produced on the continent as that of British manufacture. The law on the subject also appears to have become known to shippers from foreign ports, and breaches thereof are gradually becoming less.

*Statement showing the number of cases dealt with under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act 1889, from April 1890 to March 1891.*

| Number of cases detained. | Section under which detention was ordered. | Detention followed by release with or without fine. | Detention ordered on information received. | Detention ordered without information. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44 | Under clause (*d*) . | 41 | *Nil.* | 44 |
| 12 | Do (*e*) . | 12 | *Nil.* | 12 |
| 88 | Do (*f*) . | 88 | *Nil.* | 88 |
| 144 | ... | 144 | ... | 144 |

KARACHI CUSTOM HOUSE;

*The 27th May 1891.*

R. N. COGHLAN,

*Collector of Customs.*

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No. 5556, dated 17th December 1891.

Endorsed by the Acting Commissioner in Sind.

Forwarded as requested in Government Resolution No. 7387, dated 27th October 1891.

2. The original report was sent before Mr James took charge.

3. This report does not go into detail (and more has been called for), but the Acting Commissioner has the honour to state that it is within his knowledge that the Collector of Customs, Karachi, has acted with much judgment and firmness in dealing with these cases and has personally taken great pains to prevent any unmerited hardship at the first introduction of the law.

4. The Commissioner does not feel called upon to express an opinion as to the benefit from the Act to British trade. He has been informed by a large wholesale importer that the stamping of goods "made in Germany" has opened the eyes of native merchants to the fact that an immense proportion of the cheap showy shoddy which they are addicted to on account of its cheapness, and which they used to order from London, is really of German manufacture, and they are now going direct to Germany for it. This, at any rate, will cheapen foreign goods still further, deprive the London commission agent of his profit, and make the contrast between genuine and expensive English goods and cheap foreign imitations still more in favour of the latter as regards price at any rate.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## CIVIL WORKS.

### Irrigation.

## ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1890-91.

No. 13-I., Calcutta, the 22nd January 1892.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Administration Report of Irrigation Works in the Madras Presidency for 1890-91.

OBSERVATIONS.—The number of major works in the Madras Presidency is ten, as stated in the Review of the operations for the previous year. Nine of these are classed as Productive works, and one, the Rushikulya Project, as a Protective work. Of the ten works, all, except the Periyar and Rushikulya, are in operation. The Kistna System is in operation, but the completion estimates for it remain to be worked out. The construction estimates for the Godavari, Penner, Barur, Cauvery and Srivaikuntham Systems have all been closed, further Capital outlay on these being met under the rules contained in paragraph 156, Chapter XV, Volume II of the Public Works Department Code.

In addition to the major works there is a number of minor works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are also kept, the Capital outlay on which is charged against Revenue. The number of such works dealt with in the Report for the previous year was only seven, but several works have since been added to the list, and they now number twenty. With the exceptions, however, of the Palar System, the Madras water-supply and irrigation project, and the Buckingham Canal, these works are of minor importance.

2. The Capital outlay on each class of works, divided according to financial heads of account, during and up to the end of 1890-91, was as follows:—

| — | Number of works. | During the year 1890-91. | | | | | | | Total direct and indirect to end of 1890-91. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Works. | Establishment. | Tools and Plant. | Suspense Account. | Total direct charges. | Indirect charges. | Total direct and indirect charges. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| MAJOR WORKS. | | | | | | | | | |
| Protective Irrigation Works (Account head 35) . . . . | 1 | 3,68,921 | 82,042 | 3,607 | ... | 4,54,570 | 22,851 | 4,77,421 | 20,73,191 |
| Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue (Account head 49) | 9 | 12,16,940 | 2,65,975 | 97,398 | —430 | 15,79,883 | 78,466 | 16,58,349 | 5,62,73,267 |
| MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION. | | | | | | | | | |
| Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept (Account head 43) . . . | *20 | 2,18,960 | 49,379 | —2,673 | ... | 2,65,666 | 6,941 | 2,72,607 | †1,40,55,318 |
| TOTAL . | 30 | 18,04,821 | 3,97,396 | 98,332 | —430 | 23,00,119 | 1,08,258 | 24,08,377 | 7,24,01,776 |

* Excluding Vedermiem Canal, for which complete Capital Account to end of 1890-91 has not yet been prepared.

† Includes the Capital outlay on the thirteen works transferred during the year from the head "Minor Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept."

3. The principal outlay on major works was incurred on the Kistna, Periyar and Rushikulya Projects, on which it amounted to Rs. 5,13,674, Rs. 10,91,922 and Rs. 4,77,421, respectively. The crest of the weir across the river Kistna was raised, and various works of improvement were in progress. On the Periyar the principal work was in connection with the main dam, the watershed cutting and tunnel, and the distributary works in No. II Division: the difficulties which had been met with in securing the foundations of the dam where it crosses the river were overcome by the close of the year, the deep fissures in the rocky bed having all been filled up. On the Rushikulya progress was made with the Russellkonda reservoir dam and subsidiary works; the anicut on the Mahanadi river was well advanced and that on the Rushikulya river was practically completed.

The principal expenditure on minor works was in connection with the Buckingham Canal, on which it amounted to Rs. 2,17,635.

4. The revenue receipts and working expenses of each work for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept are shown in the following table:—

| System. | Capital outlay. | Gross Revenue received in 1890-91. | | | Working Expenses. | | | Net actual Revenue. | Deduct—Receipts and charges on account of old irrigation | Net Revenue attributable to outlay of Government Capital. | Percentage of return. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Irrigation Revenue. | Miscellaneous receipts. | Total. | Direct. | Indirect. | Total. | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| **Major Works.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Godávari . . . | 1,27,32,033 | 22,78,766 | 1,22,230 | 24,00,996 | 6,75,555 | 35,748 | 7,11,303 | 16,89,693 | 1,15,500 | 15,74,193 | 12·36 |
| Kistna . . . | 1,00,10,516 | 18,33,750 | 49,852 | 18,83,602 | 4,77,534 | 23,335 | 5,00,869 | 13,82,733 | 66,100 | 13,16,633 | 13·15 |
| Penner . . . | 18,75,307 | 2,58,879 | 469 | 2,59,348 | 62,831 | 3,110 | 65,941 | 1,93,407 | 87,000 | 1,06,407 | 5·67 |
| Sangam . . . | 36,40,015 | 2,75,279 | 1,271 | 2,76,550 | 82,388 | 3,966 | 86,354 | 1,90,196 | 1,14,000 | 76,196 | 2·09 |
| Karnul . . . | 2,16,41,306 | 1,10,591 | 8,670 | 1,19,261 | 1,51,879 | 5,061 | 1,56,940 | —37,679 | ... | —37,679 | . |
| Barur . . . | 4,11,328 | 7,397 | ... | 7,397 | 4,779 | 182 | 4,961 | 2,436 | 1,850 | 586 | 0·14 |
| Cauvery . . . | 17,70,453 | 31,05,709 | 8,115 | 31,13,824 | 3,54,865 | 29,119 | 3,83,984 | 27,29,840 | 20,68,300 | 6,61,540 | 37·18 |
| Srivaikuntham . | 14,51,541 | 1,35,849 | 549 | 1,36,398 | 41,456 | 1,919 | 43,375 | 93,023 | 66,500 | 26,523 | 1·83 |
| Total for 1890-91 . | 5,35,41,589 | 80,06,220 | 1,91,156 | 81,97,376 | 18,51,287 | 1,02,440 | 19,53,727 | 62,43,649 | 25,19,250 | 37,24,399 | 6·96 |
| Total for 1889-90 . | 5,20,75,162 | 78,43,280 | 1,81,570 | 80,24,850 | 16,82,750 | 96,249 | 17,78,999 | 62,45,851 | 25,10,750 | 37,35,101 | 7·05 |
| **Minor Works.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cumbum Tank . | 47,097 | ... | ... | ... | 454 | 12 | 466 | —466 | ... | —466 | ... |
| Thadapalli Channel . | 89,486 | 1,03,356 | 311 | 1,03,657 | 13,095 | 207 | 13,302 | 90,365 | 75,265 | 15,100 | 16·87 |
| Arkenkota do. . | 98,161 | 27,538 | ... | 27,538 | 3,045 | 68 | 3,113 | 24,425 | 18,955 | 5,470 | 5·57 |
| Kalingaroyen do. . | 55,253 | 1,01,003 | ... | 1,01,003 | 6,675 | 152 | 6,827 | 94,176 | 83,298 | 10,878 | 19·69 |
| Palar Anicut . . | 19,29,869 | 2,62,865 | 1,588 | 2,64,453 | 1,08,848 | 2,663 | 1,11,511 | 1,52,942 | 1,21,100 | 31,842 | 1·65 |
| Poincy do. . . | 2,19,120 | ... | ... | ... | 11,850 | 310 | 12,160 | —12,160 | ... | —12,160 | ... |
| Cheyur do. . . | 2,38,562 | ... | ... | ... | 27,137 | 711 | 27,848 | —27,848 | ... | —27,848 | ... |
| Chembrambakam Tank . . . | 7,30,589 | 21,200 | 11 | 21,211 | 12,105 | 310 | 12,415 | 8,796 | 9,100 | —304 | ... |
| Madras Water-supply | 17,54,045 | 22,622 | 10,997 | 33,619 | 10,005 | 372 | 10,377 | 23,242 | 6,200 | 17,042 | 0·97 |
| Vallur Anicut. . | 63,805 | ... | ... | ... | 403 | 11 | 414 | —414 | ... | —414 | ... |
| Palandorai do. . | 4,50,460 | 20,129 | 263 | 20,392 | 14,231 | 350 | 14,581 | 5,811 | 2,850 | 2,961 | 0·65 |
| Shatiatope do. . | 90,741 | 89,803 | 38 | 89,841 | 21,087 | 453 | 21,540 | 68,301 | 13,573 | 54,728 | 60·31 |
| Vriddhachalan Anicut | 49,737 | ... | 27 | 27 | 17,652 | 462 | 18,114 | —18,087 | ... | —18,087 | ... |
| Mehamattur do. . | 71,047 | ... | 4 | 4 | 5,168 | 135 | 5,303 | —5,299 | ... | —5,299 | ... |
| Tirukollúr do. . | 2,22,756 | ... | 444 | 444 | 11,262 | 300 | 11,562 | —11,118 | ... | —11,118 | ... |
| Lower Coleroon do. . | 34,841 | 3,83,945 | 575 | 3,84,520 | 47,335 | 908 | 48,443 | 3,36,077 | 1,22,263 | 2,13,814 | 613·68 |
| Maradur Anicut . | 41,135 | 1,82,041 | 563 | 1,82,604 | 24,088 | 546 | 24,634 | 1,57,970 | 1,12,256 | 45,714 | 111·13 |
| Chilka Lake . . | 31,027 | ... | ... | ... | 4,989 | 131 | 5,120 | —5,120 | ... | —5,120 | ... |
| Buckingham Canal . | 76,89,087 | ... | 88,012 | 88,012 | 1,13,779 | 3,917 | 1,17,696 | —29,684 | ... | —29,684 | ... |
| Vedaniem Canal . | ... | . | 1,206 | 1,206 | —11,001 | —274 | —11,275 | 12,481 | ... | 12,481 | ... |
| Ganjam-Gopalpur Canal . . . | 1,42,500 | .. | ... | ... | 105 | 3 | 108 | —108 | ... | —108 | ... |
| Total for 1890-91 . | 1,40,55,318 | 12,14,502 | 1,04,039 | 13,18,541 | 4,42,512 | 11,747 | 4,54,259 | 8,64,282 | 5,64,860 | 2,99,422 | 2·13 |

The gross revenue earned by the major works was more than in 1889-90, but the net revenue was slightly less owing to an increase in working expenses. It amounted, however, to 6·96 per cent on the capital outlay. The receipts on the Karnul Canal have risen from Rs. 78,959 to Rs. 1,19,261, but owing to an increase in working expenses the accounts of this canal still exhibit a deficit.

Owing to the inclusion of so many new works amongst the minor works no comparison with the figures for previous years is possible as regards them, but it is noticed with satisfaction that a loss of Rs. 76,173 in 1889-90 on the Buckingham Canal is reduced in the year under review to Rs. 29,684. The net revenue on the whole of these works is only 2·13 per cent. on the capital, the greater part being due to the Lower Coleroon Anicut. The average return is, however, affected by the inclusion in the capital outlay of the large expenditure on Buckingham Canal, which is a purely navigation project.

The poor return derived from the Madras water-supply and irrigation project may be attributed in part to the small charge made against the Municipality of Madras for the water. The charge is only one rupee for every 1,000 cubic yards of water. The earnings during the year on this account amounted to Rs. 12,391.

5. The heading of column 2 in Statement IC attached to the report does not indicate correctly the manner in which the water-revenue is collected in Madras. The heading is "water-rate directly paid," but the rate is not paid directly, the charge for water being consolidated and collected with the land revenue. The figures for the major works in column 3 of the statement in the preceding paragraph are made up thus:—

| | R |
|---|---|
| Share of land-revenue due to irrigation . . . . . | 74,62,977 |
| Share of enhanced land revenue . . . . . | 5,43,243 |
| TOTAL . | 80,06,220 |

6. Owing to the consolidation of the water-rate with the land-revenue there is no distinction in Madras, as in other Provinces, between the assessments and the collections. The revenue assessed is assumed as fully collected on all works, with the exception of the Karnul Canal. It has also to be noticed that while the working expenses are for the financial year ending March 31st, the receipts are for the revenue (*fasli*) year ending June 30th.

7. In the following statement the irrigation receipts are compared with the areas charged as irrigated under first and second crops:—

| — | Revenue derived from irrigated lands. | | Area charged as irrigated. | | Rate per acre. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1890-91. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1889-90. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | R | R | Acres. | Acres. | R | R |
| MAJOR WORKS. | | | | | | |
| Godavari . . . . . | 22,78,766 | 22,33,175 | 680,405 | 672,239 | 3·3 | 3·3 |
| Kistna . . . . . | 18,33,750 | 16,56,451 | 463,071 | 433,975 | 3·9 | 3·8 |
| Penner . . . . . | 2,58,879 | 2,63,881 | 65,080 | 66,171 | [illegible]·9 | 3·9 |
| Sangam . . . . . | 2,75,279 | 2,56,321 | 68,224 | 64,926 | 4·0 | 3·9 |
| Karnul . . . . . | 1,10,591 | 67,114 | 24,848 | 21,851 | 4·4 | 3·1 |
| Barur . . . . . | 7,397 | 4,562 | 2,774 | 1,712 | 2·7 | 2·7 |
| Cauvery . . . . . | 31,05,709 | 31,79,366 | 1,013,344 | 1,010,698 | 3·1 | 3·1 |
| Srivaikuntham . . . . . | 1,35,849 | 1,82,410 | 28,896 | 39,785 | 4·7 | 4·6 |
| Total Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue. | 80,06,220 | 78,43,280 | 2,346,732 | 2,311,357 | 3·4 | 3·4 |
| MINOR WORKS. | | | | | | |
| TOTAL . | 12,14,502 | ... | 421,043 | ... | 2·9 | ... |
| GRAND TOTAL . | 92,20,722 | ... | 2,767,775 | ... | 3·3 | ... |

The aggregate area irrigated by the major works continues to develop. The principal decrease was under the Srivaikuntham System, due to the unfavourable character of the season.

8. In the following statement the area charged as irrigated under first and second crop respectively and the revenue derived therefrom are compared. The share of enhanced land-revenue credited to the works is not included in these figures, which exhibit the irrigation revenue proper, corresponding to the water-rate:—

| System. | Area ultimately irrigable. | Area irrigated, 1890-91. | | Revenue derived. | | Rate per acre. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | First crop. | Second crop. | First crop. | Second crop. | First crop. | Second crop. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | R | R | R | R |
| Godavari . . . | 612,000 | 631,137 | 49,358 | 19,92,042 | 1,24,863 | 3·16 | 2·53 |
| Kistna . . . | 475,000 | 463,032 | 39 | 16,52,667 | 112 | 3·59 | 2·87 |
| Penner . . . | 69,385 | 63,230 | 1,850 | 2,31,761 | 5,267 | 3·71 | 2·84 |
| Sangam . . . | 94,000 | 64,741 | 3,483 | 2,55,304 | 10,350 | 3·94 | 2·97 |
| Cauvery . . . | 919,539 | 911,401 | 101,943 | 27,34,078 | 2,30,180 | 3·00 | 2·25 |
| Srivaikuntham . . | 30,393 | 16,224 | 12,672 | 91,398 | 42,685 | 5·63 | 3·37 |

These figures give the best approximation to the average water-rate per acre that can be deduced from the information furnished in the report. In para. 8 of Resolution No. 41 I., dated 1st March 1890, on the report for 1888-89, some remarks were made on the incidence of the water-rate on the different systems of irrigation, as shown by similar figures for that year. In letter No. 51 Revenue, dated 26th January 1891, the Madras Government replied to these remarks, and furnished information showing that the incidence of water-rate so obtained did not accurately represent the average assessment, as the total area irrigated includes the "zemindari and inam lands which are entitled to receive water free of charge, as also the area on which only dry crop is grown and on which therefore a reduced charge is imposed proportioned to the smaller amount of water required." The correct average incidence of the charge for water is a matter of considerable interest and importance, and the Madras Government is invited to consider whether figures similar to those furnished in the enclosures to the Madras letter quoted above cannot be given in future Administration Reports of Irrigation works without causing undue delay in their preparation.

9. The following statement shows the details of the actual working expenses of each of the major systems, and of the minor systems in the aggregate. The old maintenance charges are included in these figures:—

| System. | 1890-91. | | | | | 1889-90. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | New works and repairs. | Establishment. | Tools and Plant. | Indirect charges. | Total. | Total. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| Major Works. | | | | | | |
| Godavari . . . . | 3,08,601 | 3,20,059 | 45,095 | 35,748 | 7,11,303 | 6,14,393 |
| Kistna . . . | 2,01,222 | 2,38,817 | 37,495 | 23,335 | 5,00,869 | 4,68,977 |
| Penner . . . . | 33,526 | 29,305 | . . | 3,110 | 65,941 | 50,383 |
| Sangam . . . . | 48,182 | 34,065 | 141 | 3,966 | 86,354 | 81,196 |
| Karnul Canal . . . . | 1,08,893 | 34,014 | 8,972 | 5,061 | 1,56,940 | 1,27,785 |
| Barur . . . | 3,306 | 1,473 | ... | 182 | 4,961 | 3,406 |
| Cauvery . . . . | 1,13,208 | 2,41,657 | ... | 29,119 | 3,83,984 | 3,95,610 |
| Srivaikuntham . . | 24,911 | 16,545 | ... | 1,919 | 43,375 | 37,249 |
| Total Major Works . | 8,41,849 | 9,16,835 | 92,603 | 1,02,440 | 19,53,727 | 17,78,999 |
| Minor Works and Navigation . | 3,24,621 | 1,15,588 | 2,303 | 11,747 | 4,54,259 | 3,26,745 |
| Grand Total . | 11,66,470 | 10,32,423 | 94,906 | 1,14,187 | 24,07,986 | 21,05,744 |
| Per acre irrigated by Major Works . . . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0·83 | 0·77 |

There was a considerable increase in the charges during the year under review over the figures for the previous year. The principal increase was in the works outlay and on the Godavari System.

10. The charge for establishment in column 3 of the last statement is made up as follows:—

| | | Major Works. | Minor Works and Navigation. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | R | R | R |
| Revenue Management | Direction and Executive . | 4,68,758 | 10,403 | 4,79,161 |
| | Collection charges . . | 2,51,371 | 31,693 | 2,83,064 |
| | Total . . | 7,20,129 | 42,096 | 7,62,225 |
| Maintenance of works . . . . . | | 1,96,706 | 73,492 | 2,70,198 |
| | GRAND TOTAL . . | 9,16,835 | 1,15,588 | 10,32 423 |

The Collection charges are 5 per cent. on the revenue to cover the cost of collection in the Civil Department.

11. Rice was by far the most important crop grown. The estimated value of all crops irrigated was 647 lakhs, of which the rice crop was valued at 615 lakhs.

12. The navigation receipts included among miscellaneous revenue amounted to Rs. 2,17,591. The following are the figures for the principal canals:—

| CANALS. | Length of navigable channels. | Receipts. | Expenditure. | Value of goods. | Ton-mileage. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | | R | R | R | |
| Godavari . . . | 496 | 96,600 | 74,524 | 3,00,95,768 | 10,646,966 |
| Kistna . . . | 284 | 32,925 | 61,656 | 2,25,75,650 | 14,338,714 |
| Karnul . . . | 190 | 1,343 | 14,575 | 3,66,708 | ... |
| Buckingham . . . | 262 | 85,511 | 1,17,696 | 1,42,35,863 | 19,180,407 |
| TOTAL . | 1,232 | 2,16,379 | 2,68,451 | 6,72,73,989 | 44,166,087 |
| Corresponding figures of previous year . . | 1,229 | 1,97,468 | 2 95,235 | 6,41,23,337 | 36,036,621 |

The results are better than those for the previous year, but there is still a considerable deficit.

13. Besides the major and minor works dealt with above there are in Madras a large number of irrigation tanks and channels for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept. These are classed as (1) works for which a continuous record of expenditure is kept individually; (2) other minor works, Public Works Department, *i.e.*, those of larger size which are maintained by Public

Works Officers and (3) minor works, Revenue Department, *i.e.*, those under the charge of Revenue Officers. The following are the figures for each class:—

| CLASS. | Area, 1st and 2nd crop. | Irrigation Revenue. | Rate per acre. | Outlay, direct and indirect, and collection charges | Rate per acre. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | Acres. | R | R | R | R |
| I . . . | 229,196 | 7,77,010 | ... | ... | ... |
| II . . . | 1,081,254 | 26,33,237 | ... | ... | ... |
| III . . . | 1,435,959 | 29,43,006 | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL . | 2,746,409 | 63,53,253 | 2·31 | 16,06,666 | ·58 |
| Figures for 1889-90 . | 3,524,360 | 90,62,740 | 2·57 | 15,98,599 | ·52 |

The area irrigated and the revenue derived from these works were both considerably less than for the previous year. Such works are naturally almost entirely dependent for their efficiency on the favourable character of the season, and the rainfall was much below the average in most districts.

14. The direct outlay on Agricultural works, principally river embankments and conservancy, amounted to Rs. 5,75,546, divided as follows:—

| | R | R |
|---|---|---|
| Original works . . . . . | 2,13,339 | |
| Repairs . . . . . | 2,54,386 | |
| | | 4,67,725 |
| Establishment . . . . . | | 1,01,356 |
| Tools and Plant . . . . . | | 6,465 |
| | | 5,75,546 |

15. The special outlay on the Tank Restoration Scheme which has been referred to in previous Reviews was continued during the year, six investigation parties being at work. The following statement shows the expenditure incurred:—

| — | EXPENDITURE DURING 1890-91. | | | | | Expenditure to end of 1890-91. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Works. | Repairs. | Establishment. | Tools and Plant. | TOTAL. | |
| | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| Execution . . . . . | 1,76,114 | 2,95,641 | 1,08,504 | 7,076 | 5,87,335 | 22,76,665 |
| Investigation . . . . . | 21,679 | ... | 60,295 | 528 | 82,502 | 9,72,447 |
| TOTAL . | 1,97,793 | 2,95,641 | 1,68,799 | 7,604 | 6,69,837 | 32,49,112 |

Up to the end of the year tank catchment areas aggregating 22,233 square miles had been completely investigated, and estimates for works to the amount of Rs. 28½ lakhs had been sanctioned, of which 22¾ lakhs had been spent.

16. The following figures give the maximum discharge of the various canals, the average discharge, and the area irrigated under 1st crop per cubic

feet per second of average discharge. They are taken from Statements I-A and I-E attached to the report:—

| Canals. | Area actually irrigated, 1st crop. | Maximum discharge as designed. | Maximum discharge during year. | Average discharge at head. | Acres irrigated per cubic foot per second of average discharge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres. | Cubic feet per second. | Cubic feet per second. | Cubic feet per second. | 1st crop. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Godavari . . . | 627,240 | 8,516 | 10,943 | 6,607 | 94·93 |
| Kistna . . . . | 458,686 | 8,126 | 7,682 | 3,686 | 124·44 |
| Penner . . . . | 60,945 | 2,306 | 1,688 | 483 | 126·18 |
| Sangam . . . | 62,903 | 4,800 | 4,375 | 743 | 84·66 |
| Karnul . . . . | 20,062 | 1,468 | 1,468 | 893 | 22·46 |
| Cauvery . . . | 871,517 | Not known. | 57,000 | 12,027 | 72·21 |
| Srivaikuntham . . | 18,292 | 1,860 | 1,649 | 65 | 281·41 |

The figures in the second column of the table give the areas actually irrigated under 1st crop, as distinguished from the area charged as irrigated given in paragraph 9 of this Review. Figures showing the discharge utilised are not furnished, but the volume escaped on the Cauvery system is probably very large at times owing to the nature of the works.

17. The report was received by the Government of India on 4th December 1891. Like previous reports it is not accompanied by any Resolution of the Madras Government reviewing the operations of the year, such as is submitted by other Local Governments with their Irrigation Revenue reports, and His Excellency the Governor of Madras in Council is invited to consider whether the submission of the Irrigation Administration Report for Madras would not form a convenient opportunity for a general review of the operations of the year, the notice of any occurrences of special or general interest, and the mention of the names of any officers who may have specially distinguished themselves.

A separate communication will be addressed to the Madras Government, regarding some discrepancies noticed in some of the figures included in the statements attached to the report.

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ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Review and of the Report, be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

The Governments of Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, in the Public Works Department.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Province and Burma.
The Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.

Ordered also, that copies of this Review be forwarded to the Government of Madras for information and guidance, and to the Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department noted on the margin, for information.

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Ordered further, that this Review be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies of the Review and of the Report be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

C. VINCENT,

*Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

# Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, January 16th, 1892.

Feebly unsettled conditions have prevailed over Northern India during the week, but over the Central parts of the country and the Peninsula the quiet settled weather which has prevailed for several weeks past has continued uninterruptedly.

The chart of the 10th showed that the slight depression which had entered North-West India from the westward had drifted eastward, and lay over the North-West Provinces and Central India, where the barometer was about 0·15″ below the normal. The winds over Northern India showed a feeble indraught towards this low pressure area, and slight showers were reported from several stations in the east of the Punjab and of the North-Western Provinces. On the hills the fall was in the form of snow and sleet. By the morning of the 11th the depression had reached Central Bengal. High pressure areas were reported from North-West India and from Assam, while readings were lowest over the Bay and the Malabar Coast. Hence the normal anti-cyclonic distribution was practically re-established and the winds blew from the ordinary directions. Showers were reported from Sibsagar, Gorakhpur, Bareilly, Mussoorie, Simla, and Colombo. On the 12th a fresh depression had advanced from the westward over the western desert. This depression had to a considerable extent broken up the high pressure area over North-Western India. The winds over Central India, Guzerat, and Sind showed an indraught towards the low pressure area, and on the North-Western Himalayas moderate or strong winds from south-east were reported. Elsewhere there was comparatively little change, and the only rainfall reported was a very light shower at Quetta. On the 13th a large but shallow low pressure area was shown over the North-Western Provinces, the north of the Central Provinces, and the west of Bengal, while readings were high over North-West and North-East India. Over Sind and Guzerat the barometer was rising briskly. The winds were little changed. Showers of rain, in no case exceeding $\frac{1}{20}$ of an inch, were reported from Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Roorkee, Ranikhet, and Simla, while Quetta had received a moderate fall of snow. The chart of the 14th showed that the low pressure area over Bengal had concentrated and become deeper, but that no other change of importance had occurred. Showers had fallen at Silchar, Sibsagar, Ludhiana, Simla, Murree, and Srinagar. On the 15th the depression over Bengal had disappeared. A large high pressure area was shown in the north-west, and the ordinary cold-weather anti-cyclonic circulation was established. Showers of rain were reported from Silchar and Sibsagar and of snow from Srinagar and Quetta. On the 16th there was no important change. Showers had occurred at Sibsagar, Murree, and Colombo.

*Temperature.*—The weather has continued abnormally warm except in

Burma. The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India :—

| PROVINCE. | 10th. | 11th. | 12th. | 13th | 14th. | 15th. | 16th. | Mean variation of week. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burma . . . . | —0·8 | —0·9 | —1·5 | —1·4 | —1·5 | —2·0 | —2·2 | —1·5 |
| Bengal and Assam . . | +2·1 | +2·9 | +3·8 | +2·7 | +4·0 | +3·8 | +1·7 | +3·0 |
| North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . . . | +6·1 | +4·7 | +3·2 | +5·2 | +5·5 | +3·6 | +0·6 | +4·1 |
| Punjab . . . . | +3·0 | +2·0 | +1·5 | +1·8 | +1·2 | +1·0 | +0·2 | +1·5 |
| Bombay . . . . | +0·8 | +0·4 | +1·3 | —0·3 | —0·3 | —0·9 | —0·5 | +0·1 |
| Berar and Central Provinces . | +3·4 | +2·8 | +4·9 | +3·9 | +2·8 | +3·0 | +2·1 | +3·3 |
| Guzerat and Central India . | +5·4 | +1·4 | +1·5 | +3·1 | +2·0 | +0·1 | —1·9 | +1·7 |
| Sind and Rajputana . . | +5·2 | +1·1 | +2·5 | +2·2 | +2·7 | +0·8 | —0·5 | +2·0 |
| Madras . . . . | +0·2 | +0·1 | —0·1 | —0·2 | —0·1 | +0·1 | +1·0 | +0·1 |
| MEAN FOR WHOLE INDIA . | +2·8 | +1·6 | +1·9 | +1·9 | +1·8 | +1·1 | +0·1 | +1·6 |

For the whole of India there has been a mean daily excess of 1½°, and each day of the week has been warmer than usual, the excess ranging from nearly 3° on the 10th to only 0·1° on the 16th. The provincial variations show that except in Burma the mean temperature of the week has been above the normal. The warmest provinces relatively to the average have been the North-Western Provinces, the Central Provinces, and Bengal; the coolest have been Bombay and Madras.

*Rain.*—The concluding table shows that rain has been entirely confined during the week to parts of Northern India, the greater part of the Indian region having continued to experience fine dry weather. The divisions reporting rainfall are the Assam divisions, Oudh (north), the North-Western Provinces (central, west, and sub-montane divisions) and all the Punjab divisions. In no other part of India has there been any rain. The Bhramaputra division of Assam received over ½ inch of rain during the week, the hill districts of the Punjab over ¼ inch, and the Surma division of Assam nearly ⅕ inch, but in all the other divisions reporting rainfall, the average fall for the division for the week was less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch. Assam (Bhramaputra) was the only division exhibiting any excess.

The three last columns exhibit the rainfall for the fortnight, January 3rd to January 16th, and show that, except in the Assam Valley, the rainfall has been everywhere deficient.

No heavy falls of rain are reported, but Dibrugarh received 2½ inches during the week; Sibsagar 0·80″; Rewari (Gurgaon) 0·86″; Jhelum 0·75″; and Mian (Shapur) 1·00″.

| Provinces. | Division. | Rainfall data for week ending January 16th, 1892. | | | Rainfall data from January 3rd to January 16th, 1892. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Average actual rainfall of Division. | Average normal rainfall of Division. | Excess or defect in inches. | Average actual rainfall of season to date. | Average normal rainfall, January 3rd to January 16th. | Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage. |
| | | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Per cent. |
| Burma | Tenasserim | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Lower Burma | 0 | 0·02 | —0·02 | 0 | 0·06 | —100 |
| | Central ditto | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Upper ditto | 0 | ? | ? | 0 | ? | ? |
| | Arrakan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0·02 | —100 |
| Bengal and Assam | Eastern Bengal | 0 | 0·09 | —0·09 | 0 | 0·23 | —100 |
| | Assam (Surma) | 0·19 | 0·19 | 0 | 0·19 | 0·35 | —46 |
| | Ditto (Brahmaputra) | 0·53 | 0·19 | +0·34 | 0·53 | 0·34 | +54 |
| | Deltaic Bengal | 0 | 0·09 | —0·09 | 0 | 0·21 | —100 |
| | Central ditto | 0 | 0·11 | —0·11 | 0 | 0·17 | —100 |
| | North ditto | 0 | 0·09 | —0·09 | 0 | 0·11 | —100 |
| | Orissa | 0 | 0·06 | —0·06 | 0 | 0·09 | —100 |
| | Chota Nagpur | 0 | 0·15 | —0·15 | 0 | 0·24 | —100 |
| | behar (South) | 0 | 0·16 | —0·16 | 0 | 0·21 | —100 |
| | Ditto (North) | 0 | 0·13 | —0·13 | 0 | 0·19 | —100 |
| North-Western Provinces and Oudh. | North-Western Provinces (East) | 0 | 0·22 | —0·22 | 0 | 0·26 | —100 |
| | Oudh (South) | 0 | 0·21 | —0·21 | 0 | 0·27 | —100 |
| | Ditto (North) | 0·01 | 0·17 | —0·16 | 0·01 | 0·20 | —95 |
| | North-Western Provinces (Central) | 0·01 | 0·18 | —0·17 | 0·01 | 0·26 | —96 |
| | North-Western Provinces (West) | 0·01 | 0·13 | —0·12 | 0·01 | 0·20 | —95 |
| | North-Western Provinces (Submontane) | 0·01 | 0·24 | —0·23 | 0·01 | 0·39 | —97 |
| Punjab | Punjab (South) | 0·04 | 0·20 | —0·16 | 0·10 | 0·25 | —60 |
| | Ditto (Central) | 0·04 | 0·21 | —0·17 | 0·04 | 0·26 | —85 |
| | Ditto (Submontane) | 0·05 | 0·39 | —0·34 | 0·07 | 0·56 | —89 |
| | Ditto (Hill Districts) | 0·29 | 0·71 | —0·42 | 0·33 | 1·01 | —67 |
| | Ditto (North-West) | 0·07 | 0·40 | —0·33 | 0·23 | 0·62 | —63 |
| | Ditto (West) | 0·02 | 0·09 | —0·07 | 0·07 | 0·15 | —53 |
| Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras). | Malabar | 0 | 0·13 | —0·13 | 0 | 0·24 | —100 |
| | Madras (South Central) | 0 | 0·04 | —0·04 | 0 | 0·13 | —100 |
| | Coorg | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Mysore | 0 | 0·01 | —0·01 | 0 | 0·04 | —100 |
| | Konkan | 0 | 0·01 | —0·01 | 0 | 0·04 | —100 |
| | Bombay (Deccan) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0·04 | —100 |
| | Hyderabad (North) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Khandeish | 0 | 0·01 | —0·01 | 0 | 0·06 | —100 |
| Central Provinces and Berar. | Berar | 0 | 0·14 | —0·14 | 0 | 0·31 | —100 |
| | Central Provinces (West) | 0 | 0·02 | —0·02 | 0 | 0·10 | —100 |
| | Ditto ditto (Central) | 0 | 0·10 | —0·10 | 0 | 0·17 | —100 |
| | Ditto ditto (East) | 0 | 0·08 | —0·08 | 0 | 0·14 | —100 |
| Bombay (North) | Guzerat | 0 | 0·01 | —0·01 | 0 | 0·01 | —100 |
| | Kattiawar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Sind | 0 | 0·12 | —0·12 | 0 | 0·13 | —100 |
| Rajputana and Central India. | Central India (East) | 0 | 0·11 | —0·11 | 0 | 0·14 | —100 |
| | Rajputana (East) Central India (West) | 0 | 0·07 | —0·07 | 0 | 0·08 | —100 |
| | Rajputana (West) | 0 | 0·12 | —0·12 | 0 | 0·15 | —100 |
| Madras | East Coast (North) | 0 | 0·04 | —0·04 | 0 | 0·12 | —100 |
| | Ditto (ditto) (a) | 0 | ? | ? | 0 | ? | ? |
| | Hyderabad (South) | 0 | 0·03 | —0·03 | 0 | 0·06 | —100 |
| | Madras (Central) | 0 | 0·01 | —0·01 | 0 | 0·01 | —100 |
| | East Coast (Central) | 0 | 0·09 | —0·09 | 0 | 0·17 | —100 |
| | Ditto (South) | 0 | 0·25 | —0·25 | 0·01 | 0·35 | —97 |
| | Madras (South) | 0 | 0·15 | —0·15 | 0·09 | 0·36 | —75 |

W. L. DALLAS,

*Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

*Simla, the 21st January, 1892.*

E. C. BUCK,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

# Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

**Madras.**—*For week ending 23rd January.*—No rain. Agricultural prospects unaltered. Moderate harvest proceeding in Southern districts; in Deccan districts small harvest still affords some employment. Standing crops in south generally fair; elsewhere poor. Deficiency of water and fodder in parts last reported extending. Prices again rather easier except in Nellore, Nilgiris, and Malabar; principal food-grains now at or over scarcity rates only in Nellore, Cuddapah, North Arcot, and Chingleput. Numbers on works:—East Coast: North Arcot closed; South Central—men 1,075, women 2,649, children 734; Deccan, men 5,157, women 7,000, children 2,992, besides 1,858 in Cuddapah for which details unknown: total 21,555 against 19,820 last week. On gratuitous relief: East Coast—men 11, women 21, children 28; South Central—men 33, women 92, children 143; and Deccan—men 67, women 133, children 517; total increase over last week 70. Loans disbursed for construction and repair of wells:—East Coast R5,70,081, South Central R2,28,424; and Deccan R87,938. Wells constructed—2,046, 210 and 144; and under construction—3,501, 1,134 and 680 in respective blocks. Loans disbursed under Agriculturists' Loans Act—R32,947, R69,448 and R10,119 respectively.

**Bombay.**—*For week ending 27th January.*—Slight rain in parts of Sind, Gujarat and Kathiawar, beneficial to standing crops in Sind. Late crops in Deccan and Karnatic generally fair on river sides and low-grounds, but withering in other places. Fodder scarce in parts of Sind and seven districts of Deccan and Karnatic. Water insufficient and cattle being removed to other places in parts of four districts. Prices rising in parts of six districts; stationary in others. Cotton-picking continues in parts of four districts.

**Bengal.**—*For week ending 26th January.*—There was a little rain on the 23rd instant in parts of the Patna Division, but not enough to do appreciable good. The winter rice harvest is practically over with fair results generally, except in parts of Behar and Northern Bengal where the crop has failed. All parts of the Province, except Eastern Bengal and Orissa, report that the prospects of the cold-weather crops are not good owing to want of rain, and in certain tracts of Behar, these crops will be very deficient. Mustard and other earlier *rabi* crops have begun to be gathered. Poppy prospects are favourable, but rain is much wanted for the unirrigated lands. Sugarcane harvest is progressing and yielding a good outturn. The reports regarding tobacco are generally favourable. Transplanting of spring rice is going on. Cultivation for early rice and jute is proceeding in parts of the Rajshahye division. Prices generally are still steady, but have an upward tendency in most of the Behar districts and in parts of Northern Bengal. Fodder and water-supply is generally sufficient, and cattle are in good condition. In the Rajshahye division it is reported that the high prices of food-grains have not as yet caused perceptible distress. There has been no material change as yet in the condition of the crops, but the prospects of the *rabi* become worse as rain holds off. The Collector of Monghyr has reported that one or two relief works will be necessary in the Bukhtearpur tract about the end of this month, the District Board defraying the cost of the works. In Gya, Mozufferpore and Durbhunga, it is expected that relief works will be required from the end of February or beginning of March, and that advances will also have to be given under the Land Improvements and Agriculturists' Loans Acts. There is, however, no fear so far of any distress that cannot be dealt with locally. No relief measures of any kind will be required in Sarun or Chumparun, nor, probably, in Patna and Shahabad. The Gya report is, on the whole, more re-assuring than was expected, and irrigation has saved the Shahabad district from a heavy failure of crops.

**North-Western Provinces and Oudh.**—*For week ending 27th January.*—There has been general rain throughout the provinces, but the fall was very light and more is wanted. Prospects continue favourable. Slight hail reported in the Jhansi district, but did no damage. Fodder is said to be getting scarce in a part of the Saharanpur district. Prices are rising in two districts and falling in four others; elsewhere they are steady.

**Punjab.**—*For week ending 27th January.*—Rain has fallen in all but two districts. Prices unsettled in two districts, rising in one, and stationary elsewhere. Irrigation of *rabi* crop in progress. Crops are generally in good condition on irrigated lands, those on *barani* in most districts suffering for want of rain. Owing to scarcity of fodder cattle are in poor condition in four districts; they are reported in good condition elsewhere. Fodder scarce in six districts; sufficient elsewhere.

**Central Provinces.**—*For week ending 27th January.*—Slight fall of rain in Northern and Nerbudda Valley districts which has done good, but in certain villages of Saugor district crops have been damaged by hail. Threshing of rice, *kodo*, and *juar*, and picking of cotton approaching completion. Fodder sufficient. Prices falling in Raipur.

**Burma.**—*For week ending 23rd January.*—LOWER BURMA:—Reaping almost completed, and threshing and winnowing progressing. Prospects unchanged. UPPER BURMA:—Mandalay—condition of crop good. Bhamo—reaping completed in Mogoung and Bhamo sub-divisions and in progress in the rest; dry-weather sowing nearly finished. Katha—reaping completed in Kawlin and Katha sub-divisions. Ye-u—dry-weather cultivation progressing; standing crops healthy. Sagaing—crops have been reaped in Sagaing and Myinmu sub-divisions; wheat, gram, and peas are progressing in Sagaing; in Ava sub-division harvesting of paddy, sesamum, and millet nearly over, peas and dry-weather paddy are progressing. Upper Chindwin—wet-weather paddy reaped, a ten-anna outturn estimated; dry-weather sowing progressing. Lower Chindwin—reaping of paddy, *jowar*, and sesamum in progress, very little crops gathered; in eastern sub-division outturn is much below estimate and crop is bad; in western sub-division standing crop of peas is fair. Myingyan—reaping of late millet over, reaping of paddy, beans, sesamum, and *jowar* progressing. Pakokku—wet-weather crop all reaped, dry-weather crop being gathered. Minbu—early *jowar* being reaped; in Sagu reaping of paddy almost completed. Magwe—paddy and millet reaped, reaping of *jowar* progressing. Kyaukse—wet-weather paddy is being reaped and dry-weather sowing progressing. Yamethin—reaping nearly finished. Meiktila—reaping of paddy and millets progressing, crop of gram is likely to be a very good one. Pyinmana—reaping of paddy nearly finished, threshing progressing. The price of paddy has fallen slightly in Prome, Thayetmyo, Tavoy, and Pakokku, and considerably in Katha; in Akyab, Amherst, and Magwe it has advanced; elsewhere it is stationary. Numbers on relief works:—Ye-u 3,971, Sagaing 4,074; Lower Chindwin 2,186; Myingyan 1,069; Minbu 788; Meiktila 1,929; Yamethin 2,561; Shwebo 1,001; and Magwe 764.

**Assam.**—*For week ending 27th January.*—Slight rain in three districts. Weather varying in different districts, being warm in Garo Hills Prospects of crops generally fair. Cattle good. Water sufficient, but fodder growing scarce.

**Mysore and Coorg.**—*For week ending 27th January.*—MYSORE:—No improvement in prospects. Crops withering for want of water Fodder decreasing. Prices fallen slightly in parts.

COORG:—Reaping of the rice crop over. Picking of coffee nearly completed. No change in prices. Water and forage for cattle sufficient.

**Berar and Hyderabad.**—*For week ending 27th January.*—BERAR:—Weather cool and cloudy in Berar. Threshing of *jowari* and picking of cotton in progress. *Rabi* crops not in good condition in three districts. Fodder in one and water in another taluk insufficient. Prices almost steady.

HYDERABAD:—No rain in Hyderabad during the week. Sowing of *tabi* crops continues, *rabi* crops are at present in fair condition. Scarcity of water and fodder for cattle is being felt in Amberpett taluk and has also commenced in other taluks. Prices:—wheat 8¾, coarse rice 8, white *juar* 12½, yellow *juar* 15¼, and *tur* 11½ seers per current rupee.

**Central India.**—*For week ending 27th January.*—Rain throughout the Central India Agency except in the Neemuch district; heaviest falls in Gwalior and Bundelkhand. Prospects generally satisfactory, but prices of food-grains appear to be rising in Goona Agency and are high in Neemuch.

**Rajputana.**—*For week ending 27th January.*—Rain fell more or less throughout Rajputana with the exception of three States; one inch 19 cents in Ajmere. Standing crops in good condition Recent rainfall has improved prospects of crops generally. Cattle poor in five States and at Ajmere and Kherwara; elsewhere satisfactory. Pasturage or fodder scarce in six States and at Ajmere and Kherwara. Prices steady in eight States and at Ajmere and Kherwara, and rising in four. Twenty-two persons emigrated from Marwar and 2,585 employed on relief works, 2,230 gratuitously treated; 185 emigrants and 371 cattle entered Kotah; 9,575 labourers on relief works in Ajmere and 2,021 gratuitously treated; *Merwara returns not received; 1,968 persons on relief works in Jeypore, and 1,143 in Kishengurh, 106 gratuitously treated in Kishengarh; in Bikaneer 2,651 persons employed on relief works, and 973 receiving gratuitous relief.

**Nepal.**—*For week ending 21st January.*—Weather cloudy. Prices tending upward.

E. C. BUCK,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

* About 8,320 persons employed on relief works in Merwara during week ending 20th January.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XL OF 1891-92.

### APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

*N.B.*—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

| Latest Return received. | Railways. | Average receipts per mile per week in 1890. | Week ending 17th January, 1891. Total mean length open. | Receipts. Total. | Receipts. Per mile open. | Week ending 16th January, 1892. Total mean length open. | Receipts. Total. | Receipts. Per mile open. | Total Receipts from 1st April, 1890, to 17th January, 1891. | Total Receipts from 1st April, 1891, to 16th January, 1892. | Total increase in 1891-92. | Total decrease in 1891-92. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *State Lines worked by Companies.* | R | Miles. | R | R | Miles. | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 16th Jan., 1892 | East Indian | 539 | 1,526 | 9,04,834 | 593 | 1,525 | 9,19,746 | 603 | 3,34,73,909 | 3,84,72,354 | 49,98,445 | ... |
| Ditto | Patna-Gya | 175 | 57 | 13,965 | 245 | 57 | 10,182 | 179 | 4,16,249 | 4,47,036 | 30,796 | ... |
| Ditto | Tirhoot section, B. & N. W. R. | 156 | 323 | 51,435 | 159 | 338 | 35,200 | 104 | 18,09,398 | 18,11,826 | 2,428 | ... |
| Ditto | Lucknow-Bareilly section, R. K. R. | 63 | 141 | 9,069 | 64 | 199 | 12,990 | 65 | 3,38,107 | 4,01,080 | 62,973 | ... |
| Ditto | Bengal-Nágpur | 101 | 585 | 80,094 | 137 | 831 | 1,43,712 | 173 | 20,75,406 | 46,39,039 | 25,63,633 | ... |
| Ditto | Indian Midland (a) | 90 | 752 | 1,05,324 | 140 | 752 | 1,03,361 | 137 | 26,86,004 | 37,38,241 | 10,52,237 | ... |
| Ditto | Rajputana-Malwa | 200 | 1,672 | 4,50,218 | 269 | 1,672 | 4,32,000 | 258 | 1,34,67,275 | 1,66,09,927 | 31,42,652 | ... |
| Ditto | Southern Mahratta | 85 | 1,044 | 77,629 | 74 | 1,044 | 89,794 | 86 | 36,10,991 | 37,46,726 | 1,35,735 | ... |
| Ditto | South Indian (b) | 160 | 779 | 1,09,107 | 140 | 948 | 1,23,059 | 130 | 52,34,112 | 56,26,241 | 3,92,129 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 232 | 6,879 | 18,01,675 | 262 | 7,366 | 18,70,044 | 254 | 6,31,11,442 | 7,54,92,470 | 1,23,81,028 | ... |
| | *State Lines worked by the State.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16th Jan., 1892 | North Western (c) | 219 | 2,395 | 5,30,224 | 221 | 2,424 | 5,64,642 | 233 | 2,11,72,905 | 2,61,83,179 | 50,10,274 | ... |
| Ditto | Oudh and Rohilkhand | 205 | 692 | 1,52,175 | 220 | 692 | 1,80,490 | 261 | 54,96,329 | 67,41,541 | 12,45,212 | ... |
| Ditto | Eastern Bengal | 291 | 777 | 2,25,216 | 290 | 777 | 1,74,150 | 224 | 92,83,600 | 94,87,221 | 2,03,561 | ... |
| Ditto | Bengal Central (d) | 103 | 125 | 12,818 | 103 | 125 | 12,740 | 102 | 5,31,352 | 5,97,947 | 66,595 | ... |
| Ditto | Nalháti | 71 | 27 | 1,848 | 68 | 27 | 1,600 | 59 | 76,313 | 69,577 | ... | 6,736 |
| Ditto | Cherra-Companyganj | 45 | 8 | 480 | 60 | 8 | 376 | 47 | 14,910 | 14,078 | ... | 832 |
| Ditto | Jorhát | 44 | 28 | 643 | 23 | 28 | 693 | 25 | 48,981 | 52,803 | 3,822 | ... |
| Ditto | Burma (e) | 190 | 556 | 1,26,836 | 228 | 609 | 1,53,504 | 252 | 40,80,808 | 42,81,119 | 2,00,311 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 220 | 4,608 | 10,50,240 | 228 | 4,690 | 10,88,195 | 232 | 4,07,05,258 | 4,74,27,465 | 67,22,207 | ... |
| | *Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16th Jan., 1892 | Great Indian Peninsula (f) | 505 | 1,492 | 9,34,201 | 626 | 1,492 | 7,52,480 | 504 | 2,96,98,763 | 3,35,03,698 | 38,04,935 | ... |
| Ditto | Bombay, Baroda and Central India | 540 | 461 | 2,60,522 | 565 | 461 | 2,41,000 | 523 | 1,00,20,193 | 1,08,44,452 | 8,24,259 | ... |
| Ditto | Madras | 218 | 840 | 1,80,322 | 215 | 840 | 1,54,199 | 184 | 77,58,808 | 73,85,804 | ... | 3,73,004 |
| | TOTAL | 424 | 2,793 | 13,75,115 | 492 | 2,793 | 11,47,679 | 411 | 4,74,77,764 | 5,17,33,954 | 42,56,190 | ... |
| | TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) | 265 | 14,280 | 42,27,030 | 296 | 14,849 | 41,05,918 | 277 | 15,12,94,464 | 17,46,53,889 | 2,33,59,425 | ... |
| | *Assisted Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16th Jan., 1892 | Delhi-Umballa-Kalka | ... | ... | ... | ... | 162 | 18,852 | 116 | ... | 8,55,709 | 8,55,709 | ... |
| Ditto | Tárakeshwar | 248 | 22 | 4,988 | 227 | 22 | 4,967 | 226 | 2,18,839 | 2,25,634 | 6,795 | ... |
| Ditto | Bengal and North-Western (Company's section) | 113 | 376 | 41,561 | 111 | 401 | 40,170 | 100 | 16,94,070 | 19,44,616 | 2,50,546 | ... |
| Ditto | Rohilkhand - Kumaun (Company's section) | 90 | 67 | 4,850 | 72 | 67 | 4,323 | 65 | 2,65,874 | 3,09,615 | 43,741 | ... |
| Ditto | Dibru-Sadiya | 127 | 78 | 8,020 | 103 | 78 | 9,322 | 120 | 4,11,581 | 3,97,503 | ... | 14,078 |
| | TOTAL | 118 | 543 | 59,419 | 109 | 730 | 77,634 | 106 | 25,90,364 | 37,33,077 | 11,42,713 | ... |
| | *Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16th Jan., 1892 | The Nizam's Guaranteed State | 140 | 354 | 42,590 | 120 | 354 | 56,544 | 160 | 19,90,742 | 22,08,083 | 2,17,341 | ... |
| Ditto | Mysore section, S. M. R. | 77 | 296 | 23,090 | 78 | 311 | 25,007 | 80 | 9,87,373 | 10,75,061 | 87,688 | ... |
| Ditto | The Gaekwar's Dabhoi | 57 | 72 | 3,002 | 42 | 72 | 3,240 | 45 | 1,59,752 | 1,55,439 | ... | 4,313 |
| Ditto | The Gaekwar's Mehsána | 41 | 27 | 1,288 | 48 | 93 | 4,230 | 45 | 49,685 | 1,61,102 | 1,11,417 | ... |
| Ditto | The Gaekwar's Petlád | 71 | 13 | 687 | 53 | 13 | 1,010 | 78 | (g)34,322 | 48,928 | 14,606 | ... |
| Ditto | Kolhápur | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 | 1,108 | 38 | ... | (h)60,148 | 60,148 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 104 | 762 | 70,657 | 93 | 872 | 91,139 | 105 | 32,21,874 | 37,08,761 | 4,86,887 | ... |
| | *Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Ry. Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16th Jan., 1892 | Rájpura-Bhátinda | 101 | 108 | 12,597 | 117 | 108 | 9,053 | 84 | 3,97,669 | 5,14,105 | 1,16,436 | ... |
| | *Lines owned and worked by Native States.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16th Jan., 1892 | Jodhpore-Bikanir (i) | 58 | 124 | 9,873 | 80 | 292 | 25,400 | 87 | 2,95,966 | 5,42,540 | 2,46,574 | ... |
| Ditto | Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar | 91 | 334 | 25,628 | 77 | 334 | 22,142 | 66 | 12,14,370 | 11,08,509 | ... | 1,05,861 |
| Ditto | Morvi | 60 | 94 | 5,724 | 61 | 94 | 4,437 | 47 | 2,49,529 | 2,47,610 | ... | 1,919 |
| | TOTAL | 78 | 552 | 41,225 | 75 | 720 | 51,979 | 72 | 17,59,865 | 18,98,659 | 1,38,794 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 246 | 16,245 | 44,10,928 | 272 | 17,279 | 43,35,723 | 251 | 15,92,64,236 | 18,45,08,491 | 2,52,44,255 | ... |

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi State Railway.
(b) Includes the Villupuram-Guntákal State Railway.
(c) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkót and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(d) Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(e) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay and Mu Valley Railways.
(f) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(g) Total receipts from 5th May, 1890, to 17th January, 1891.
(h) Total receipts from 21st April, 1891, to 16th January, 1892.
(i) Includes the Jodhpore Railway.

F. B. HEBBERT,
*Offg. Under-Secretary.*

CALCUTTA, *the 29th January, 1892.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

## RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1891.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

| Districts. | Wheat. | | Barley. | | Rice, best sort. | | Rice, common. | | Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). | | Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). | | Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). | | Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). | | Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). | | Maize (*Zea Mays*). | | Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). | | Firewood. | | Salt. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. |
| | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| **Burma—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Tenasserim—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mergui | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 4 | 10 4 | 12 14 | 12 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 428 0 | 428 0 | 7 5 | 7 5 |
| Tavoy | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 6 | 11 4 | 14 0 | 12 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 399 3 | 399 3 | 10 15½ | 10 15½ |
| Moulmein and Amherst | 7 14 | 7 14 | ... | ... | 9 2 | 7 4 | 12 4 | 9 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 2 | 10 2 | 12 2 | 12 2 | ... | ... | 220 0 | 220 0 | 17 12 | 17 12 |
| *Pegu (deltaic)—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pegu | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 14 | 5 14 | 7 7 | 7 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 2 | 11 2 | * | * | ... | ... | 143 0 | 143 0 | 14 3 | 14 3 |
| Rangoon | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | 6 8 | 6 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 125 0 | 125 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 |
| Thôngwa | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 2 | 8 1 | 11 15 | 11 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 150 0 | 150 0 | 14 4 | 14 4 |
| Bassein | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 13 | 6 5 | 9 5 | 7 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 15 | 10 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 213 15 | 213 15 | 17 8 | 17 8 |
| *Pegu (inland)—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shwegyin | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 1 | 5 5 | 6 3 | 5 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 250 0 | 250 0 | 14 2 | 16 2 |
| Tharrawaddy | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 15 6 | 15 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 3 | 12 3 | ... | ... | 8 10 | 8 10 | 450 0 | 450 0 | 14 3 | 14 3 |
| Henzada | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 13 | 8 5 | 8 13 | 8 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 183 8 | 183 8 | 16 2 | 16 2 |
| Prome | 10 6 | 10 6 | ... | ... | 6 15 | 6 15 | 6 15 | 6 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 2 | 9 2 | ... | ... | 9 6 | 9 6 | 193 3 | 193 3 | 18 14 | 18 14 |
| Toungoo | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 4 | 7 4 | 8 8 | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 10 | 13 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 326 8 | 326 8 | 14 3 | 14 3 |
| Thayetmyo | 8 6 | 8 6 | ... | ... | 8 4 | 8 4 | 8 5 | 8 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 4 | 14 2 | 28 3 | * | ... | ... | 245 0 | 245 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 |
| *Upper Burma—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mandalay | 8 12 | 9 2 | ... | ... | 7 5 | 7 8 | 7 12 | 7 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 8 | 17 2 | 17 2 | 8 13 | 8 13 | 68 0 | 68 0 | 17 14 | 17 4 |
| *Arakan—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sandoway | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 14 | 18 0 | 20 9 | 22 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 469 11 | 469 11 | 25 13 | 28 0 |
| Kyaukpyu | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 12 | 13 1 | 13 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 340 0 | 340 0 | 24 0 | 21 0 |
| Akyab | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 0 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 145 0 | 145 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 |
| **Assam—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Surma—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sylhet | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 8 | 16 5 | 16 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 5 | 13 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 108 0 | 108 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Cachar | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 80 0 | 80 0 | 10 0 | 9 8 |
| Khási and Jaintia Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 9 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 100 0 | 100 0 | 7 3 | 7 8 |
| Garo Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 |
| *Brahmaputra—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goálpára | 10 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 10 0 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 |
| Kámrup | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 12 0 | 15 0 | 19 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Darrang | 7 0 | 7 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 150 0 | 150 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Nowgong | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 0 | 120 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Sibságar | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 80 0 | 80 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 |
| Lakhimpur | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | 6 8 | 6 12 | [illegible] | [illegible] | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | [illegible] | [illegible] | ... | ... | ... | ... | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Bengal—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Eastern hill tracts—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chittagong Hill Tracts | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 6 | 11 6 | 11 5 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 320 0 | 320 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 |
| Hill Tipperah(a) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nágá Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 4 | 3 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 8 | 3 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 0 | 3 8 | 3 0 |
| *Eastern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Backergunge | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 6 | 14 8 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 15 0 | ... | ... | 15 0† | 15 0† | 100 0 | 100 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Noakholly | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 |
| Chittagong | 9 12 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 9 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 110 0 | 110 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Tipperah | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 10 10 | 10 0 | 14 12 | 13 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Dacca | 11 0 | 11 0 | 21 0 | 19 0 | 12 4 | 12 12 | 14 4 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 16 0 | 14 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Mymensingh | 9 0 | 10 0 | .. | ... | 13 4 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 10 4 | 10 0 |
| *Deltaic—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Khoolna | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 |
| 24-Pergunnahs | 10 8 | 10 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | 16 0 | 15 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Midnapore | 11 0 | 11 4 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 12 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 120 0 | 130 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Howrah | 11 4 | 10 8 | ... | ... | 10 4 | 10 4 | 13 4 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 0 | ... | ... | 11 4 | 12 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Calcutta | 11 3 | 10 10 | 16 14 | 17 12 | 8 11 | 8 10 | 12 8 | 12 12 | ... | ... | 11 9 | 10 10 | ... | ... | 12 8 | 11 10 | 15 12 | 16 3 | 17 11 | 16 8 | 15 2 | 14 12 | 95 0 | 95 0 | 11 0 | 11 4 |
| Hooghly | 13 0 | 13 0 | .. | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Nuddea (Kishnaghur) | 13 10 | 13 1 | 26 10½ | 20 0 | 10 5 | 11 7 | 13 5 | 13 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 13 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 10 10½ | 11 0 |
| Jessore | 11 0 | 12 0 | | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 9 2 | 9 2 |
| Furreedpore | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bankoora | 12 0 | 12 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 17 8 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 17 0 | 16 4 | 200 0 | 220 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 |
| Burdwan | 11 0 | 11 4 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 14 10 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 8 | 17 9 | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 |
| Beerbhoom | 11 4 | 11 4 | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | 13 5 | 13 5 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Moorshedabad | 13 4 | 13 4 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 11 8 | 13 4 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 8 | 11 8 |
| Sonthal Pergunnahs | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Pubna | 13 8 | 13 8 | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 15 | 8 15 |
| Bogra | 10 8 | 11 8 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 8 to 15 0 | 14 4 to 15 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 90 0 | 90 0 | 9 12 | 9 9 |
| Rajshahye | 12 0 | 12 0 | 26 4 | 26 4 | 9 12 | 10 8 | 14 4 | 12 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 8 | 19 8 | ... | ... | 20 5 | 16 11 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 9 9 | 9 9 |
| Maldah | 13 0 | 12 12 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 0 | 120 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 |
| *Northern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rungpore | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 4 | 10 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 5 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 9 4 | 9 4 |
| Dinagepore | 12 0 | 12 0 | 17 8 | 17 0 | 10 12 | 11 0 | 13 3 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 14 8 | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 8 | 10 4 |
| Jalpaiguri | 10 0 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 7 0 | 6 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Darjeeling | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 |
| *Orissa—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pooree | 8 2 | 9 7 | .. | ... | 11 13 | 10 8 | 15 12 | 15 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0‡ | 11 0‡ | ... | ... | 15 12 | 13 2 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 11 13 | 11 13 |
| Cuttack | 7 14 | 7 14 | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 13 2 | 13 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 2‡ | 14 0‡ | ... | ... | 16 7 | 17 11 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Balasore | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | . | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| *Chota-Nagpur—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Singhbhoom | 15 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Manbhoom | 11 0 | 11 4 | ... | ... | 14 0 | 13 0 | 19 8 | 19 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | 16 0 | ... | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 10 | 10 10 |
| Lohardugga | 7 4 to 9 0 | 7 4 to 10 0 | 13 0 | 14 8 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 16 0 to 16 8 | 16 0 to 16 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 8 | 32 0 | ... | ... | 16 8 | 17 8 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 12 0 to 18 8 | 12 0 to 19 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 0 | 9 12 |
| Hazáribagh | 12 0 | 12 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 14 8 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | 16 8 | 17 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |

(a) No. stated. * Not sold. † Khesari, husked. ‡ Kalai.

## RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1891 —*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

| Districts. | Wheat. | | Barley. | | Rice, best sort. | | Rice, common | | Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). | | Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). | | Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). | | Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). | | Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). | | Maize (*Zea Mays*). | | Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). | | Firewood. | | Salt. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. |
| | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch. |
| **Bengal**—*continued* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Behar, south*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Monghyr | 13 10 | 13 8 | 20 8 | 20 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 13 10 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 10 | 14 8 | 20 8 | 20 8 | ... | 21 0 | 16 4 | 16 0 | 148 0 | 140 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Gya | 12 8 | 12 8 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 13 12 | 14 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 4 | 16 4 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 15 4 | 15 4 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Patna | 15 0 to 16 0 | 13 8 to 16 4 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 25 0 | 24 8 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 12 | 11 8 |
| Shahabad | 13 8 | 13 8 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 21 8 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 160 0 | 120 0 | 10 0 | 10 8 |
| *Behar, north*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Purneah | 11 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 14 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 13 8 | 84 0 | 84 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Bhágalpur | 13 14 | 13 14 | 24 0 | 21 7 | 11 6 to 13 4 | 11 6 | 12 10 to 14 8 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 3 | 20 3 | 21 7 | 20 3 | 16 6 | 16 6 | 164 0 | 164 0 | 10 11 | 10 11 |
| Durbhunga | 13 3 | 14 4 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 11 0 | 11 12 | 13 12 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | 18 11 | 20 4 | 22 0 | 20 8 | 16 0 | 16 8 | 160 0 | 165 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Mozufferpore | 12 0 | 13 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Sarun | 13 2 | 13 0 | 24 0 | 23 8 | 8 8 | 9 4 | 13 11 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 23 8 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 23 4 | 23 4 | 16 4 | 16 12 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 12 | 10 8 |
| Chumparun | 13 8 | 14 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 to 17 0 | 12 0 to 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 14 8 | 15 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 8 | 10 0 |
| **N.-W. Provinces**— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Eastern*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mirzapur | 12 8 | 12 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 19 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 21 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Benares | 11 11 | 11 11 | 16 13 | 16 15 | 8 15 | 8 13 | 11 6½ | 11 2 | 18 2½ | 18 0 | 16 0 | 16 6 | 18 2½ | 17 1 | 11 8½ | 11 15 | 17 9 | 17 7 | 20 5½ | 20 3 | 18 4½ | 18 2 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 9 12 | 9 8 |
| Ghazipur | 12 14 | 12 14 | 17 6 | 17 6 | 7 1 | 7 1 | 12 3 | 12 3 | 20 10 | ... | 17 6 | 17 6 | ... | ... | 10 5 | 10 5 | 18 10 | 18 10 | 19 5 | 19 5 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 154 10 | 154 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Jaunpur | 12 0 | 12 8 | 18 8 | 18 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 170 0 | 170 0 | 10 8 | 10 0 |
| Allahabad | 12 8 | 12 10 | 18 0 | 18 2 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 14 0 | 14 2 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 19 8 | 19 3 | ... | 23 7 | 15 0 | 18 2 | 20 4 | 19 10 | ... | ... | 18 12 | 19 1 | 105 0 | 100 0 | 10 8 | 10 1 |
| *Central*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bánda | 16 8 | 17 0 | 19 8 | 19 0 | 7 8 | 8 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | 14 8 | 15 8 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Fatehpur | 13 4 | 13 4 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 26 0 | ... | 20 4 | 20 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 12 | ... | 17 12 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 12 | 10 12 |
| Hamirpur | 17 0 | 17 8 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 25 8 | 24 0 | 21 14 | 20 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 12 | 20 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 140 0 | 140 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Jalaun | 18 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 19 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 20 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 |
| Cawnpore | 13 8 | 13 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 22 0 | ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| Etáwah | 13 6 | 13 6 | 18 4 | 18 8 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 19 4 | 19 8 | 19 4 | 19 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 17 8 | 16 6 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Farukhabad | 12 12 | 13 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 5 4 | 5 4 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 18 0 | ... | 15 12 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 8 | 15 8 | 19 4 | 19 4 | 18 8 | 17 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Mainpuri | 14 0 | 14 4 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 4 8 | 4 8 | 12 0 | 8 0 | 17 12 | 17 8 | 17 0 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 8 | 16 0 | 18 8 | 17 8 | ... | 18 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Etah | 14 2 | 14 4 | 20 4 | 20 4 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 19 4 | 20 8 | 16 4 | 16 12 | 22 4 | 22 8 | 10 4 | 10 12 | 20 8 | 20 8 | 21 4 | 22 8 | 14 4 | 14 4 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 12 0 | 11 12 |
| *Western*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jhánsi | 16 4 | 16 0 | 21 15 | 20 9½ | 8 8 | 7 0 | 13 7½ | 12 12 | 20 0 | 19 4 | 18 4 | 18 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 14½ | 18 6 | 22 7½ | 21 14 | 19 10 | 20 4 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Agra | 12 0 | 12 8 | 20 8 | 19 8 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 19 0 | 8 0 | 16 8 | 17 8 | ... | ... | 14 0 | 16 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 100 0 | 120 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| Muttra | 12 8 | 13 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 12 4 | 12 0 |
| Aligarh | 13 0 | 13 0 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 5 4 | 5 4 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 18 8 | 19 8 | 17 8 | 18 0 | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 18 8 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 105 0 | 100 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 |
| Bulandshahr | 13 14 | 14 4 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 18 0 | 19 8 | 16 8 | 16 8 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 14 0 | 17 8 | 17 4 | 17 0 | 17 4 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 |
| *Sub-montane*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ballia | 14 12 | 15 4 | 20 8 | 21 2 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 14 4 | 15 8 | 20 8 | 20 8 | 19 4 | 20 8 | ... | 21 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 20 8 | 20 8 | 21 2 | 21 0 | 17 12 | 18 0 | 115 0 | 115 0 | 10 8 | 10 6 |
| Azamgarh | 13 4 | 13 4 | 17 0 | 17 4 | 8 14 | 8 14 | 14 12 | 14 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 12 | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 17 12 | 17 12 | 17 12 | 17 12 | 12 8 | 13 4 | 177 8 | 177 8 | 9 13 | 9 13 |
| Gorakhpur | 12 0 | 12 8 | 20 10 | 20 10 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 15 4 | 16 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 12 | 22 12 | 14 6 | 15 4 | 21 0 | 20 10 | 20 10 | 20 10 | 17 1 | 17 9 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Basti | 14 0 | 15 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 28 0⅝ | 28 0⅝ | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Sháhjahánpur | 14 0 | 14 4 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 8 | 16 8 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 120 0 | 140 0 | 11 4¾ | 11 4 |
| Budaun | 14 4 | 14 12 | 18 0 | 18 12 | 6 0 | 9 0 | 13 0 | 13 4 | 17 8 | 18 0 | 16 8 | 18 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 17 12 | 18 4 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 11 4 | 11 8 |
| Pilibhit | 14 6 | 14 0 | 20 0 | 19 4 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 13 12 | 13 12 | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 6 | 19 14 | 21 4 | 20 10 | ... | ... | 130 0 | 130 0 | 10 15 | 10 15 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bareilly | 12 10½ | 12 13 | 17 9¼ | 17 0 | 7 0½ | 6 14½ | 12 5½ | 12 14½ | 17 9¼ | 15 13½ | 16 1½ | 16 6½ | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 16 6½ | 16 6½ | 16 6½ | 18 3½ | 17 8 | 18 12 | 125 0 | 125 0 | 10 8 | 10 8½ |
| Moradabad | 13 12 | 13 12 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 18 12 | ... | 17 8 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 8 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 19 8 | 20 4 | 20 4 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 8 | 11 4 |
| Tarai | 15 0 | 15 12 | 15 0 | 18 12 | 10 0 | 7 15 | 13 2 | 14 2 | 18 12 | 21 4 | 17 0 | 17 8 | ... | ... | 16 0 | 24 0 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 18 12 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 21 4 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 8 | 10 0 |
| Bijnor | 13 12 | 13 12 | 18 0 | 18 4 | 9 0 | 9 9 | 12 6 | 12 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 14 | 16 14 | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 135 0 | 135 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Muzaffarnagar | 13 3 | 13 3 | 17 9 | 17 10 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 11 8 | 12 10 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 15 6 | 13 3 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 18 6 | 18 7 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 132 0 | 132 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Meerut | 13 0 | 12 12 | 19 8 | 18 8 | 6 0 | 5 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 17 8 | 17 0 | 14 8 | 15 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 18 4 | 18 0 | 18 8 | 17 0 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 |
| Saharanpur | 13 12 | 13 8 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 7 8 | 8 0 | 10 12 | 10 8 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 15 12 | 16 0 | 12 12 | 12 0 | 16 12 | 16 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 17 12 | 17 0 | 13 12 | 12 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 17 12 | 10 8 |
| Dehra Dún | 13 4 | 13 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 22 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | ... | 10 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Kumaun | 10 12 | 10 12 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 9 0 | 8 4 | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 12 0§ | 11 8 | ... | ... | 8 0† | 8 8† | 120 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 |
| Garhwál | 14 0 | 14 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 6 14 | 6 14 |
| **Oudh—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Southern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Partabgarh | 14 0 | 15 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 16 0 | 15 8 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 8 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 4 | 10 0 |
| Sultanpur | 13 0 | 14 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 8 8 | 9 0 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 25 8 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 19 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Rae-Bareli | 14 8 | 14 8 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 26 0 | 27 8 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 20 0§ | 22 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 21 0§ | 22 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Unao | 13 8 | 13 8 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Lucknow | 13 4 | 13 8 | 18 8 | 18 10 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 12 8 | 12 6 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 19 0 | 18 12 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 17 8 | 17 6 | 21 8 | 20 8 | 18 12 | 19 0 | 100 0 | 110 0 | 10 12 | 10 12 |
| Hardoi | 14 4 | 14 8 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 18 4 | ... | 17 0 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 14 0 | 13 8 | 160 0 | 120 0 | 10 8 | 11 8 |
| *Northern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fyzabad | 12 0 | 12 0 | 18 8 | 18 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 15 12 | 21 0 | 21 8 | 19 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 24 8 | 24 0 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Barabanki | 12 12 | 13 4 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 19 4 | 15 8 | 16 0 | 17 8 | 18 12 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 125 0 | 130 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Gonda | 13 7 | 15 0 | 17 8 | 16 10 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 15 0 | 15 8 | 27 12 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 19 11 | 17 8 | 28 10 | 30 0 | 20 8 | 20 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Bahraich | 13 8 | 14 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 10 8 | 9 8 | 14 8 | 11 0 | 31 0 | 26 0 | 19 0 | 12 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 13 0 | 11 8 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Sitapur | 14 8 | 14 8 | 22 8 | 23 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 21 0 | 20 8 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 20 8 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Kheri | 14 8 | 14 8 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| **Rajputana—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Eastern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Partábgarh | 12 8 | 12 13 | 15 10 | 15 2 | 8 12 | 8 2 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 18 12 | 18 2 | 12 8 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 10 | 15 2 | 18 12 | 18 2 | 25 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | 15 11 | 15 11 |
| Bánswára | 13 8 | 12 13 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 8 12 | 8 12 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 22 4 | 30 0 | 29 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 9 11 | 9 6 |
| Meywar (Oodeypore) | 10 8¾ | 10 15 | 14 7½ | 15 3¾ | 8 9½ | 7 0½ | 9 6 | 7 6¾ | 15 10 | 15 10 | 10 15 | 11 11½ | *Nil* | *Nil* | 13 4½ | 12 14½ | 13 4½ | 12 8 | 15 10 | 14 13½ | 8 15½ | 8 9½ | 160 0 | 160 0 | 9 12¼ | 9 9 |
| Sirohee | 9 8 | 9 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Erinpura | 10 12 | 10 12 | 13 14 | 13 14 | .. | .. | 8 0 | 8 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 5 | 15 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 240 0 | 240 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| Ajmere | 12 0 | 12 0 | 15 3 | 15 3 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 15 8 | 17 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 8 | 16 8 | 15 13 | 15 13 | ... | ... | 85 0 | 85 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 |
| Abu | 9 8 | 9 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | .. | .. | 11 12 | 11 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | .. | .. | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Kishengurh | 14 8 | 13 4 | 15 4 | 15 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 15 12 | 13 12 | 13 12 | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | 16 12 | 16 12 | 16 4 | 15 12 | ‡ | ‡ | * | * | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| Boondee | 16 8 | 18 0 | 23 0 | 28 0 | 7 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 23 0 | 30 0 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 8 | 19 0 | 26 0 | 30 0 | 7 0 | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 12 | 10 0 |
| Kotah | 17 0 | 17 0 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 23 0 | 21 0 | 16 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | .. | ... | 18 0 | 17 0 | 25 0 | 22 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 10 8 | 10 0 |
| Jhallawar | 15 4½ | 14 8 | 21 3 | 20 3 | 7 13½ | 7 13½ | 10 3 | 10 3 | 26 1 | 26 0 | 17 1 | 17 15 | ... | ... | 26 9 | 26 11 | 16 9½ | 15 5½ | 26 2 | 26 13 | 11 12½ | 11 12½ | 175 0 | 175 0 | 9 9 | 9 12 |
| Tonk | 14 10 | 14 10 | 19 0 | 19 4 | 8 0 | 7 8 | 9 0 | 8 8 | 19 8 | 19 1 | 17 0 | 17 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 18 3 | 19 8 | 20 2 | .. | ... | 85 0 | 85 0 | 11 14 | 11 14 |
| Jeypore | 12 12 | 13 0 | 17 4 | 17 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 15 4 | 14 9 | ‡ | ‡ | 13 0 | 13 0 | 17 0 | 17-4 to 17 8 | 18 8 | 17 4 | 21 0 | 14 0 | 115 0 | 113 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 |
| Kerowlee | 15 0 | 15 0 | 18 12 | 18 12 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 18 12 | 18 12 | 16 6 | 17 8 | ... | ... | 13 4 | 15 0 | 18 12 | 19 6 | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 |
| Dholpur | 13 14¼ | 14 0 | 19 5¼ | 18 2 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 2 | 9 14½ | 18 8½ | 17 12¼ | 17 1 | 16 16½ | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 17 4 | 16 12¼ | .. | ... | 20 9½ | 19 13¾ | 90 0 | 90 0 | 11 8½ | 11 8½ |
| Bhurtpore | 14 6 | 14 8 | 19 12 | 20 4 | 7 12 | 7 12 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 19 4 | 19 8 | 16 5 | 16 8 | ... | ... | 11 12 | 11 12 | 18 8 | 18 6 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 11 12 | 11 12 |
| Ulwur | 14 1 | 14 2 | 19 14 | 19 4 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 20 8 | 20 3 | 16 8 | 16 10 | ... | ... | 12 12 | 12 9 | 19 0 | 19 6 | 20 0 | 19 4 | 21 12 | 21 12 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 12 12 | 12 12 |
| Deoli Cantonment | 14 6 | 13 15½ | 16 0 | 16 1 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 18 1½ | 17 1 | 16 5½ | 16 0 | ... | ... | .. | .. | 15 0 | 15 8 | .. | .. | ... | ... | 200 0 | 200 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| Nusseerabad Cantonment | 12 0 | 12 0¾ | 15 8 | 15 8¼ | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | 17 0 | 17 0½ | 15 0 | 15 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| Hilly Tracts of Meywar | 12 8 | 12 4 | 17 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ‖ | ‖ | 11 0 | 11 8 |
| Balmer | 9 6 | 9 6 | .. | . | 4 8 | 4 8 | 7 0 | 7 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 12 | 11 12 | ... | | ... | ... | 260 0 | 260 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| Anádra | 10 4 | 10 4 | ... | . | 6 8 | 6 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| Shahpoora | 11 13½ | 11 8 | 14 12 | 14 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 8 | 9 8 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 8 | 15 0 | 15 8 | 15 0 | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 8 | 11 0 |
| *Western—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jodhpore | 10 0 | 10 0 | 15 0 | 15 10 | 6 4 | 6 4 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 13 12 | 15 0 | 11 14 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 5 | 14 1 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 7 | 13 7 |
| Jeysulmere | 8 4 | 8 6 | .. | ... | 5 10 | 6 12 | 8 4 | 8 4 | 10 12 | 12 0 | 9 12 | 10 12 | .. | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 10 | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 |
| Bickaneer | 10 1 | 9 9½ | ... | .. | 2 14 | 2 14 | 6 4 | 6 4 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 9 11¾ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 6¾ | .. | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 |
| **Central India—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indore | 10 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 9 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 14 8 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 12 | 14 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Neemuch Cantonment | 12 8 | 12 8 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 13 8 | 14 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 20 4 | 20 3 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 12 8 | 12 4 |
| Goona | 17 4 | 17 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 22 8 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 17 4 | 17 0 | 24 0 | 22 0 | ... | .. | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Gwalior | 14 1¾ | 14 7½ | 17 0 | 16 3¼ | 7 7 | 7 7 | 9 9 | 9 9 | 18 1 | 17 12¾ | 17 0 | 16 1 | ... | ... | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 2¼ | 18 9½ | 17 12¾ | 12 4 | 13 0 | 170 0 | 170 0 | 11 15 | 11 15 |

* Sold in bundles. † Husked. ‡ Not sold. § Unhusked. ‖ Six pies per bundle.

## RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1891 — *continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

| Districts. | Wheat. | | Barley. | | Rice, best sort. | | Rice, common. | | Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). | | Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). | | Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). | | Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). | | Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). | | Maize (*Zea Mays*). | | Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). | | Firewood. | | Salt. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. |
| | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| **Punjab—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Southern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hissar | 15 0 | 14 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | ... | .. | 10 0 | 10 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | † | † | † | † | 21 0 | 22 0 | † | † | † | † | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 8 | 11 6 |
| Ferozepore | 13 0 | 14 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 10 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 16 0 | 16 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| Montgomery | 12 0 | 13 0 | 19 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 19 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 22 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 300 0 | 300 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gurgaon | 14 0 | 14 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 21 0 | 19 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | † | † | † | † | 19 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Delhi | 13 0 | 13 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | † | † | 7 0 | 8 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 70 0 | 70 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Rohtak | 13 0 | 14 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | † | † | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Karnál | 13 0 | 13 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 12 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 9 12 | 10 0 |
| Lahore | 12 0 | 13 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 16 0 | 16 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 85 0 | 85 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| *Sub-montane—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Umballa | 15 0 | 15 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 12 12 | 12 12 |
| Ludhiána | 14 0 | 14 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | † | † | 13 0 | 13 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 12 12 | 12 12 |
| Jullundur | 14 0 | 14 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 16 0 | 16 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 80 0 | 80 0 | 12 8 | 12 0 |
| Hoshiárpur | 15 0 | 14 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 10 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 90 0 | 100 0 | 12 12 | 13 0 |
| Gurdáspur | 15 0 | 15 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 18 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 120 0 | 120 0 | 13 4 | 13 4 |
| Amritsar | 13 0 | 13 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 14 0 | ‡ | † | † | 13 0 | 15 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | † | † | 90 0 | 90 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| *Hills—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Simla | 11 0 | 12 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 7 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 65 0 | 65 0 | 9 8 | 9 13 |
| Kángra | 15 0 | 16 0 | 23 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 20 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 |
| *North-western—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Siálkot | 14 0 | 14 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 16 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 |
| Guiránwála | 13 0 | 15 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 10 0 | 14 0 | 17 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | † | † | 12 0 | 12 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 19 0 | † | † | 95 0 | 95 0 | 13 12 | 13 12 |
| Gujrát | 14 0 | 14 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | † | † | 10 0 | 10 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | † | † | 140 0 | 140 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 |
| Jhelum | 14 0 | 14 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 8 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | † | † | * | * | 18 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | * | * | 110 0 | 110 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 |
| Ráwalpindi | 14 0 | 14 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | * | * | 17 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 78 0 | 70 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 |
| Hazára | 13 0 | 14 0 | 19 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 13 0 | 13 0 | † | † | ‡ | ‡ | 14 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | † | † | 80 0 | 90 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Peshawar | 14 0 | 15 0 | 31 0 | 31 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 25 0 | 22 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | † | † | 19 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 100 0 | 90 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 |
| Kohát | 14 0 | 14 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | † | † | 23 0 | 23 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | † | † | 102 0 | 102 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 |
| *Western—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sháhpur | 14 0 | 14 0 | 21 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | † | † | 200 0 | 200 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| Jhang | 13 0 | 13 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | † | 240 0 | 240 0 | 12 8 | 12 0 |
| Mooltan | 12 0 | 11 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | † | † | 14 0 | 14 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | † | † | 80 0 | 90 0 | 12 4 | 12 8 |
| Bannu | 16 0 | 16 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 13 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 |
| D. I. Khan | 14 0 | 13 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 6 0 | 6 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 100 0 | 94 0 | 38 0 | 35 0 |
| Muzaffargarh | 12 0 | 12 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | 17 0 | 18 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 11 0 | 11 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 |
| D. G. Khan | 12 0 | 13 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | 18 0 | 18 0 | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | 100 0 | 100 0 | 25 0 | 21 0 |
| **Sind and Baluchistan—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Karáchi | 10 0 | 10 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | 14 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar) | 9 8 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| Thar and Párkar (Umarkot) | 9 0 | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | .. | 10 0 | 9 8 | ... | .. | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| Sukkur | 10 12 | 12 10 | 16 0 | 16 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| Shikárpur | 10 6 | 10 8 | 16 6 | 16 0 | 8 0 | 8 2 | 9 4 | 10 0 | 14 10 | 15 0 | 17 12 | 18 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 10 | 14 11 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 9 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| Upper Sind Frontier | 10 10 | 10 12 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 17 8 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 4 | 14 4 | .... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | 213 0 | 213 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Quetta | 11 0 | 12 4 | 16 8 | 17 0 | 5 4 | 5 0 | 6 8 | 6 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 64 0 | 45 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Bombay—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Konkan—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Karwar | 8 8 | 8 8 | * | * | 6 6 | 6 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | * | * | 11 0 | 11 0 | * | * | 10 0 | 10 0 | 213 5 | 213 5 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Ratnágiri | 7 15 | 9 4 | ... | ... | 9 5 | 10 0 | 11 14 | 12 11 | 13 10 | 14 5 | 12 14 | 14 1 | 18 13 | 18 13 | ... | ... | 10 8 | 11 3 | ... | . | 9 8 | 10 3 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 12 15 | 12 15 |
| Colába (Alibág) | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | 7 10 | 7 10 | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 11 7 | 11 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 10 | 10 10 | ... | ... | 7 4 | 7 4 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 |
| Bombay | 8 6 | 8 13 | 13 5 | 13 5 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 10 8 | 10 5 | 14 12 | 15 5 | 12 3 | 12 6 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 10 | 12 15 | 12 13 | 12 12 | 14 5 | 15 1 | 8 13 | 8 13 | 62 6 | 62 6 | 11 3 | 11 3 |
| Tanna (Salsette) | 8 13 | 8 13 | ... | * | 6 7 | 6 7 | 7 8 | 7 8 | ... | * | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 13½ | 16 13½ | ... | * | 11 7 | 11 7 | ... | * | 9 4 | 9 4 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 12 5 | 12 5 |
| *Deccan—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dharwar (Hubli) | 8 2 | 9 5 | * | * | 7 12 | 7 12 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 3 | 14 3 | 17 4 | 17 4 | * | * | 8 0 | 10 11 | * | * | 13 2 | 15 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 10 5 | 10 5 |
| Belgaum | 7 8 | 7 8 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 8 8 | 7 8 | 9 8 | 8 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 10 8 | 10 0 | * | * | 8 0 | 8 0 | 92 8 | 95 0 | 14 8 | 13 8 |
| Satara | 7 7 | 9 6 | 13 1 | 13 1 | 6 13 | 7 8 | 7 14 | 8 9 | 11 7 | 15 4 | 11 5 | 13 9 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 9 | 14 9 | 9 2 | 11 0 | 15 2 | 15 5 | 8 15 | 10 5 | 108 0 | 108 0 | 11 10 | 11 10 |
| Sholapur | 9 13 | 10 5 | * | * | 8 5 | 8 12 | 8 13 | 9 5 | 16 3 | 16 10 | 15 0 | 14 1 | * | * | * | * | 10 0 | 9 9 | * | * | 9 12 | 10 3 | 85 0 | 80 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 |
| Bijápur | 7 12 | 9 1 | * | ... | 5 10 | 5 10 | 7 8 | 8 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 5 12 | 16 0 | * | ... | 9 0 | 10 2 | 7 5 | 8 7 | * | ... | 7 4 | 8 2 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 9 10 | 9 10 |
| Poona (City) | 8 1 | 8 1 | 12 14 | 12 14 | 7 7 | 7 15 | 7 15 | 8 9 | 14 2 | 15 4 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 16 6 | 16 6 | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | ... | .. | 10 13 | 12 0 | 67 7 | 67 7 | 11 2 | 11 2 |
| *Khandesh—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ahmadnagar | 9 3 | 10 4 | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 16 8 | 19 0 | 13 1 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 12 4 | ... | ... | 13 2 | 16 0 | 80 0 | 91 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 |
| Násik | 10 12 | 11 8 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 12 0 | ... | ... | 15 1 | 14 6 | 21 6 | 21 6 | ... | ... | 15 6 | 14 6 | ... | . | 11 8 | 11 8 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 14 4 | 14 4 |
| Khandesh (Dhulia) | 10 8 | 11 4 | * | * | 7 4 | 7 4 | 9 6 | 9 6 | 19 9 | 21 12 | 16 5 | 18 0 | * | * | * | * | 10 9 | 10 13 | * | * | 18 12 | 18 12 | 106 0 | 106 0 | 11 6 | 11 6 |
| *Gujerat—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Surat | 11 0 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | * | * | 6 0 | 6 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | * | * | 14 0 | 14 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| Broach | 9 7 | 9 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | ... | .. | ... | ... | 11 10 | 10 0 | ... | .. | 15 0 | 13 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| Kaira | 9 6 | 9 6 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | * | * | 15 4 | 15 4 | 20 0 | 20 0 | * | * | 12 12 | 12 12 | * | * | * | * | 107 0 | 107 0 | 13 4 | 13 4 |
| Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar) | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 9 | 12 9 | 6 14 | 6 4½ | 8 0 | 8 0 | 14 4½ | 14 4½ | 15 7 | 14 14 | 17 2 | * | * | * | 9 11½ | 9 11½ | * | * | 12 0 | 11 7 | 80 0 | 73 2 | 10 13½ | 10 13½ |
| Ahmadabad (Daskrohi) | 9 8 | 9 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | * 0 | 9 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 14 8 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 |
| Panch Máháls (Godhra) | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 9 4 | 9 4 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 20 0 | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | 17 0 | 16 4 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 12 2 | 12 2 |
| Deesa Cantonment | 10 6 | 10 8 | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 13 10½ | 13 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 7 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 145 0 | 145 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| *Kattywar—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rájkot | 10 4 | 10 14 | ... | ... | 5 8 | 5 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 12 12 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 4 | 11 8 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 8 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 |
| **Central Provinces—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Western—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nimár | 11 2 | 11 2 | ... | ... | 6 12 | 6 12 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 19 1 | 17 11 | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | * | * | ... | ... | 11 10 | 11 10 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 6 | 11 6 |
| Khandwa-Ásirgarh Cant. | 10 4 | 10 10 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 18 0 | 18 7 | 16 8 | 16 8 | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 |
| Hoshangabad | 10 5 | 10 5 | ... | ... | 8 3 | 8 1 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 14 15 | 14 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 6 | 14 6 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 |
| Betúl | 11 1 | 11 1 | ... | ... | ... | | 9 0 | 9 0 | 17 4 | 17 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 15 | 13 15 | ... | ... | 10 4 | 10 4 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 |
| Chhindwára | 11 11 | 12 11 | ... | ... | 8 1 | 8 9 | 10 15 | 10 15 | 14 6 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 3 | 16 14 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 9 13 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 |
| Nágpur | 11 4 | 11 4 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 18 12 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 8 | ... | ... | 11 4 | 11 4 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 9 12 | 9 12 |
| Wardha | 11 7 | 11 7 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 7 | 11 7 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 5 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 13 5 | 16 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 11 | 10 11 |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Narsinghpur | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | 9 3 | 9 3 | 10 6 | 10 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | 18 14 | 18 14 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 9 2 | 9 2 |
| Saugor | 11 12 | 11 12 | .. | ... | 10 3 | 9 7 | 10 15 | 9 13 | 14 2 | 14 5 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 12 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 14 6 | 14 7 | 126 0 | 140 0 | 9 6 | 9 2 |
| Damoh | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 12 13 | 12 13 | 13 0 | 13 11 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 10 2 | 10 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 9 2 | 9 2 |
| Jubbulpore | 12 4 | 12 8 | ... | ... | 10 8 | 11 4 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 17 0 | 14 12 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 4 | 18 0 | ... | ... | 10 4 | 10 8 | 115 0 | 115 0 | 9 0 | 9 4 |
| Baghelkhand (Sutna) | 15 4 | 15 4 | 22 0½ | 23 8 | 16 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 0 | ... | ... | 18 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 18 4 | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 10 | 10 12 |
| Mandla | 16 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Seoni | 12 7 | 12 7 | ... | ... | 9 12 | 9 12 | 13 9 | 13 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 15 | 17 15 | ... | ... | 13 9 | 13 9 | 190 0 | 190 0 | 9 2 | 9 2 |
| Bálághát | 13 2 | 17 1 | .. | ... | 10 8 | 13 2 | 14 11 | 19 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 3 | 21 10 | ... | ... | 12 8 | 15 0 | 136 0 | 136 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 |
| Bhandára | 13 4 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 12 | 18 12 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 190 0 | 190 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Chanda | 15 2 | 15 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 2 | 15 2 | 18 3 | 18 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 5 | 14 5 | ... | ... | 11 4 | 11 4 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| *Eastern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilásپur | 14 7 | 15 8 | ... | ... | 13 8 | 15 13 | 18 0 | 20 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 2 | 22 5 | ... | ... | 13 2 | 15 4 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Raipur | 14 3 | 14 3 | ... | ... | 11 6 | 11 6 | 14 13 | 14 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 10 | 21 4 | ... | ... | 13 2 | 15 5 | 64 0 | 80 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Sambalpur | 10 8 | 12 4 | ... | ... | 15 12 | 15 12 | 19 4 | 20 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 17 4 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 9 8 | 9 10 |
| **Berar—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buldána | 10 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Básim | 14 2 | 14 5 | ... | ... | 8 5 | 8 10 | 10 13 | 10 13 | 25 2 | 25 10 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 13 | 17 13 | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 80 0 | 78 0 | 9 5 | 9 0 |
| Akola | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 21 0 | 24 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 12 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 |
| Ellichpur | 10 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 25 0 | 23 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 0 | ... | ... | 16 8 | 15 0 | 128 0 | 127 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Amraoti | 9 4 | 11 8 | ... | ... | 7 4 | 8 0 | 8 12 | 10 0 | 20 8 | 22 4 | 11 12 | 13 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 12 | 13 12 | ... | ... | 12 8 | 13 0 | 67 8 | 67 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Wun | 10 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 18 0 | 23 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 18 0 | 16 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 |
| **Nizam's Territories—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Secunderabad | 9 11 | 9 9 | * | * | 6 10 | 6 10 | 8 3 | 8 4 | 13 3 | 13 13 | 13 3 | 13 3 | 15 15 | 15 15 | * | * | 11 1 | 11 1 | * | * | 12 3 | 14 2 | 150 0 | 155 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Bolaram | 10 3 | 11 1 | * | * | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 2 | 9 5 | 13 12 | 14 14 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 12 3 | 11 14 | * | * | * | * | 116 1 | 116 14 | 9 5 | 9 5 |
| Chadarghat | 7 8 | 7 8 | * | * | 6 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 17 0 | * | * | * | * | 12 0 | 12 0 | * | * | * | * | 120 | 120 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 |

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

## RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1891—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

| Districts. | Wheat. | | Barley. | | Rice, best sort. | | Rice, common. | | Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). | | Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). | | Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). | | Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). | | Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). | | Maize (*Zea Mays*). | | Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). | | Firewood. | | Salt. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. |
| | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| **Madras—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Malabar Coast—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malabar | 7 14 | 7 14 | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 14 | 10 14 | * | * | * | * | 20 6 | 20 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 136 2 | 136 2 | 11 11 | 11 11 |
| S. Canara | 7 6 | 7 14 | ... | ... | 11 2 | 11 14 | 12 13 | 13 13 | * | * | * | * | 17 8 | 19 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 121 8 | 121 8 | 14 3 | 14 3 |
| *South, central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coimbatore | 8 3 | 10 11 | ... | ... | 9 14 | 10 13 | 10 6 | 11 5 | 12 3 | 14 13 | 15 14 | 17 8 | 14 13 | 18 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 133 11 | 133 11 | 12 11 | 12 11 |
| Nilgiris | 7 2 | 7 2 | ... | ... | 7 3 | 7 3 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 2 | 13 14 | 11 14 | 12 10 | 12 3 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 274 3 | 274 3 | 11 0 | 10 2 |
| Salem | 7 11 | 7 11 | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | 9 3 | 9 6 | 11 6 | 13 0 | 10 11 | 12 5 | 12 13 | 13 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 217 11 | 217 11 | 12 14 | 12 14 |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bellary | 6 11 | 6 11 | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 10 | 8 10 | 13 2 | 14 6 | 12 3 | 12 3 | 14 2 | 14 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 97 3 | 97 3 | 11 14 | 11 14 |
| Anantapur | 6 3 | 5 13 | ... | ... | 7 0 | 6 6 | 8 2 | 7 10 | 13 14 | 12 14 | 12 3 | 12 3 | 15 8 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 97 3 | 97 3 | 11 14 | 11 14 |
| Cuddapah | 6 10 | 6 10 | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 14 | 7 14 | 12 10 | 13 6 | 12 11 | 13 2 | 12 13 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 140 0 | 140 0 | 12 3 | 12 3 |
| Kurnool | 5 11 | 6 11 | ... | ... | 7 13 | 8 3 | 8 3 | 8 10 | 11 11 | 13 11 | 10 14 | 12 8 | * | * | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 142 14 | 142 14 | 11 11 | 12 2 |
| *East Coast, north—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ganjam | 7 2 | 8 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 12 0 | 11 8 | 13 0 | * | * | * | * | 21 13 | 23 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 119 2 | 119 2 | 10 11 | 11 13 |
| Vizagapatam | 9 0 | 10 8 | ... | ... | 8 6 | 8 6 | 9 10 | 10 3 | 16 3 | 18 6 | 15 13 | 18 13 | 16 3 | 18 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 97 3 | 97 3 | 11 11 | 11 11 |
| Godavari | 8 2 | 8 2 | ... | ... | 9 6 | 9 14 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 17 5 | 19 3 | 17 10 | 17 10 | 14 10 | 16 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 243 0 | 243 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 |
| *East Coast, central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kistna | 6 8 | 6 0 | ... | ... | 9 13 | 9 5 | 10 8 | 9 14 | 15 13 | 15 13 | * | * | 15 14 | 17 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 140 14 | 140 14 | 13 3 | 13 3 |
| Nellore | 7 11 | 7 11 | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | 9 0 | 9 8 | 11 5 | 12 6 | 10 13 | * | 11 8 | 13 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 93 5 | 93 5 | 12 13 | 12 13 |
| *East Coast, south—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Madras | 8 0 | 9 5 | ... | ... | 8 10 | 8 10 | 9 5 | 9 2 | * | 13 0 | * | * | 12 11 | 13 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 123 14 | 123 14 | 12 11 | 12 11 |
| Chingleput | * | * | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 8 | 9 6 | 10 6 | * | * | * | * | 12 5 | 16 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 136 2 | 136 2 | 12 6 | 12 6 |
| N. Arcot | 6 13 | 7 11 | ... | ... | 8 6 | 9 6 | 9 6 | 10 5 | 10 14 | 11 13 | 9 14 | 10 11 | 12 13 | 16 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 10 | 160 10 | 11 5 | 11 5 |
| S. Arcot | 7 0 | 7 0 | ... | ... | 10 6 | 10 6 | 10 14 | 10 14 | 15 2 | 15 2 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 14 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 209 0 | 209 0 | 11 5 | 11 5 |
| Tanjore | 7 6 | 8 2 | ... | ... | 10 13 | 10 6 | 12 8 | 12 14 | * | * | 17 6 | 19 10 | 16 10 | 18 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 145 13 | 145 13 | 12 14 | 12 14 |
| Trichinopoly | 7 10 | 7 5 | ... | ... | 9 3 | 9 6 | 9 6 | 9 10 | * | 13 5 | 14 10 | 15 14 | 14 6 | 16 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 143 6 | 143 6 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| *Southern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tinnevelly | 7 8 | 8 8 | ... | ... | 8 11 | 8 11 | 10 0 | 10 6 | * | * | * | * | * | * | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 58 5 | 58 5 | 14 6 | 14 6 |
| Madura | 7 0 | 7 0 | ... | ... | 10 2 | 10 8 | 10 10 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 16 3 | 16 3 | 15 8 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 121 8 | 121 8 | 13 10 | 13 10 |
| **Mysore—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mysore | 5 8 | 6 10 | 5 4 | 6 4 | 6 4 | 6 10 | 7 0 | 7 2 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 20 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 12 0 | 108 0 | 108 0 | 9 12 | 9 8 |
| Bangalore | 6 1 | 8 2 | 6 7 | 7 9 | 6 1 | 6 4 | 6 13 | 7 4 | 12 8 | 15 3 | ... | ... | 13 7 | 15 0 | ... | ... | 8 12 | 9 8 | ... | ... | 12 9 | 13 3 | 84 0 | 84 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Kolar | 8 0 | 9 0 | 7 0 | 8 12 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 12 8 | 16 0 | ... | 16 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 12 | ... | 12 0 | 9 8 | 9 12 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 9 4 | 8 0 |
| Túmkúr | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 7 0 | 7 8 | 12 8 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 13 8 | 14 8 | ... | ... | 8 8 | 9 8 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 14 0 | 340 0 | 340 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Hassan | ... | ... | 7 0 | 8 4 | 6 8 | 7 4 | 7 0 | 8 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 8 | 26 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | 11 8 | 16 0 | 72 0 | 72 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 |
| Kadur | 5 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | 7 0 | 9 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 |
| Shimoga | 5 4 | 7 6 | 6 5 | ... | 6 13 | 8 6 | 7 6 | 9 7 | 14 11 | 21 0 | ... | ... | 15 12 | 21 0 | 12 10 | 16 13 | 8 6 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 480 0 | 480 0 | 10 8 | 8 6 |
| Chitaldroog | 7 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | 9 0 | 5 4 | 6 8 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 11 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 |
| **Coorg—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coorg | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 6 8 | 8 0 | 7 8 | 9 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 8 | 20 8 | ... | ... | 13 8 | 16 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 110 0 | 110 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Aden | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | 6 3 | 6 3 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 3 | 10 3 | 9 4 | 9 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 4 | 9 4 | ... | ... | 5 9 | 5 9 | 65 5 | 65 5 | 32 0 | 32 0 |

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

J. F. FINLAY,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

*Printed and published for the* GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 6.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor-General's Council assented to by the Governor-General:—

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*Nothing for Publication.*

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SUPPLEMENT No. 6.


## PART I.

### Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

### HOME DEPARTMENT.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

*Calcutta, the 4th February, 1892.*

No. 79.—Mr. G. Hughes has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 30th December, 1891.

*The 6th February, 1892.*

No. 86.—Under the authority conveyed by the 29th Section of the Act 21 and 22 Vict., Cap. 106, His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased, subject to the approbation of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, to appoint Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, K.C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies.

JUDICIAL.

*The 4th February, 1892.*

No. 152.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 1 of the Chief Commissioner's Powers Act (XXXII of 1867), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to delegate to the Chief Commissioner of Burma the powers of a Local Government under Act X of 1865 (The Indian Succession Act).

J. P. HEWETT,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

# REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATION.

### PATENTS.

*Calcutta, the 4th February, 1892.*

**No. 275-*P*.**—Applications in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 30th January 1892, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No. 23 of 1892.—John Hodge, Chief Engineer of the River Steam Navigation Company's Steamer *Bengal*, for an improved inside leak stopper principally applicable to inland steamers, vessels, flats, steam launches, and the like.

No. 24 of 1892.—William Walker Fyfe, of 41, Hillside Road, Stamford Hill, London, N. England, Hydraulic Engineer, for improvements in amalgamating apparatus for crushed ores and like reduced bodies.

No. 25 of 1892.—William Lawrence Foster, Gentleman, of Kensington, London, England, for a new or improved holder for the guards of carving forks.

No. 26 of 1892.—Gopinath Janardan Athalye, L.M.E., Bombay Thakurdwar, for drawing water.

No. 27 of 1892.—Francis Teague, of the Acme Electric Works, Ferdinand Street, Chalk Farm, in the County of London, England, Manager, for improvements in electricity meters.

---

Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 272 of 1890.—Ernst Fahrig, of 24, Listria Park, Stamford Hill, in the County of Middlesex, England, Electrical Engineer, for an improved composition applicable for electrical insulating and other purposes and the process for manufacturing the said composition. (Filed 25th January 1892)

No 66 of 1891.—William Blackburn Turner, Engineer, of Cossipore, near Calcutta, for improvements in baling presses. (Filed 12th January 1892.)

No. 203 of 1891.—Alain Chartier de Lotbiniere Joly de Lotbiniere, Lieutenant, Royal Engineer, Khaira Gali, Murree Hills, India, for a spring stirrup, to be called the "de Lotbiniere spring stirrup." (Filed 21st January 1892.)

No. 209 of 1891.—George Macallan, of Earlham Grove, Forest Gate, London, England, Engineer, for improvements relating to the blast pipes of locomotives and other high pressure engines. (Filed 25th January 1892.)

No. 219 of 1891.—Arthur Helwig, Engineer, formerly of 123, Leighton Road, but now of No. 27, Islip Street, Kentish Town, in the County of London, England, for improvements in button hole sewing machines. (Filed 25th January 1892.)

No. 306 of 1891.—Charles Phin Hammond, Railroad Superintendent of Atlanta, in the County of Fulton and State of Georgia, United States of America, for improvements in metal ties for railways. (Filed 23rd January 1892.)

No. 331 of 1891.—Philip Henry Holmes, of Gardiner, County of Kennebec, State of Maine, one of the United States of America, Mechanical Engineer, for improved electrical conductor. (Filed 21st January 1892.)

E. C. BUCK,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 6th February, 1892.*

**No. 212-*G*.**—The Governor-General in Council has learnt with great regret of the death of Colonel Sir Robert Sandeman, K.C.S.I., Governor-General's Agent and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

Sir Robert Sandeman had served for more than thirty years on the North-West Frontier, where his loss will long be felt. His untiring energy and the force and steadfastness of his character had acquired for him a commanding influence, upon which the Government of India could always rely. He was a brave and devoted servant of the Queen, and he died as he had lived in the discharge of his duty.

The death of such a man is a public misfortune, and the Governor-General in Council deeply deplores it.

By order of the Governor-General in Council,

H. M. DURAND,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Fort William, the 2nd February, 1892.*

**No. 182-*G*.**—The services of Captain W. A. O'Mealy, Indian Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties as Commandant of the Zhob Levy Corps.

**No. 517-*I*.**—ERRATUM.—The following names are transferred from Foreign Department notification No. 8-I., dated the 1st January, 1892, to notification No. 9-I. of the same date:—

Cherukupalli Suriyanarayana, Agency Head Clerk, Vizagapatam, in the Madras Presidency.

Baru Venkata Rana Norasu Pantula, Tahsildar of Golconda, Vizagapatam, in the Madras Presidency.

*The 3rd February, 1892.*

**No. 191-*G*.**—Major W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, Additional Political Agent of the 2nd class and Political Agent in Kotah, is appointed temporarily to officiate also as Political Agent in Jhallawar, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 193-G.—Lieutenant A. F Pinhey, Indian Staff Corps, Additional Political Assistant of the 1st class Superintendent of Operations for the Control of the Moghyas in Central India and Rajputana, and Assistant Political Agent at Banswara, is granted furlough for one year, under Article 340(b), Chapter XIII of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 25th February, 1892, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

*The 4th February, 1892.*

No. 196-G.—The services of Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, K.C.S.I., Resident of the 1st class, and Resident at Hyderabad, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

No. 539-I.—Whereas the rulers of the States mentioned in the margin have ceded to the British Government full jurisdiction within the lands which lie within their respective States, and which are occupied or may hereafter be occupied by the Godhra-Rutlam Railway (including the lands occupied by stations, by out-buildings, and for other railway purposes): In exercise of this jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Indore. | Jhabua. |
| Sailana. | Rutlam. |

(1) The provisions, so far as they may be applicable, of the Code of Criminal Procedure (X of 1882), are hereby applied to the aforesaid lands.

(2) Mr. John Hogan Executive Engineer of the Godhra-Rutlam Railway, shall exercise within the limits of the aforesaid lands the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd class as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

No. 543-I.—ERRATUM.—In Part V of Notification No. 5022-I., by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, dated the 24th December, 1891, *for* No. 195-J., *read* No. 159-J.

*The 5th February, 1892.*

No. 209-G.—Lieutenant A. S. Rooke, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, on special duty under the orders of the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, reverts to his substantive appointment as Cantonment Magistrate at Nowgong and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Agent in Bundelkhand, with effect from the date of resuming charge.

No. 568-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879) and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, and with reference to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 209-G., dated the 5th February, 1892, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to invest Lieutenant A. S. Rooke, Indian Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong, and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Agent in Bundelkhand, with the powers conferred on Political Agents by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1768-I., dated the 27th June, 1883, to be exercised within the limits of the Bundelkhand Political Agency.

H. M. DURAND,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATION.

### LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

*Calcutta, the 5th February, 1892.*

No 482.—Mr. G. D. Pudumjee, Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty days, with effect from the 28th January, 1892.

J. F. FINLAY,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Fort William, the 5th February, 1892.*

### APPOINTMENTS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

No. 110.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. Young, 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, to be Assistant Quartermaster-General at Army Head-Quarters. Dated 7th December, 1891.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 111.—The undermentioned officer has been appointed, on probation, to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, and has been posted to a corps under the Government of India:—

Second-Lieutenant E. T. Carwithen, King's Own Scottish Borderers,—26th November, 1891.

No. 112.—Second-Lieutenant William Edward Gordon Lillingston, West Riding Regiment, attached 6th Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry, having completed 18 months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 8th May, 1890, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second-Lieutenant Lillingston will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the 8th May, 1890, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

### FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 113.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—

Captain G Williams, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Military Works Department, (p. a.) for one year and 8 months, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant F. Murray, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, 20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, (p a) for one year, under rule I of the Regulations of 1875.

No. 114.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Colonel H. M. Evans, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, 43rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—34th year commenced 30th July, 1891.

Captain F. J. B. Priestley, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year. Pension service—15th year commenced 30th January, 1892.

Captain A. E. Whistler, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 2nd (The Queen's Own) Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry, for one year. Pension service—15th year commenced 30th January, 1892.

Lieutenant G. M. Evans, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 8th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for nine months. Pension service—8th year commenced 23rd August, 1891.

Lieutenant F. C. Laing, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 12th (The Kelat-i-Ghilzai) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—6th year commenced 8th December, 1891.

No. 115.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India under clause 155, India Army Circulars, 1891 :—

Captain F. T. Cole, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, (p. a.) for eight months.

No. 116.—The undermentioned Warrant Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under Article 920-F, Army Regulations, India, Vol. I, Part I, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Sub-Conductor E. Richardson, Ordnance Department, for eight months.

No. 117.—Lieutenant H. B. Murray, Indian Staff Corps, 34th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, is granted an extension of leave to the 20th November, 1891.

No. 118.—Captain M. T. Thomson, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, is granted an extension of leave to the 23rd November, 1891.

No. 119.—Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel G. Massy, Civil Surgeon, Umballa, is granted furlough out of India, (p. a.) without pay, for the 10th July, 1891, in extension of the furlough allowed him in G. G. O. No. 614 of 1890.

No. 120.—Colonel W. Tweedie, C.S.I., Indian Staff Corps, is permitted to reside out of India under Article 738 (*b*), Army Regulations, India, Vol. I, Part I. Pension service—36th year commenced 4th March, 1891.

No. 121.—Colonel E. G. Lillingston, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 1st grade, Bengal, is permitted to reside out of India under Article 738 (*b*), Army Regulations, India, Vol. I, Part I, after vacating his civil appointment on the 16th March, 1892.

## LONDON GAZETTE.

No 122.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

*"London Gazette," dated the 12th January, 1892, page 197.*

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
*12th January, 1892.*

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

Risaldar Major Mirza Attaoollah Khan, Sirdar Bahadur, 10th Bengal Lancers, late British Agent at Kabul, is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 10th September, 1891.

Deputy-Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant George Collyer, Bombay Establishment, is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 1st October, 1891.

* * * * *

INDIAN ARMY.

The undermentioned officers are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List :—

Lieutenant-General Henry Melvill, Bengal Cavalry. Dated 20th December, 1891.

Major-General Francis S. Tredell, Bombay Infantry. Dated 19th December, 1891.

## ORGANISATION.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 123.—With reference to para. 21 of G. G. O. No 8 of 1892, it is notified that the 30th and 31st (Burma) Regiments of Madras Infantry will be composed of the following classes :—

*The 30th Regiment (5th Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sikhs | 4 | Companies. |
| Hindustani Hindus | 2 | " |
| Punjabi Mohamedans | 2 | " |

*The 31st Regiment (6th Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sikhs | 2 | Companies. |
| Jats | 2 | " |
| Punjabi Mohamedans | 3 | " |
| Pathans | 1 | Company. |

## PROMOTIONS.

No. 124.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

STAFF CORPS.

*To be Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Major Benjamin Chamney Graves, 30th January, 1892.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 125.—*22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Havildar Fazl Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Jai-Gobind Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January, 1892.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 126.—Surgeon-Major Lieutenant-Colonel Julius John Wood M.B., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from 15th February, 1892, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

No. 127.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 549 of 1871, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to confer the additional annuity of £10 available in consequence of the increase of certain appointments in the classes eligible for the grant of the medal and annuity for meritorious service, on Sergeant-Major William Burke, Naini Tal Depôt, with effect from the date of this order.

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

No. 128.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native Officer to the Order of British India, with effect from the date specified :—

BOMBAY.

*To the 2nd class with the title of "Bahadur."*

Subadar Jowand Singh, No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery, *vice* Subadar Partab Singh, *Bahadur*, deceased,—30th December, 1891.

ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 129.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit of the under-mentioned sepoy :—

No. 418, Sepoy Bahadur Burathoki, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles,—for conspicuous gallantry in action at the village of Tungzang in the Kanhow country, Upper Burma, on the 24th February, 1891, when he engaged single-handed three armed Chins and killed them.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

RESIGNATIONS.

No 130.—*5th Administrative Battalion, North-Western Provinces Volunteers and Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant-Colonel P. H. Wallerstein, Indian Staff Corps, resigns his commission.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 5th February, 1892.*

Under clause 25 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 23rd January and the 5th February, 1892 :—

| Corps. | Rank and Name. | Date of decease. | Place of decease. | Testate or Intestate. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indian Staff Corps . . . | Colonel Sir Robert Groves Sandeman. | 29th January, 1892 . | Lus Bela. | | |

E. H. H. COLLEN,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 1st February, 1892.*

No. 35.—Mr. F. W. Eicke, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts to that of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay.

*The 2nd February, 1892.*

No. 36.—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch as Apprentice Examiners of Accounts on probation and are posted to the Offices noted opposite their names :—

Mr. William Graham Goodenough Bayly, to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Burma.

Mr. K. Balarama Iyer, to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras.

Their appointments will have effect from the 20th and 22nd January, 1892, respectively.

No. 37.—The undermentioned passed Students of the Seebpore Civil Engineering College are appointed to the Department as Assistant Engineers, 3rd grade, and posted as follows :—

Mr F F Bion, to Burma.

Babu Mohendra Nath Dutt, to Bengal.

*The 5th February, 1892.*

No 38.—Mr A. S. Gerrard, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, appointed to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow.

Public Works Department Notification No. 21, dated the 21st January, 1892, is hereby cancelled.

J. G. FORBES, *Colonel, R.E.*,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

### GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

*The 21st October, 1891.*

From the 14th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 7th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

*Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.*

| | Per annum. R | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

*Publisher, Gazette of India.*

## BANK OF BENGAL.

*Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 1st February, 1892.*

| LIABILITIES. | R | a. | p. | R | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital paid up | | | | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund | | | | 47,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 62,44,799 | 9 | 10 | 1,41,91,463 | 13 | 3 |
| Public Deposits at Branches | 79,46,664 | 3 | 5 | | | |
| Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches | | | | 5,86,26,912 | 8 | 9 |
| Bank Post Bills etc. | | | | 4,52,726 | 9 | 2 |
| Sundries | | | | 29,53,110 | 5 | 1 |
| RUPEES | | | | 10,09,24,213 | 4 | 3 |

| ASSETS | R | a. | p. | R | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government Securities | | | | 50,83,048 | 8 | 0 |
| Other authorized Investments | | | | 55,46,106 | 0 | 0 |
| Loans on Government and other authorized Securities | | | | 1,27,93,090 | 13 | 5 |
| Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities | | | | 94,87,847 | 9 | 8 |
| Bills discounted and purchased | | | | 2,64,66,831 | 12 | 11 |
| Balances with other Banks | | | | 9,23,770 | 14 | 0 |
| Bullion | | | | 15,50,105 | 12 | 10 |
| Dead Stock | | | | 12,12,114 | 14 | 2 |
| Stamps | | | | 11,288 | 11 | 10 |
| Sundries | | | | 18,23,817 | 14 | 11 |
| | | | | 6,48,98,022 | 15 | 9 |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office | 1,16,09,921 | 7 | 4 | 3,60,26,190 | 4 | 6 |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Branches | 2,44,16,268 | 13 | 2 | | | |
| RUPEES | | | | 10,09,24,213 | 4 | 3 |

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
*Calcutta, the 5th February, 1892.*

E. J. BIRCH,
*Offg. Chief Accountant.*

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
*Secretary and Treasurer.*

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 47·2.

## CALCUTTA MINT.

*Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 3rd February, 1892.*

| | R | R |
|---|---|---|
| Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 27th January, 1892 | 65,80,112 | |
| Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date | 15,39,430 | 81,19,542 |
| ADD— | | |
| Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department | 2,15,745 | |
| Ditto ditto Government | ... | 2,15,745 |
| | | 83,35,287 |
| DEDUCT— | | |
| New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week | 2,32,700 | |
| Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes | ... | 2,32,700 |
| Balance on the evening of the 3rd February, 1892 | ... | 81,02,587 |
| The Balance comprises— | | |
| Silver held on account of the Currency Department | 61,57,396 | |
| Ditto ditto Government | 19,45,191 | 81,02,587 |
| There is in addition awaiting assay— | | |
| Bullion belonging to Private Individuals | 4,04,033 | |
| Ditto ditto Government | ... | 4,04,033 |

B. SCOTT, *Major, R.E.,*
*Offg. Master of the Mint.*

CALCUTTA MINT,
*The 5th February, 1892.*

## SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Simla, the 25th January, 1892.*

No. 1.—Assistant Surgeon Neitya Prosad Bhattacharjee, of the Bengal Provincial Establishment, is dismissed the service of Government.

G. BOMFORD, *M.D.,*
*for Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.*

## SURVEY OF INDIA.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 29th January, 1892.*

No. 888.—Mr. C. W. F. Seyers, Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 11th January, 1892.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
*Surveyor-General of India.*

## AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Quetta, the 25th January, 1892.*

No. 624.—Lala Govind Dass, Tehsildar, 4th grade, substantive, on probation, is granted three months' privilege leave under Articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 1st February, 1892, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 625.—Lala Udhe Bhan, Naib Tehsildar, Upper Zhob, is appointed to act as a Tehsildar, 4th grade, and posted to Lower Zhob during the absence on leave of Lala Govind Dass, or until further orders.

By Order,

P. T. SPENCE, *Lieut.*,
*Second Assistant*

## DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 2nd February, 1892.*

No. 7.—The undermentioned Officers are transferred from the Chaman Extension to the North Western Railway:—

Mr. R. W. Egerton, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*

Mr. R. D. Perceval, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Lt.-Col., R.E.*,
*Offg. Director-General.*

## TREASURE TROVE.

### NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on or about the 4th day of December, 1891, treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles, valued at R15, was found hidden in a dry field belonging to one Peruma Goundan on the boundary limits of Oravattathangal and Onnupuram, in the Arni Jaghire North Arcot District:—

| Description of property. | | Value. R a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 Gold hollow cylindrical thaluthies<br>1 Gold ring<br>4 Small gold coins | All weighing 17-8 pagoda weight. | 15 0 0 |

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear, personally or by agent, before the Collector of North Arcot, at his Office, on the 1st day of June, 1891, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

W. J. H LEFANU,
*Collector of North Arcot.*

NORTH ARCOT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
CHITTOOR,
*The 26th January, 1892.*

## POST OFFICE.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 2nd February, 1892.*

No. 11659.—In consequence of the grant of privilege leave for two months to Mr. R. H. Grainger, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, officiating in the 2nd grade, the following acting appointments are made from the 5th February, 1892, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it:—

Mr. C. J. Hogg, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Lala Sudarshan Singh Seth, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

*The 5th February, 1892.*

No 11695.—Mr E. R. Jardine, Postmaster, Aden, is granted privilege leave for one month, from the 1st February, 1892, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr S. P. Vas, Head Clerk, is appointed to act as Postmaster, Aden, during Mr Jardine's absence or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
*Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 2nd February, 1892.*

Baker, Mrs. Norris.
Burke & Co.
Caggan, R. T.
Crotton, Geo.
Eaton, C. W. & Co.
Gowan, Lt.-Col.
Hardcastle, H. M.
Hayton, R.
Kugelmann, Gustav.
King, F. G.
Lawrence, E. H.
Lawrence, J.
Manager, National Fire and Marine Insurance Company of New Zealand.
Manager, North British Rubber & Co.
Nebiyer, Messrs. & Co.
Scott, Miss J. W.
Singhbhoom Mining and Prospecting Syndicate.
Zobel, Hugo.

*Letters marked "Care of Post Office."*

Ameera.
Anderson, Aleck.
Armfield, Fred.
Arline, Miss Nellie.
Baldry, Thomas.
Baron, Ch.
Barrow, F.
Batchelor, Mrs. F.
Bax Cal. W. J.
Beal, Rev. Arthur.
Berryman, T.
Bohur, Fritz.
Buckland, Henry.
Bush, Rev. H.
Campton, H.
Carmichael, R. S.
Cattrall, Miss E. C.
Cautlie, Mrs.
Chapman, G. B.
Clark, Harry.
Colville, H. S.
Cooke, E. J., Mrs.
Cooper, W.
Courjon, Miss T.
Crane, H.
Crole, C. S.
Crow, W. H. F. R.
Cuthbertson, Wm.
Daly, Mrs. A.
Damoy, C.
Deavin, H. P.
Detilloux, Theo.
Dewar, Major D. E
Douglass, Miss L.
Dowling, M. W.
D'Souza, P. B.
Dutch, A.
Dyer, Mrs.
Eldridge, J. R.
Ewan, Captain D. S.
Falk, S.
Farrell, Mrs. M.
Fanning, Mrs. F. C.
Ferguson, Fred.
Flynn, W.
Fordham, Montague.
Fremlin, W. T.
Galitsin, Prince.
Gay, Mrs. A.
Greaves, E. S.
Greenhalgh, Capt. J. H.
Haig, Lt. W.
Haig, Wolseley.
Haiman, Alexis.
Haimon, Monsieur.
Hamilton, G. S.
Harrison, J. J.
Heider, Moritz.
Heker, Mr.
Henderson J.
Herklots, Mrs.
Herklots, Rev. G.
Hesse, Chas.
Holland, H. C.
Homan, Leonard.
Honghyne, A. P.
Howard, Miss.
Howard, Miss May.
Hucker, G.
Hulton, Eustace.
Hume, Col.
Hyre, H.
Johnson, E. T. S.
Johnson, W G.
Jones, Mr. M.
Katz, Hugo.
Keay, J. Seymour.
Kitts, E. J.
Lawrence, A. J.
Lewis, Miss.
Liddeard, James E.
Lilly, Mrs E.
Lindenan, L. K.
Lunge, D., Carl.
Lynch, H. W.
Lyon, Palyhemus.
Macdonald, Mrs
Macgregor, Marcus.
Manager, Kankee Tea Estate
Marchetto, Sig. Alberto.
Maystein, Monsieur.
McCartie, Surgeon-Major.
McGregor, D.
Miller, E.
Mitchell, Mrs. H. C.
Molloy, P.
Monro, Miss Constance.
Morgan, Lt. G. A.
Moris, M., Monsieur.
Mosenthal, H.
Mullay, Miss.
Munro James.
O'Brien, G.
O'Clein, Percy.
Oomtegur, Mr.
Page, Mr.
Pakenham, J. A.
Paterson, Mrs.
Patey, Miss Vera.
Paton, Jas.
Paul, Dr. C. G.
Payne, Professor W. J.
Penfold, George W.
Perurei, Mrs
Radford, Major.
Radford, Mrs.
Raja of Bhinga.
Raynand, Mary C.
Riley, Mrs. C. Campbell.
Robarts, H.
Robertson, G aham.
Rogers, F. W.
Rose, J.
Rose, A. S.
Rossie, M.
Ryder, Mrs. H.
Sanderson, P. J.
Saxbys, Frank.
Scaife, T. J.
Sines, George.
Simmons, F.
Sinclair, Capt. Thos.
Slater, Mrs. C.
Sleeman, J.
Smith, Chaloner.
Steinberg, A. F.
Stewart, Miss Burnett.
St. John, Mrs. D.
Stretton Capt.
Tennant, Geo. W.
Thompson, Mrs.
Thompson, W.
Valentine, T. H.
Wakefield, L. C.
Wheeler, E. L.
Whiting, Rev. J L.
Wichmann, Baron.
Wilkins, W. D.
Withycombe, A. G.
Workman, E.
Wortley, Hon. F. M. Stuart.
Young, Arthur.

*Registered Letters.*

Heider, Moriz.
Jones, F. H.
Kally Dass Sett & Co., Ld.
Marchetto, Alberto.
Owen, J. M.
Sayce, L. D.
Stengel, V. S.

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.*

Amirsinggee.
Adikere, Miss.
Allen, Miss.
Aspenwill, Miss.
Addie, G.
Altschul, J.
Armstrong, W., Miss.
Alexandria
Brown, T. R., Mrs.
Bate, C., Miss.
Blanchard, J. A.
Braby, Ivon
Bell, Hilda, Miss.
Briggs.
Bawman, J. C.
Barker, F. S.
Buchner, E. M., Miss.
Bulkey, Mrs.
Brown, L., Mrs.
Buck, A. W., Capt.
Braby, N. J.
Cauthe, Dr.
Chapurau, G., Mrs.
Custello, R. J.
Chradle, Mr. Walter.
Coen, S. W., Mr.
Clarke, R. T.
Charrington, C.
Carlander, Axel.
Canthy, H., Col.
Cumberlege, F. H.
Crawhall, L. W.
Cooper, Mrs.
Crouch, A. M.
Caldwell, D.
Coutts, Mrs.
Charbs, R., Mr.
Decosse, M.
Durant, H., Mrs.
Drury, T. M., Capt.
D'Souza, A. R.
Domings, D.
deMello, J. S.
Elliott, T., Mr.
Evans, L. J. S.
Elliott, F.
Ellis, H.
Ekills, G. R., Revd.
Foy, W., Mr.
Fraser, A. T., Col., R.E.
Ferrell, J. B.
Farmer, E. H.
Fruenstein, Fritz.
Flemming, H.
Gallan, Alex.
Gollan, Mrs.
Garton, F.
Good, Denis.
Gopalcharri, T.
Gibson, E.
Greenshields, E.
Gallialsatto, M. S.
Grune Herrn, Dr. Med.
Gorer, E.
Herbert, A. R. K., Brig.-Genl.
Harrington, P. C.
Hogan, E., Condr.
Hewett, Chas., Mrs.
Howard, Miss.
Herney, J., Mrs.
Hill, C. G., C.S.
Hardcoslle, F. E. B.
Harding, O.
Hanbury, Lady.
Hajee Kadarbux.
Hollick, Stuart.
Hopkins, W.
Halurhoner, J.
Hollick.
Halurlands, H., Professor G.
Jones, W. H. D., Col.
Jardine, M. D. P.
Jacquemyus, G. R., Monsieur.
John, A.
Jenkins, W. A.
Karom, G., Monsieur.
Keshory Mohon Banurgee.
Kemje Lall.
Killon, Tom.
Long, John.
Lennox, Milton.
Leanard, E., Mrs.
Lisler, Mrs.
Lascelles, J. H.
Logon, R.
Lawrence, W. R.
Lawrence, C. P., Professor.
Liddeard, W.
Marburk, J.
Milder, B., Mr.
Marlin, John.
Marby, T. L.
McTaggart, W. A. T.
Merwanjee Edulgee Mistry.
Maxwell, Miss.
Morris, J. B., Sergt.
M. Cawasgee Karma.
Munu, P. W.
Moris, M., Monsieur.
Morgan, O. V.
Morgan, G. V.
Nalt, Mrs.
Newman, F. J.
Neerodenoth Mookerjee, Baboo.
Noad, W. J.
Norris, E. J.
Nallemeier, Mr.
Naidu, P. Veeras Raghaerche.
Orbbar, As.
Obseto, M.
Piris, G.
Preun, E.
Pelty, S., Miss.
Pears,
Pease, H. G.
Perrire, A.
Powell, L. W., Miss.
Power, J. H.
Prickard, H. S.
Pears, H.
Piyare Lal, Babu.
Prenge, A. G.
Pring, F. C.
Robertson, L. H.
Rangiah Chetty.
Reid, L. H.
Read, H. S.
Roseurberg, M.
Riby, J. T.
Rebello, M.
Ross, F., Miss.
Rakhal Chunder.
Rogers, A.
Raynard, C., Madom.
Runinhaus, G.
Ryder, E. B., Dr.
Raynand, H.
Rayorand, M. C. Modon.
Robert, Paul, Monsieur.
Rider, R. B., Dr.
Ross, C. P.
Roche, Kelor.
Ross, D. C.
Ross, B.
Sturart.
Steedman, E. B.
Spicler, L.
Schlesinger, N., Mr.
Steeh, H. G.
Sendholm, Mrs.
Stowell, G. F.
Schiffers, A.
Soldon, Paul.
Simeox, Miss.
Stone, Mrs.
Steinbeorg, A. F.
Slaton, Royal E. C., Capt.
Slcouis, James.
Silcock, J. G.
Shick Abdul.
Smith, N., Miss.
Surendernath Mukerjee, Baboo.
Sukhlia
Smith, C.
Sayed Abu Jaffer.
Sayed Baker Hoosein.
Sayed Ahmed.
Tumer, T., Revd.
Teape, W. M., Revd.
Tounochy, Miss.
Vinour, W. E.
Vigauom, C.
Varutharajee, P.
Vincent, A. H.
Vinkutesh, Sh.
Veneziene, D. C.
Waran, Mrs.
Whiting, J. S. R.
Watson, Miss.
Wilson, R. A.
Whigfield, R.
Wilson, T. N.
Wullon, H.
Ware, H., Miss.
Whiteheld, G.
Wachtmuster.
Wilson, Miss.
Weidman, N.
Wright, W. R.
Younghusband, D.

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 1st February, 1892.*

Archard, H. F. M.
Barlow, C. H.
Burnett, Madame.
Doran, Mr.
Dutta, A.
Ferdinands, Dr. J. B.
Jenkins, Mrs.
Kelly, Mrs. Irvin.
Kenny, Mrs. T.
Larsen, J. A.
Marshall, F. H.
Overett, W.
Salomon, E.
Spink, Rev. W.
Steel, W.
Sanderson, H.
Thompson, J. W.
Wilcox, H.
Worthington, J.

E. HUTTON,
*Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.*

*The 6th February, 1892.*

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

| Mails for | Date of closing at Calcutta. | Route by which despatched. |
|---|---|---|
| | 1892. | |
| Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom. | 10th Feb. | Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay. |
| Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets). | 9th " | Ditto. |
| Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be, and Réunion | 10th " | Ditto. |
| Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands China, and Japan | 8th " | Ditto. |
| Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania. | 8th " | Ditto. |
| Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China. | 13th " | Per French Str. *Niemen.* |
| Madras and Colombo . . . | 10th " | Per P. & O. Str. *Bengal.* |
| Straits, China, and Japan . . | 6th " | Per Steamer *A. Apca* . |
| Rangoon and Moulmein | 9th " | Per Steamer *Goa.* |
| Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore. | 12th " | Per Steamer *Nuddea.* |
| Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon. | 10th " | Per Steamer *Kola.* |
| Port Blair . . . . . | 11th " | Per Steamer *Shahjehan.* |

*N.B.*—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

E HUTTON,
*Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.*

## REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

From 1st April, 1891, and until further orders, Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *ten pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; eight-ounce tin, *R5*; one pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only* at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

## জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনার মূল্য কম করণ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি যাবৎ অন্য আজ্ঞা না হয় তাবৎ কলিকাতার বোটানিকেল গার্ডেনের অর্থাৎ কোম্পানির

বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণ এবং অপর কোন ব্যক্তি এক কালীন দশ পৌণ্ড ক্রয় করিলে নিম্নলিখিত হিসাবে জ্বর সিন্‌কোনা পাইবেন অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ২॥০ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৫৲ টাকায় ও এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১০৲ টাকায় পাইবেন। সর্ব্ব সাধারণে কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট নগদ মূল্য দিলে এই এই হিসাবে অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ৩৲ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৬৲ টাকায় এবং এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১২৲ টাকায় পাইতে পারিবেন। কলিকাতার প্রধান প্রধান ইউরোপীয় ও দেশীয় ঔষধ বিক্রেতাগণ ও এই ঔষধ বিক্রয় করিয়া থাকেন। উপরোক্ত হার ছাড়া চারি ঔন্স টিনের ।০, আট ঔন্স টিনের ॥০ ও এক পৌণ্ড টিনের ৸০ ডাক মাশুল দিতে হইবে।

## REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF THE PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

*Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.*

On and after 1st April, 1891, the price of this Quinine will be as follows :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 pound tin, | R16, | or post free, | R16-12. |
| ½ | „ | R 8, | „ | R 8-8. |
| ¼ | „ | R 4, | „ | R 4-8. |

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture ; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta. It can be had either white or coloured pink.

## বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইনের মূল্য কম করণ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন | . | ১৬৲ | বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ১৬৸০ |
| ॥ আধ „ | „ | ৮৲ | বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৮॥০ |
| শিকি „ | „ | ৪৲ | বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৪॥০ |

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধরূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনীডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে। ইহা শাদা বা পাটল বর্ণের পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

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# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART III.

### Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

### PROMISSORY NOTES.

#### Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 232068 and 232069, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1st May, 1865, for ₹500 each, originally standing in the name of the Agra Bank, Limited, and last endorsed to Rosie Mazda and Prama Mazda, the proprietors, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and interest thereon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the undersigned. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned securities.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
*Administrator-General, Bombay, and Administrator, Estates, Prama and Rosie Mazda.*

BOMBAY,
*The 22nd January, 1892.*

#### Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 060141 to 060145, and 060142, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1854-55, six notes for ₹5,000 each, originally standing in the name of The Agra Bank, Limited, and last endorsed to Heerabai, widow of Jamsetjee Nesserwanjee Petit, the proprietress, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress.

HEERABAI, *widow of Jamsetjee Nesserwanjee Petit.*

BOMBAY,
*The 16th January, 1892.*

#### Lost or Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 179222, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for ₹3,000, originally standing in the name of Deb Nath Sreemonee, and last endorsed to Babu Saradindra Mohan Tagore, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

SARADINDRA MOHAN TAGORE,
*No. 1, Durponarain Tagore's Street, Pathuriaghatta.*

#### Lost or Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 85202, dated 15th March, 1879, of the Bengal Bank at Calcutta, for ₹500 only, originally standing in the name of Harpershad Piaraylal, Numberdar of Garha Kota, District Saugor, and last endorsed to Moriram Gokulchand and Ganpat of Gadarwara, District Narsinghpur, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor, after two years from date of last advertisement.

MORIRAM GOKULCHAND AND GANPAT,
*of Gadarwara, District Narsinghpur.*

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## PART VI.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

**ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67.**

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 29th January, 1892.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., R.A.
The Hon'ble Sir P. P. Hutchins, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. E. Miller, Kt., Q.C.
The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General H. Brackenbury, C.B., R.A.
The Hon'ble Colonel R. C. B. Pemberton, R.E.
The Hon'ble Nawab Ahsan-Ulla Bahadur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble H. W. Bliss, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Nugent.
The Hon'ble J. Woodburn, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Raja Udai Partab Singh of Bhinga.
The Hon'ble J. L. Mackay, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Dr. Rash Behari Ghose.
The Hon'ble Sir John Edgar, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Palli Chentsal Rao Pantulu, C.I.E.

### BILL TO VALIDATE CERTAIN CHRISTIAN MARRIAGES.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to validate certain marriages solemnised under

Part VI of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, be taken into consideration. He said:—

"It will be remembered that this Bill to validate certain marriages which appear to have been solemnised by mistake was introduced into the Council some months ago. Part VI of the Indian Christian Marriage Act is only intended for the solemnisation of marriages between persons both of whom are Native Christians, but by a mistake apparently arising from ignorance of this provision some of the persons licensed to solemnise such marriages have solemnised them between persons only one of whom was a Native Christian, and the result is that as the law at present stands these marriages are invalid; but I rather think it has been generally felt that this has arisen out of a mere misconception of the law and that there was no intention on the part of any of the parties concerned to do otherwise than contract valid marriages. It is however desirable, while taking all the care we possibly can to prevent any such irregularity in the future, that these persons—or rather their children—should not suffer by the error, and we therefore propose to validate these marriages in the past so far as may be practicable.

"Originally, in order to give time for this Act to become known, we proposed to validate not only marriages already solemnised up to the passing of the Act, but those which might be solemnised for three months after the passing of it. As, however, the Bill was brought in so long ago, and as every one must by this time know everything about it, this course has been considered unnecessary, and we propose to validate only such marriages as have already been solemnised under Part VI of the Act. Further, we have provided that, in case any of these invalid marriages have already been judicially pronounced void, such marriages should not be validated, as vested rights may have been acquired under the decisions thus given; this validation will therefore only extend to marriages which, though invalid under the law, have up to the present time been regarded by the contracting parties as valid.

"I may here mention that, amongst the opinions offered with regard to the Bill, we find one from certain clergymen in the North-Western Provinces who consider that a marriage between a person who is a Native Christian and a person who is not a Native Christian is invalid in itself,—on what principle I do not know; but these gentlemen have thought fit to declare that they will disregard the validation which the Bill contemplates, and that if any of the persons whose marriage has been so validated should wish to set aside the marriage, and to contract a marriage which would be valid before the Church, they would consider it their duty to solemnise such second marriage. I can only say that, so far as the business of this Council is concerned, it is no part of our duty to offer advice to these gentlemen, but I think they should know that any such action on their part would probably bring them within the provisions of the criminal law and render them liable to prosecution.

"My hon'ble friend Mr. Chentsal Rao is, I understand, about to give notice of motion for leave to re-commit this Bill to the Select Committee. I will leave him to state his own case, but, so far as I understand his intention, I think that what he desires to do would probably be better done by a separate Act than by any amendment of the present measure."

The Hon'ble P. CHENTSAL RAO said:—

"I think it is desirable that the Bill should be referred back to the Select Committee in view to their considering the expediency of modifying Part VI of the Christian Marriage Act so as to cover mixed marriages.

"I observe that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, the Chief Commissioner of Burma and the Commissioner of Dacca, and some more officers and gentlemen whom we have consulted, have drawn our attention to the point I have raised, *i.e.*, the desirability of extending Part VI so as to cover mixed marriages; and I also note that the Revd. Mr. Cushing of Burma states that there are large Christian and non-Christian communities in that part of

the country among whom inter-marriages are customary. He adds that these communities live far away from places where any Ministers or Marriage Registrars competent to solemnise mixed marriages are to be found, that it would be impossible for the parties to go to the distant city or town where alone the services of a Marriage Registrar or Minister could be obtained, and that they would join illegal union if the law puts legal union beyond their reach. Under such circumstances, it seems to me that we must make some provision to enable men so situated to get their marriages solemnised at the spot and without inconvenience. Sir Alexander Mackenzie thinks that licenses may be granted to selected persons to celebrate mixed marriages, and this suggestion commends itself to me as simple, practical and convenient. As the law now stands, a Marriage Registrar can only be appointed for a whole district and not for a portion with limited powers. Probably it was on this account, and in consideration of the somewhat tedious character of the procedure prescribed for Marriage Registrars, that Part VI has been enacted and power taken to grant licenses to Native Christians to solemnise marriages with simpler procedure suited to the requirements of men with simple habits and poor education. Apart from the public convenience, I do not see any special reason why the power of solemnising mixed marriages should be withheld from the Native Christians any more than from Marriage Registrars, at any rate in cases where both the parties consent and no objections are raised by the guardians.

"My Lord, these are my views, but I am not myself much interested in this question, as hardly any mixed marriages take place in my part of the country, and I am not disposed to press it upon the attention of the Council, if they do not consider it to be of sufficient importance to require consideration. I have ventured to make these remarks because, from the Select Committee's Report, this point does not appear to have been considered, and because for my part I consider that the amendment of Part VI on the lines suggested will much help the cause of morality and promote social homogeneity in villages of mixed communities, which it should be our aim to encourage."

The Motion that the Report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## MADRAS SMALL CAUSE COURT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR PHILIP HUTCHINS presented a preliminary Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes of Madras, and moved that the time for the presentation of the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill be extended to the 4th March, 1892. He said:—

"The Council will remember that I stated at our last meeting that I intended to lay some alternative proposals before the Select Committee. The Committee has recommended that those proposals be formulated in a Bill, and that the Bill be sent down to Madras for consideration before it is discussed by them in detail. This is just what I wished to move myself a fortnight ago, but I was informed by the Secretary that it would not be in accordance with the ordinary course of business to put forward a new Bill without the intervention of a Select Committee. A Bill has now been prepared and accompanies our preliminary Report. If the Council accepts my present motion, the Bill will be sent to Madras, and we shall be able to learn how far it meets with local approval before the Committee proceed to discuss its provisions and settle their final Report."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## RANGOON PORT COMMISSIONERS' ACT, 1879, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. BLISS moved that the Bill to amend the Rangoon Port Commissioners Act, 1879, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller, the Hon'ble Sir David Barbour, the Hon'ble Mr. Mackay and the Mover, with instructions to report after three weeks.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 12th February, 1892.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
*Secretary to the Government of India,*
*Legislative Department.*

CALCUTTA;
*The 5th February, 1892.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

No. 6.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1892.

# OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
## RAILWAY STATISTICS

### RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDING THE 30th JUNE, 1891.

No 12 R. Stat, dated Simla, the 21st January, 1892.

ORDER—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No 496 R. T., dated the 17th September 1889
" " " " No. 0210 R. T dated the 10th February 1890.
" " " " No 3 R. T., dated the 5th January 1891.
" " " Order No. 33 R. Stat., dated the 15th September 1891.

Read also—

The following note by the Director General of Railways, No. 3 Stat., dated the 6th January 1892 with abstract returns of accidents to trains, etc., on the open lines of railway in India for the six months ending the 30th June 1891.

Summary of accidents to trains, rolling stock, etc.

The following summary gives the total number of accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc., for the six months ending the 30th June 1891, distributed under the classification adopted in Abstract No. 4 of the Returns:

| Serial No. | Classes of accidents. | Average of corresponding periods of 1889 and 1890. | Six months ending the 30th June 1891. Number. Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act of 1890. | Number. Other accidents. | Number. Total. | Number of passengers and others. Killed. | Number of passengers and others. Injured. | Number of servants. Killed. | Number of servants. Injured. | Total all classes. Killed. | Total all classes. Injured. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains | 1 | 2 | 7 | 9 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| 2 | Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line | 21 | 10 | 25 | 35 | ... | 1 | ... | 7 | .. | 8 |
| 3 | Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains | 43 | 9 | 57 | 66 | ... | 1 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 10 |

| Serial No. | Classes of accidents. | Average of corresponding periods of 1889 and 1890. | Six months ending the 30th June 1891. Number. Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act of 1890. | Number. Other accidents. | Number. Total. | Number of passengers and others. Killed. | Number of passengers and others. Injured. | Number of servants. Killed. | Number of servants. Injured. | Total all classes. Killed. | Total all classes. Injured. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Collisions between light engines | 4 | ... | 14 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| 5 | Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails | 27 | 14 | 29 | 43 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 3 |
| 6 | Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails | 167 | 11 | 129 | 140 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7 | Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points | 29 | 3 | 28 | 31 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| 8 | Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed | 3 | .. | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9 | Trains running over cattle on the line | 843 | 5 | 1,058 | 1,063 | . | (a)1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 10 | Trains running over obstructions on the line | 82 | 9 | 91 | 100 | (a)3 | (a)4 | 6 | 1 | 9 | 5 |
| 11 | Trains running through gates at level-crossings | 32 | 2 | 36 | 38 | (a)2 | (a)4 | 1 | ... | 3 | 4 |
| 12 | The bursting of boilers of engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| 12a | The bursting of tubes etc., of engines | 51 | ... | 82 | 82 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 13 | The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines | 146 | ... | 204 | 204 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 4 |
| 14 | The failure of tyres | 4 | ... | 7 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15 | " " of wheels | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| 16 | " " of axles | 52 | 2 | 35 | 37 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| 17 | " " of brake apparatus | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 18 | " " of couplings | 89 | 2 | 98 | 100 | ... | 5 | ... | 2 | ... | 7 |
| 19 | " " of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc. | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 | Broken rails | 19 | ... | 21 | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 21 | The flooding of portions of permanent-way | 21 | 5 | 11 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 22 | Slips in cuttings or embankments | 9 | 5 | 18 | 23 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 3 |
| 23 | Fire in trains | 122 | 5 | 102 | 107 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | 3 | 1 |
| 24 | Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts | 34 | 3 | 46 | 49 | (b)1 | (a)1 | ... | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| 25 | Other accidents | 119 | 6 | 119 | 1.5 | 1 | (c)15 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 22 |
| | Total for the six months ending the 30th June 1891 | ... | 93 | 2,225 | 2,318 | (d)8 | (e)46 | 15 | 38 | 23 | 84 |
| | Total—Average of corresponding periods of 1889 and 1890 | ... | ... | ... | 1,920 | 6 | 54 | 6 | 21 | 12 | 75 |

(a) Not passengers, but cartmen.
(b) Not a passenger, but an infant of a gangman.
(c) Of these, one was not a passenger but a cooly.
(d) Of these, six were not passengers.
(e) Of these, eleven were not passengers.

2. As compared with the average of the two correspondiug periods of 1889 and 1890, the number of accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way etc., during the six months ending the 30th June 1891, shows an increase of 398, or 20·73 per cent., with an increase of 1,475·69 miles, or 9·52 per cent. in the mean mileage worked, and of 4,876,890 miles, or 17·53 per cent. in the train-mileage run.

Principal variations as compared with the average of the corresponding periods of 1889 and 1890.

3. The principal variations occurred under "Collisions between passenger trains, and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line," 35 against 21; "Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains," 66 against 43; "Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails," 43 against 27; "Goods trains and parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails," 140 against 167; "Trains running over cattle on the line," 1,065 against 843; "The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines," 82 against 51; "The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines," 204 against 146; "The failure of axles," 37 against 52; and "Slips in cuttings or embankments," 23 against 9.

4. "Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line" showed an increase of 14 accidents, of which 5 each occurred on the East Indian and the Tirhoot and Bengal and North Western railways.

5. The increase under "Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains" occurred chiefly on the Rajputana-Malwa State railway, 11 against 4;

on the Southern Mahratta railway, 5 against 1; on the North Western railway, 15 against 9; and on the Great Indian Peninsula railway, 8 against 3.

6. Under "Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails," the increase was principally due to the number af accidents having risen from 4 to 13 on the North Western railway.

7. Under "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails," the number of accidents decreased from 13 to 7 on the East Indian railway, from 10 to *nil* on the Jorhát State railway, from 6 to 2 on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway, from 20 to 12 on the Madras railway, and from 12 to 5 on the Dibru-Sádiya railway, but increased from 7 to 16 on the Tirhoot and Bengal and North Western railways, from 17 to 23 on the North Western railway, and from 5 to 12 on the Burma State railway.

8. The number of cattle accidents was largest on the Southern Mahratta railway, *viz.*, 244; next to it comes the South Indian railway with 144; then the Rajputana-Malwa State railway with 94, the Eastern Bengal State railway with 92 and the North Western railway with 84. As compared with the average of the corresponding periods of the two previous years, there was an increase of 79 accidents on the Southern Mahratta railway, 80 on the South Indian railway, 27 on the North Western railway and 22 on the Madras railway.

9. Of the increase of 31 accidents under "The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines," 19 took place on the South Indian railway, 5 on the Rajputana-Malwa State railway and 4 on the Eastern Bengal State railway.

10. The number of accidents from "The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines" rose from 146 to 204. This was principally due to an increase of 8 each on the Bengal-Nagpur, Southern Mahratta and Burma State railways, of 7 on the South Indian railway, and of 5 each on the North Western, Tirhoot and Bengal and North Western, Eastern Bengal State and the Nizam's Guaranteed State railways.

11. The decrease in the number of "Failure of axles" was almost entirely due to the number recorded on the Rajputana-Malwa State railway having fallen from 41 to 11. On the Thatôn-Duyinzáik railway, the number increased from *nil* to 5, and on the Great Indian Peninsula railway from 3 to 6.

12. Of the 23 cases of "Slips in cuttings or embankments," 15 against 1 occurred on the North Western railway alone.

13. The accidents under "Collisions between light engines" numbered 14, of which 6, or about 43 per cent., took place on the East Indian railway.

14. Of the 49 cases of "Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts," 24 or about 49 per cent. were recorded on the Eastern Bengal State railway.

Casualties to passengers, servants and others, not included in para. 1.

15. The casualties to passengers and servants in the employ of railways or of contractors, from accidents not coming under the classification adopted in paragraph 1, were, in the case of passengers, 38 killed and 118 injured against 21 killed and 77 injured, and, in the case of servants, 82 killed and 244 injured against 74 killed and 271 injured. (For details, *vide* Abstract No. 2.)

Total casualties from all causes.

16. The total casualties to persons from all causes, including trespassers, cases of suicide, etc., were 308 killed and 488 injured against 248 killed and 469 injured. (For details, *vide* Abstract No. 2.)

Casualties in yards, workshops, etc.

17. In addition to the above, 22 persons were reported to have been killed and 97 injured in yards, workshops, etc., and 594 persons to have died in carriages and at stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

18. The following table gives for *the second quarter of 1891* the number of accidents as classified in paragraph 1, which resulted in loss of, or injury to, life and limb, and shows the railways on which they occurred :—

Casualties resulting from accidents to trains, rolling-stock, etc., for 2nd quarter of 1891.

| Railway. | Number of accidents during the 2nd quarter of 1891. | Passengers and others | | Servants | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. |
| East Indian | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Indian Midland | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Rajputana-Malwa | 3 | 1 | 16 | ... | 1 | 1 | 17 |
| Southern Mahratta | 4 | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| South Indian | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| North Western | 2 | ... | 1 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 6 |
| Oudh and Rohilkhand | 2 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 |
| Eastern Bengal | 4 | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Great Indian Peninsula | 10 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 12 |
| Bhávnagar - Gondal - Junágarh-Porbandar | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 4 |
| Morvi | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Total | ... | 4 | 29 | 7 | 22 | 11 | 51 |
| Average of the two corresponding quarters of 1889 and 1890 | ... | 5 | 48 | 4 | 15 | 9 | 63 |

19. *East Indian railway.*—On the 17th May 1891, at Delhi, a cooly was injured while trying to close the flap door of a wagon.

On the 23rd June 1891, a bullock cart was run over by the engine of a down goods train at a level-crossing near Moghal Sarai station. The bullocks escaped unhurt, but the cartman was slightly injured. The gateman, through whose negligence the accident occurred, was prosecuted.

20. *Indian Midland railway.*—On the 20th June 1891, a down mixed train ran over a cart and a pair of bullocks at a level-crossing at mileage 302 on the Jhansi-Tundla section. The bullocks were killed and the cartman was injured.

21. *Rajputana-Malwa State railway.*—On the 27th April 1891, the failure of a coupling on an up mixed train resulted in the derailment of two vehicles. Three passengers were injured. The accident occurred at milege $\frac{278}{15}$ between Ajmere and Tabiji stations.

On the 9th May 1891, owing to the failure of brakes, a loaded wagon whilst being shunted at Mukhtiara station ran down a gradient of 1 in 118 and collided with an up mixed train standing on the platform at Barwaha. Eleven passengers (of whom one died from the effects of the injuries received) and the pointsman were injured. The Assistant Station Master was prosecuted.

On the 14th June 1891, a loaded Henri-Martini rifle, which was in the hands of a driver who was seated on a platform bench at Kalakhund station, went off accidentally and the bullet passed through the door of a 3rd class carriage. Three passengers were slightly injured by splinters.

22. *Southern Mahratta railway.*—On the 16th April 1891, while a down goods train was entering a cutting at mileage 265 between Alandi and Phursangi stations, about 200 cubic feet of debris fell, and two engines and 16 wagons were derailed. One passenger was slightly injured.

On the 21st April 1891, at Dharwar station eight wagons, which had been set in motion by the wind, struck against the goods-shed door. A porter who was closing the door was slightly injured.

On the 11th May 1891, a cart was run over by a down passenger train at mileage 77-12 between Ajjampur and Birur stations. The cartman and a bullock were killed. The gateman was prosecuted.

On the 17th June 1891, a down passenger train ran over a cart at the level-crossing at mileage $\frac{215}{2-31}$ between Bangalore and Kengeri stations. One

bullock was killed and the cartman slightly injured. The crossing, although provided with gates is not manned.

23. *South Indian railway.*—On the 5th May 1891, a collision took place at Vadamadura between the engine of an up goods train and two iron-covered goods trucks and a brake-van of a special goods train which was standing foul of the main line. One railway servant was killed and another injured.

24. *North Western railway.*—On the 15th June 1891, a trolly belonging to a Permanent-way Inspector was run over by the engine of a ballast train at mileage 151-11 near Babar Kachh station. Three trolly men were killed and one was injured.

On the 26th June 1891, No. 1 up mail train collided with a down goods train which was standing at Bholari station. One passenger and four railway servants were slightly injured.

25. *Oudh and Rohilkhand railway.*—On the 7th May 1891, No. 2 down mail train was derailed between Kheta Serai and Mihráwán stations owing to the absence of warning to the driver that the line was under repair. Two passengers were injured.

On the 22nd June 1891, No. 1 up mail train ran through the level-crossing gate at Shahjahánpur and the gateman was killed.

26. *Eastern Bengal State railway.*—On the 10th May 1891, a trolly was run over by a ballast train at mileage 16 near Dinagepore. A Permanent-way Sub Inspector was seriously injured, and subsequently died from the effects of the injuries received.

On the 12th May 189, a cartman and two bullocks were run over by a down mixed train near Jessore. The bullocks were killed and the cartman subsequently died of the injuries received.

On the 19th May 1891, the engine of an up mixed train was disabled at Párbatipur, owing to one of the stays in the fire-box having blown out. The native driver was badly scalded.

On the 13th June 1891, the oil-shed at Belghurriah caught fire, and the lampmán was slightly injured.

27. *Great Indian Peninsula railway.*—On the 6th April 1891, a gangman's hut at mileage 324 near Chándni was burnt to the ground. The fire was supposed to have been caused by a spark from the engine of a down train. A gangman's child was burnt to death.

On the same date, a collision took place at Kurla between up goods trains Nos. 114 and 12, resulting in the derailment of the engine of the former. The head guard of the latter train was killed, the brakesman and fireman of the former were slightly injured, and the rolling stock and permanent-way were considerably damaged. The Assistant Station Master, through whose carelessness the accident occurred, was prosecuted. *A detailed report of this accident is appended to the Abstract Return of Accidents.*

On the 10th April 1891, the engine and brake-van of an up goods train collided with a down goods train at Dongargaon station, and the engine and four wagons of the latter and the engine, brake-van and one wagon of the former were derailed. One guard and two firemen were injured. The Assistant Muccadum, through whose carelessless the accident occurred, was prosecuted.

On the 3rd May 1891, a shunting engine collided with a brake-van at Igatpuri owing to the driver having lost control of his engine through a defect in the regulator. A fireman was knocked off the engine and slightly injured.

On the 11th May 1891, the engine of an up passenger train failed owing to the gauge glass having burst. The driver, in endeavouring to shut the gauge cocks, was seriously scalded.

On the 12th May 1891, a slight collision took place at Poona between an engine which was standing on a siding and another engine attached to nine wagons and a brake, owing to the latter having been turned into a wrong line. The driver of the former engine was slightly injured.

On the same date, through the carelessness of the shunting Muccadum, some wagons loaded with ponies, in the course of being hand-shunted at Igatpuri, collided with a shunting engine. An old woman, the mother of a syce, was slightly injured.

On the 18th May 1891, a wagon which was being shunted at Wadi Bandar collided with some carts at the level-crossing and was derailed. Three carts were smashed and a cartman and a bullock injured.

On the 3rd June 1891, an engine whilst shunting at Nándgaon slightly collided with another engine. This accident was due to the carelessness of the pointsman. A points man who was working the brake on the tender of the former engine was hurt.

On the 5th June 1891, a collision took place at Itársi between two horse-boxes, which were being shunted, and an Indian Midland railway wagon. This accident was caused by the carelessness of the pointsman. A shunter was seriously injured.

28. *Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar railway.*—On the 15th April 1891, an engine tender and one goods wagon were run into the Ránáwáo station yard by the remainder of the train to which they belonged. The accident was due to the train having parted unknown to the staff at the summit of a falling gradient of 1 in 200. Two passengers and two railway servants were injured, and the rolling stock was considerably damaged.

29. *Morvi railway.*—On the 17th June 1891, the carriages of a down mail train were blown over by a whirlwind at Dugdugia watering station. One passenger bruised his arm, and the carriages were more or less damaged.

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ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Note, with the Abstract Returns, be communicated for information to the Local Governments, Administrations and Officers noted in the margin.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, and Assam.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Resident in Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India, and Baluchistan.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Goverment of India for Railways, Calcutta, Central Division, and Lucknow.

Ordered also, that copies be forwarded for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Ordered further, that the Note, with the Abstract Returns, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

F. B. HEBBERT,
*Offg. Under-Secretary.*

*Documents accompanying.*

Abstract Returns of Accidents for the six months ending the 30th June 1891.

## ABSTRACT No. 1.

### General Total.

UMBER of Persons reported, during the six months ending 30th June 1891, as KILLED or INJURED on ALL RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS; and distinguishing also, in the case of the two former Classes, between ACCIDENTS caused by ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., and ACCIDENTS happening otherwise.

| | Killed. | Injured. |
|---|---|---|
| *assengers :—* | | |
| From accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, &c. . . . . | 2 | 35 |
| By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct . . . . . | 38 | 118 |
| *ervants :—* | | |
| From accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, &c. . . . . | 15 | 38 |
| By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct . . . . . | 82 | 244 |
| *ther Persons :—* | | |
| Whilst passing over railways at level-crossings | 11 | 12 |
| Trespassers . . . . . | 112 | 3 |
| Suicides . . . . . | 37 | ... |
| Miscellaneous, not included in either of the above . . . . . | 11 | 10 |
| TOTAL . | 308 | 488 |

## ABSTRAC[illegible]D.

NUMBER of PERSONS, reported during the six months ending 30th June 1891, as KILLED or INJURED in IND[illegible] PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS, and classifying, as far as practicabl[illegible]

| Serial Number. | RAILWAYS. | PASSENGERS. | | |

No. 2.

the TRAVELLING of TRAINS or the MOVEMENT of VEHICLES used exclusively upon Railways, distinguishing between the Nature and Causes of the Accidents occasioning the Death or Injury.

| NTS. | | |

# ABSTRACT No. 3.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the six months ending 30th June 1891, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different Classes of Accidents and the Number of Passengers and Others, and of Railway Servants KILLED or INJURED in each Class of Accident.

| | I.—EAST INDIAN. (a) | | | | | | | | | III.—TIRHOOT AND BENGAL NORTH-WESTERN. | | | | | | | | | V.—BENGAL-NAGPUR. | | | | | | | | | VI.—INDIAN MIDLAND. (c) | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | | | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | | Number. | | | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | | Number. | | | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | | Number. | | | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | |
| | Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890. | Other accidents. | Total. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890. | Other accidents. | Total. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890. | Other accidents. | Total. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890. | Other accidents. | Total. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. |
| 1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line | 3 | 3 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains | 2 | 5 | 7 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4. Collisions between light engines | ... | 6 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails | ... | 7 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 15 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9. Trains running over cattle on the line | ... | 61 | 61 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 41 | 41 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 | 28 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10. Ditto over obstructions on the line | ... | 12 | 12 | ... | 1(b) | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1(b) | 1(b) | 1 | ... | 2 | 1 |
| 11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 12. The bursting of boilers of engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines | ... | 7 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 5 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 14. The failure of tyres | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15. Ditto of wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 16. Ditto of axles | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 17. Ditto of brake apparatus | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 18. Ditto of couplings | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c. | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20. Broken rails | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 22. Slips in cuttings or embankments | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 23. Fire in trains | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts | ... | 5 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 25. Other accidents | ... | 8 | 8 | ... | 1 (c) | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL ALL CLASSES | 6 | 126 | 132 | ... | 12(d) | 1 | 3 | 1 | 15 | 3 | 51 | 54 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 99 | 100 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 61 | 63 | 1( | 1(b) | 1 | ... | 2 | 1 |

| | VIII.—Rajputana-Malwa. (a) | | | | | | | | | | XI.—Southern Mahratta. (d) | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | | | Number of Passengers and others | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes | | | Number. | | | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | | |
| | Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890. | Other accidents. | Total. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | | Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890. | Other accidents. | Total. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | |
| 1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains | ... | 11 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | 5 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 4. Collisions between light engines | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | |
| 6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points | 1 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | . | | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | |
| 9. Trains running over cattle on the line | 3 | 91 | 94 | ... | 1(b) | ... | ... | ... | 1 | | 2 | 242 | 244 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | |
| 10. Ditto over obstructions on the line | ... | 15 | 15 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 2 | 4 | 6 | 1(b) | 1(c) | ... | | 1 | 1 | |
| 11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings | ... | 5 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 12. The bursting of boilers of engines | ... | . | . | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | |
| 12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines | ... | 17 | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | 8 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | |
| 13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines | ... | 12 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | 22 | 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 14. The failure of tyres | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 15. Ditto of wheels | ... | ... | | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 16. Ditto of axles | 1 | 10 | 11 | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 17. Ditto of brake apparatus | ... | .. | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 18. Ditto of couplings | 1 | 19 | 20 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | | ... | 9 | 9 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | |
| 19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 20. Broken rails | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 1 | 3 | 4 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | |
| 22. Slips in cuttings or embankments | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | |
| 23. Fire in trains | ... | ... | ... | - | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | 13 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 25. Other accidents | 1 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 13 | . | 1 | 1 | 14 | | 1 | 3 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | |
| Total all Classes | 7 | 200 | 207 | 1 | 17(c) | ... | 1 | 1 | 18 | | 7 | 320 | 327 | 1(b) | 2(c) | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | |

| | XIV.—South Indian. (f) | | | | | | | | | | XVII.—North Western. (g) | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | | | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants | | Total all Classes. | | | Number. | | | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | | |
| | Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890. | Other accidents. | Total. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | | Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890. | Other accidents. | Total. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | |
| 1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | 4 | ... | 5 |
| 3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | 13 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4. Collisions between light engines | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails | 1 | 2 | 3 | | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | | | 4 | 9 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails | ... | 9 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | 4 | 19 | 23 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9. Trains running over cattle on the line | ... | 144 | 144 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | ... | 84 | 84 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10. Ditto over obstructions on the line | ... | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | 1 | 12 | 13 | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| 11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings | ... | 9 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | ... | 6 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... |
| 12. The bursting of boilers of engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| 12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines | ... | 25 | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | ... | 21 | 21 | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... |
| 13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines | ... | 21 | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | ... | 36 | 36 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 14. The failure of tyres | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| 15. Ditto of wheels | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | | | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 16. Ditto of axles | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 17. Ditto of brake apparatus | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 18. Ditto of couplings | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | ... | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20. Broken rails | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | 4 | 6 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 22. Slips in cuttings or embankments | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | 4 | 11 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 23. Fire in trains | ... | 8 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | 2 | 10 | 12 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... |
| 24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | | | 1 | 7 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| 25. Other accidents | ... | 10 | 10 | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | | 3 | 32 | 35 | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Total all Classes | 2 | 238 | 240 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 29 | 278 | 307 | ... | 1 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 9 |

(a) Includes the Gaekwar's Wehsana Railway.
(b) Not a passenger, but a cartman.
(c) Of these, one was not a passenger.
(d) Includes the Mysore section and Kolhapur Railway.
(e) Not a passenger, but a cooly.
(f) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal Railway.
(g) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot, Rajpura-Bhatinda and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the six months ending 30th June 1891, &c.—*continued.*

| | XX.—OUDH AND ROHILKHAND. | | | | | | | | | XXI.—EASTERN BENGAL. (a) | | | | | | | | | XXIII.—NALHATI. | | | | | | | | | XXIV.—CHERA-CONPANYGUNJ. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | | | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | | Number. | | | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | | Number. | | | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | | Number. | | | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | |
| | Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890. | Other accidents. | Total. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890. | Other accidents. | Total. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890. | Other accidents. | Total. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890. | Other accidents. | Total. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. |
| 1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains | 1 | ... | 1 | | . | . | ... | . | .. | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. |
| 2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line | ... | 1 | 1 | . | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 8 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| 3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 9 | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... |
| 4. Collisions between light engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 5 | 5 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| 6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails | ... | ... | ... | . | . | .. | | .. | ... | ... | 18 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . |
| 7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| 8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed | ... | | ... | . | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9. Trains running over cattle on the line | ... | 52 | 52 | ... | | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 92 | 92 | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | 6 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10. Ditto over obstructions on the line | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 24 | 26 | 1 (b) | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | 4 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 12. The bursting of boilers of engines | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| 12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines | ... | . | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 14. The failure of tyres | ... | 1 | 1 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15. Ditto of wheels | ... | . | . | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| 16. Ditto of axles | ... | .. | .. | .. | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| 17. Ditto of brake apparatus | ... | | .. | | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 18. Ditto of couplings | ... | 1 | 1 | . | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c. | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | | . | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| 20. Broken rails | ... | 6 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| 21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 22. Slips in cuttings or embankments | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| 23. Fire in trains | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| 24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | 1 | 23 | 24 | ... | 1 (b) | ... | 3 | ... | 4 | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| 25. Other accidents | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL ALL CLASSES | 3 | 63 | 66 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 4 | 241 | 245 | 2 (c) | 2 (c) | 1 | 4 | 3 | 6 | ... | 8 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the six months ending 30th June 1891, &c.—*continued.*

| | XXV.—JOBHAT. | | | | | | | | | XXVI.—BURMA. (a) | | | | | | | | | XXXII.—GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA (b) | | | | | | | | | XXXIII.—BOMBAY-BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA. (f) | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | | | Number of Passengers and others | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | | Number. | | | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | | Number. | | | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | | Number. | | | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | |
| | Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 88 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890. | Other accidents. | Total. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 88 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890. | Other accidents. | Total. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 88 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890. | Other accidents. | Total. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 88 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890. | Other accidents. | Total. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. |
| 1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | . | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... |
| 3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 3 | 5 | 8 | ... | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 9 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4. Collisions between light engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| 5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 12 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | .. | ... | . | ... | ... |
| 7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points | ... | | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. |
| 8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed | ... | | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | . | . | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | . | .. | .. | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9. Trains running over cattle on the line | ... | .. | . | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36 | 36 | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | 7 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| 10. Ditto over obstructions on the line | ... | .. | | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 9 | ... | 1 (c) | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings | ... | .. | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 4 | ... | 1 (c) | ... | ... | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 (c) | 3 (c) | ... | ... | 2 | 3 |
| 12. The bursting of boilers of engines | ... | . | | | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| 12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines | ... | ... | . | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 13 | 13 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 14. The failure of tyres | ... | .. | | | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15. Ditto of wheels | ... | . | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 16. Ditto of axles | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | .. | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 5 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 17. Ditto of brake apparatus | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | . | ... | | ... | ... | .. | . | . | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 18. Ditto of couplings | ... | 1 | 1 | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 8 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | . | ... | ... | . | ... | 10 | 10 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. |
| 19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c. | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | .. | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20. Broken rails | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way | .. | ... | .. | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 22. Slips in cuttings or embankments | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 4 | ... | .. | ... | 1 | .. | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | .. | ... | .. |
| 23. Fire in trains | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 36 | 36 | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | . | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 6 | 1 (d) | .. | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 25. Other accidents | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 10 | .. | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 10 | 10 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL ALL CLASSES | ... | 6 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 68 | 69 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 131 | 136 | 1 (d) | 3 (e) | 1 | 18 | 2 | 21 | 5 | 40 | 45 | 2 (e) | 3 (e) | ... | ... | 2 | 3 |

(a) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay extension.
(b) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon and Amráoti Railways.
(c) Not passengers, but cartmen.
(d) Not a passenger, but an infant of a gangman.
(e) Of these, two were not passengers, but cartmen.
(f) Includes the Gaekwar's Feeder Railway.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the six months ending 30th June 1891, &c.—*continued.*

| | XXXIV.—MADRAS. | | | | | | | | | XXXVII.—DEOGHUR. | | | | | | | | | XXXVIII.—ROHILKHAND-KUMAUN. (a) | | | | | | | | | XXXIX.—DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | | | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | | Number. | | | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | | Number. | | | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | | Number. | | | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | |
| | Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890. | Other accidents. | Total. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890. | Other accidents. | Total. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890. | Other accidents. | Total. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890. | Other accidents. | Total. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. |
| 1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4. Collisions between light engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails | ... | 12 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9. Trains running over cattle on the line | ... | 68 | 68 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10. Ditto over obstructions on the line | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 12. The bursting of boilers of engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 12 (a). Ditto of tube &c., of engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 14. The failure of tyres | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15. Ditto of wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 16. Ditto of axles | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 17. Ditto of brake apparatus | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 18. Ditto of couplings | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20. Broken rails | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 22. Slips in cuttings or embankments | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 23. Fire in trains | ... | 24 | 24 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 25. Other accidents | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL ALL CLASSES | 1 | 114 | 115 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

(a) Includes the Lucknow-Bareilly Section.

(a) Includes the Bareilly Railway Section.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the six months ending 30th June 1891, &c.—*continued.*

| | XL.—DIBRU-SADIYA. | | | | | | | | | XLI.—THATÔN DUYINZAIK. | | | | | | | | | XLV.—THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE, (a) | | | | | | | | | XLVI.—THE GAEKWAR'S DABHOI. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | | | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | | Number. | | | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | | Number. | | | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | | Number. | | | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | |
| | Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890. | Other accidents. | Total. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890. | Other accidents. | Total. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890. | Other accidents. | Total. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890. | Other accidents. | Total. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. |
| 1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4. Collisions between light engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails | 1 | 5 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails | ... | 5 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9. Trains running over cattle on the line | ... | 16 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 46 | 46 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10. Ditto over obstructions on the line | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 12. The bursting of boilers of engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines | ... | 9 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 14. The failure of tyres | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15. Ditto of wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 16. Ditto of axles | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 17. Ditto of brake apparatus | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 18. Ditto of couplings | ... | 6 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20. Broken rails | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 22. Slips in cuttings or embankments | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 23. Fire in trains | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 25. Other accidents | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL ALL CLASSES | 3 | 45 | 48 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 74 | 85 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

(a) Includes the Beravda extension.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the six months ending 30th June 1891, &c.—*concluded.*

| | LII.—JODHPORE. | | | | | | | | | LIII.—BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL-JUNAGARH-PORBANDAR. | | | | | | | | | LIV.—MORVI. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | | | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | | Number. | | | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | | Number. | | | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | |
| | Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890. | Other accidents. | Total. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890. | Other accidents. | Total. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890. | Other accidents. | Total. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. |
| 1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4. Collisions between light engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9. Trains running over cattle on the line | ... | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10. Ditto over obstructions on the line | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 12. The bursting of boilers of engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 12(*a*). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 14. Ditto of tyres | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15. Ditto of wheels | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 16. Ditto of axles | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 17. Ditto of brake apparatus | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 18. Ditto of couplings | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20. Broken rails | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 22. Slips in cuttings or embankments | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 23. Fire in trains | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 25. Other accidents | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| TOTAL ALL CLASSES | ... | 7 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 9 | 10 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 4 | 2 | 9 | 11 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 |

## ABSTRACT No. 4.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA, reported during the six months ending 30th June 1891, distinguishing the different CLASSES of Accidents and the number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS, KILLED or INJURED, in each Class of Accident.

| | TOTAL. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | | | Number of Passengers and others. | | Number of Servants. | | Total all Classes. | |
| | Accidents reported to Local Governments under Section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890. | Other accidents. | Total. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. |
| 1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains | 2 | 7 | 9 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| 2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line | 10 | 25 | 35 | ... | 1 | ... | 7 | ... | 8 |
| 3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains | 9 | 57 | 66 | ... | 1 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 10 |
| 4. Collisions between light engines | ... | 14 | 14 | ... | .. | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| 5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails | 14 | 29 | 43 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 3 |
| 6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails | 11 | 129 | 140 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points | 3 | 28 | 31 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| 8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9. Trains running over cattle on the line | 5 | 1,058 | 1,063 | ... | 1(a) | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 10. Ditto over obstructions on the line | 9 | 91 | 100 | 3(a) | 4(a) | 6 | 1 | 9 | 5 |
| 11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings | 2 | 36 | 38 | 2(a) | 4(a) | 1 | ... | 3 | 4 |
| 12. The bursting of boilers of engines | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 12 (a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines | ... | 82 | 82 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines | ... | 204 | 204 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 4 |
| 14. Ditto of tyres | ... | 7 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15. Ditto of wheels | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 16. Ditto of axles | 2 | 35 | 37 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| 17. Ditto of brake apparatus | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 18. Ditto of couplings | 2 | 98 | 100 | ... | 5 | ... | 2 | ... | 7 |
| 19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c. | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20. Broken rails | ... | 21 | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way | 5 | 11 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 22. Slips in cuttings or embankments | 5 | 18 | 23 | ... | 1 | . | 1 | ... | 2 |
| 23. Fire in trains | 5 | 102 | 107 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | 3 | 1 |
| 24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts | 3 | 46 | 49 | 1(b) | 1(a) | .. | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| 25. Other accidents | 6 | 119 | 125 | 1 | 15(c) | 2 | 7 | 3 | 22 |
| TOTAL ALL CLASSES | 93 | 2,225 | 2,318 | 8(d) | 46(e) | 15 | 38 | 23 | 84 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Mean mileage worked | 16,976 |
| Number of servants employed | 168,794 |
| Train-mileage of all descriptions | 32,689,948(f) |
| Number of passengers carried | 59,383,887 |
| Passenger-mileage | 2,751,772,656 |
| Per mile open— | |
| Train-mileage of all descriptions | 1,935 |
| Number of passengers carried | 3,498 |
| Passenger-mileage | 162,098 |
| Total passengers— | |
| Killed per million of passengers | 0·034 |
| Injured per ditto ditto | 0·589 |
| Killed per million of passenger-miles | 0·001 |
| Injured per ditto ditto | 0·013 |

(a) Not passengers, but cartmen.
(b) Not a passenger, but an infant of a gangman.
(c) Of these, one was not a passenger but a cooly.
(d) Of these, six were not passengers.
(e) Of these, eleven were not passengers.
(f) Excludes the Dibru-Sadiya Railway for which information is not available.

## Report by the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, on the accident which occurred on the 6th April 1891 to Nos. 114 and 12 Up Goods Trains at Kurla Station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

*Description.*

1. In this case the No. 12 up north-east goods train, consisting of engine, 34 loaded wagons, 1 empty wagon and 2 brakes, arrived at Kurla Station at 3-6 on the morning of the date mentioned and stopped at 3-27, or thereabouts, at the sheep siding at the Sion side of the station (*i.e*, the end nearest Bombay) to detach 3 wagons of sheep. No 114 up south-east goods train, consisting of engine, 35 loaded wagons and 2 brakes, arrived and was pulled up at the distant signal at the north end of the station which was at danger, ultimately being drawn up inside for protection. Shortly afterwards the Station Master, believing No. 12 goods to have completed its shunting and had left for Sion, lowered the station signal for No. 114 goods train. This train then drew in, and, while still within station limits, ran into the tail end of No. 12 goods, killing Michael Brennan, the head guard, who was riding in the rear brake of No. 12 goods and slightly injuring the head guard and brakesman and a native fireman of No. 114 goods.

2. The rear brake of No. 12 goods train was completely smashed, the engine of No. 114 derailed and damaged, many vehicles of both trains being also more or less damaged. The permanent way for a short distance was torn up and both up and down lines were blocked.

3. Single line working was brought into force as soon as the down line was cleared by about 7 o'clock, and the double line working was resumed in the evening of the same day.

The through and local passenger train service was temporarily disorganized, and goods trains had to be stopped altogether for a time.

*Evidence.*

SAMSON SUTKEL, a native Jew, states:—I have been in the service as brakesman two years. I was brakesman of the No. 12 up goods train of the 5th April 1891 and rode in the centre brake. Michael Brennan was the head guard and he rode in the rear brake. The train arrived at Kurla at about 3 o'clock morning of the 6th instant. The signals were against us, the distant signal was lowered just before the train came to a stand. The train proceeded and came to a stand at the station. The muccadum came to my brake, and I said there are three wagons to be detached. He jumped on to the foot-board of my brake and signalled the driver to go ahead to the sheep siding. I did not see the head guard. The train stopped before reaching the sheep siding. The trucks to be detached were the 3rd, 4th and 5th from the engine. I superintended the shunting. The head guard did not come up. He told me before leaving Kalyán to tell the muccadum on arrival at Kurla that three wagons were to be detached. After detaching the wagons in the sheep siding the engine and two wagons were attached to the train, and I walked back to my brake; I was about to get in, having one foot on the foot-board and my hand on the hand rail when the collision occurred. My train had not moved when the collision took place. I fell down and crawled under the wagons in the siding. After everything was quiet I got out and asked the muccadum, who stood near the engine of my train, what was up? After the collision a danger whistle was sounded from the rear. I then came to know that there had been a collision. I walked to the rear brake to see my head guard and found the brake smashed. The driver of my train came after me; we removed some boards and found the body of the guard who had been killed by the accident. We tried to remove the body, but could not owing to its being jammed in the debris. The guard of the rear train then came up and seeing what had occurred went back to the station and telegraphed The down line being blocked, I went forward with a red signal to stop any down-trains. After leaving Kalyán we stopped at Mumbra, Thána, Bhándúp and Ghát Kopar. I exchanged signal with the guard at all stations including Ghát Kopar. I did not see or speak to the guard after leaving Kalyán. We stopped at Mumbra about 10 minutes, and 5 minutes at the other stations. The north-east tranship train was in front and stopped us at Ghát Kopar for line clear. I trimmed the brake van lamps at Kalyán, I saw the side lamps on the up line side at Kurla, it was not then burning so well as when I trimmed it at Kalyán, but I could see it distinctly. I saw it when coming into the station and after arrival at the sheep siding. I did not see the lamp on the down side. I was looking out on the up side only. I did not hear any whistle from the engine of my train as I was getting into my brake. I did not hear the bell. The custom is for the head guard to go to the station, take signatures for the wagons detached, and when he is informed by the Station Master by giving two beats on the bell, that the line is clear, returns to his brake and gives the driver a signal to start. I did not see the head guard go to the station. The train had not started when I was getting into the brake. I saw the night Station Master standing on the platform when my train entered Kurla Station. I had no conversation with him.

LIMJEE EDULJEE states:—I was driver of No. 12 up north-east goods train of the 5th April 1891. Brennan was the head guard and rode in the rear brake. A brakesman, whose name I do not know, rode in the centre brake. I saw guard Brennan on starting from Kására. He gave me signals at every station as far as Ghát Kopar, but I had no conversation with him after leaving Kására At that station he told me there was shunting to do at Kurla and Parel. I had a full load equal to 45 vehicles including two brakes, but cannot say the exact number. We stopped at Mumbra, Thána, Bhándúp and Ghát Kopar, about 5 minutes at each station, owing to No. 32 up tranship train being ahead and line clear not having been obtained to the next station On arrival at Kurla both signals were at danger, but before I had stopped dead at the distant signal both signals were lowered. I did not look back to see if the distant signal was raised to danger after I had passed it. Having wagons to detach at Kurla sheep siding I passed the station very slowly and picked up the porters. The night Station Master Gonsalves was standing on the down platform near the office. I told him I had shunting to do and he told the muccadum to get into the centre brake.

We pulled up short of the sheep siding, the muccadum unlocked the wagons and signalled me to go ahead. When the shunting was finished I attached to my train and got an all-right signal from the muccadum who was standing near my engine. The second guard also gave me a signal from the centre brake. Owing to the curve I could not see the head guard's signal unless I went a short distance ahead. There were wagons standing in the sheep siding, most of them were covered. The siding was full of wagons. When I received the signals from the muccadum and second guard, I whistled and was about to start. When I felt a bump from the rear which pushed my engine forward about 3 wagons length, I got off my engine and walked to the rear to see what had happened, and observed that another goods train had collided with mine. The rear brake of my train was smashed, the engine of the other train had gone right through it and turned it over.

I called out for the head guard but could not see him, and walked to the station and asked the night Station Master why he had let the other train go on when I was not clear. He said he thought my train had cleared Sion.

The brakesman of my train accompanied me from his brake to the station. We walked back with the driver and guard of No 111 up and found the head guard of my train had been killed and his body lying under the brake van wheel We covered it up with a tarpaulin. The brake van lamps of my train were smashed with the force of the collision. Between Bhándúp and Ghát Kopar I saw the side lamp on the down side; it was burning, but not very well. I did not look for the other lamp. I would have started from Kurla on the muccadum's and second guard's signals, but should have pulled up if I had not seen the head guard's when clear of the wagons on the siding. The shunting occupied from 10 to 15 minutes. I did not look to see how the station signals were after the collision. When wagons have to be attached at Kurla, both the distant and station signals are kept at danger. On this occasion the station staff did not know there was any shunting to do until my train arrived at the station and I told them.

NOWROJEE PULLONJEE, No. 1, states:—I was driver of No. 114 up south-east goods train of the 5th April 1891. My engine was No. 459 $\frac{K}{10}$, and we had on a full load of 45 vehicles including two brakes.

I arrived at Kurla at 3-25 o'clock; both distant and station signals were at danger. I stopped dead at the distant signal and then drew inside for protection coming to a dead stand again when about half-way between the distant and station signals. I stood 10 minutes, the station signal was then lowered, and some one waved a white light from the down platform. I proceeded and did not stop at the station I saw a porter on the platform near the station signal with a lamp in his hand. I also saw some one working in the office. I do not know who it was. I did not see the night Station Master on the platform. After passing the level-crossing I shut off steam, because there is an incline in the direction of Sion, and I wished to have my train under control in case the signals should be against me. I had been detained at Bhándúp and very nearly at Ghát Kopar, where the signals were only lowered as I was approaching them. After I had shut off steam I noticed a dim red light in front on the right-hand side. I told my augwallah to put the brake on, and at the same time reversed my lever and opened the vacuum. Almost at the same time I collided with a train in front. I was not thrown down I immediately opened my danger whistle. I got off my engine and walked to the station, when half-way I met the night Station Master and both guards of my train. I asked the Station Master why he had given line clear, and he said nothing. I only had one man on my engine at time of collision. I had two augwallahs on leaving Bombay, but one failed to turn up at Karjat on the return journey.

E ISAAC states:— I was guard in charge of No. 114 up south-east goods train of the 5th April 1891. I rode in the rear brake. The train consisted of 37 vehicles including two brakes I looked at my watch on arrival at the Kurla distant signal, and the time was 3-20. The distant and station signals were at danger, and my train came to a dead stand at the former. It stood outside the distant signal 5 minutes. The train did not move after coming to a stand until the signals were lowered. My brake had not cleared the platform when I felt a shock. The train at once came to a complete stand. There was no movement backward. After the shock I heard the danger whistle, I did not previously hear a shrill whistle.

The bump forced me against the wheel of my brake and hurt my chest. I left my brake on the down side and shouted to the Assistant Station Master, who was in the office, to know the cause of the sudden stoppage, and he said

he did not know. I walked to the front of my train and met my second guard, who told me his brake was derailed and damaged. I then walked towards the engine and heard the driver shouting my name. I met him and he told me he had pitched into another train. I asked if any one was killed or hurt, and he said he did not know. I found that the rear brake of No. 12 up was smashed to pieces and guard Brennan dead and covered with small pieces of wood. We tried to get the body out, but could not. I looked at my watch directly after the collision, and it was 3-27 or 3-28. The train was in a good swing when the collision occurred. I do not know why the driver did not draw inside the distant signal. At Bhándúp the distant and station signals were at danger and the train was taken inside the distant signal. I am quite sure it did not draw inside the distant signal at Kurla.

Moses Jacob states:—I am a brakesman and was working with No. 114 up south-east line train of the 5th April 1891.

I was riding in the centre brake. The distant and station signals at Kurla were at danger The train stopped outside the distant signal and waited five or six minutes. The signals were then lowered, and the train whistled and went on. I did not stop at the station after passing the level-crossing, the wagons from the front appeared to come on my brake and the train suddenly came to a stand. I tried to get out of the door, but could not open it, so got out of the window.

I was hurt on my chest and back.

Peter Roman Gonsalves states:—I am Assistant Station Master at Kurla, and have held that position for three years. I was on duty when No. 12 up north-east goods arrived at 3-6 on the morning of 6th April 1891. I entered the same in the train signal book. I cleared the line back to Ghât Kopar at 3-6. I gave warning signal to Sion at 3-0, which was the time I got departure signal from Ghât Kopar. No. 32 up transhipping train cleared Sion at 3-4. I kept the signals up till I got line clear of No. 32 up from Sion at 3-4, when I lowered them. I cannot tell whether No. 12 up arrived before the signals were lowered. The train passed slowly through the station at 3-6. The driver wished me "good morning," and said he had shunting, making a sign with three fingers that three wagons were to be detached.

I told the muccadum and porter to detach three wagons, and let the train go as I had got line clear from Sion for it.

I was on the down platform when the train passed; I did not see the head guard or any one else in the rear brake. I did not pay particular attention to the brake van lamps; I did not see them. The train went on to the sheep siding. Before it had passed the platform, I went to the office to make up the station cash In about 10 minutes I heard an engine whistle; I stepped out of the office to see if the train had left for Sion. I could see no brake van lights, which caused me to think that the train had left for Sion; and I gave the departure signal to Sion at 3-18, and Sion acknowedged it at the same time. My signalman, who was outside the office, told me shortly after that there was another up-train at the distant signal, and asked me if the signal was to be given. I said—"No", "let it wait a minute, as the line clear from Sion had not been received." I went on to the platform to see where the train was and noticed it was half-way between the up distant and station signals. It appeared to be standing. I waited the usual time for "line clear" from Sion, and not receiving it, gave "attention" signal. No reply being received, I repeated it At 3-25 Sion gave "all clear" signal; I acknowledged it by one beat, which lowered the semaphore arm of my instrument I was alone in the office at the time. I ordered my signalman to lower the station signal for No. 114 up. I was standing on the platform when the train commenced to pass. I saw the driver on the engine, and went in the office to give departure signal to Sion. I did so at 3·29, and Sion acknowledged it at the same time. When the rear brake had arrived opposite the office, I heard a noise; I called out to my signalman to come with a light to see what was the matter. At the same time I heard a danger whistle; I ran as far as the level-crossing, and the gateman informed me that some vehicles were off the line. I walked forward and found that the engine of 114 up had come into collision with 12 up.

According to custom the guards should take signatures of the Station Master or other authorized party on their wagon way bills for wagons detached. The guard of No. 12 up did not come to me and I did not sign his way bill. It is not the custom to carry out Rule 25 of the Working Time Book when trains start from the sheep siding. If the line is clear to Sion the muccadum is instructed to start the train.

If the line is not clear, he is instructed to stop the train until he gets orders.

The muccadum uses a white or red signal, as the case may be. The bell is not rung, because it is too far off to be of any use. I do not wait for the return of the muccadum before giving departure signal when I hear the whistle.

When shunting, drivers give short sharp whistles, but when starting longer, whistles, which enables me to distinguish the shunting from the starting whistle I was in the office when I heard the whistle which I took for the starting whistle. The signalman was standing at the door.

When No. 114 up was standing at my distant signal I thought No 12 up must have arrived at Sion, and that the signaller there had omitted to clear him back. I gave attention signal—7 beats at about 3-24, not receiving a reply, I waited two seconds and repeated the 7 beats. Sion acknowledged by giving 5 beats, which is the "all clear" signal. I acknowledge by giving one beat; the semaphore arm of my block instrument then fell down; and I gave orders to my signalman, who was standing at the office door, to let the No. 114 up go on. After getting line clear from Sion, and about two minutes before

giving departure signal for No. 114 up, I went on to the platform to see if the No. 12 up train had left. ( Witness corrects this statement and says he went on to the platform to see No. 114 up arrive and if he had any shunting to do.)

*Question.*—When attention signal 7 beats is given, what is the acknowledgment?

*Answer.*—If the line is not clear, the obstruction danger signal 2, 1, 2, 1 should be given, but if the line is clear, the all clear signal, 5 beats, should be given.

After I gave "attention signal" to Sion at 3-24, that station acknowledged it by one beat, and then gave all clear signal, 5 beats.

I only heard No. 12 up give one whistle. I was in the office at the time.

WASSUDEO MORESHWAR states:—I am Assistant Station Master at Sion and have held that post four years. I received warning signal from Kurla for an up goods train on the 6th April 1891 at 2-23 and departure signal at 2-56. I acknowledged them at the same time. The train passed my station and I gave all clear to Kurla. At 3-2 I received warning signal from Kurla for another goods train at 3-4 and departure signal at 3-20. I acknowledged the latter signal at 3-20. I gave warning signal to Matoonga at 3-20. This train did not arrive at my station; I therefore did not clear the line back to Kurla. At 3-28 or 3-30, I received attention beats from Kurla and thought Kurla wanted to speak to me through the speaking instrument. I called back to him by Morse instrument, but he did not answer me; I then went on to the platform to see if the up train was coming; I could not see it, but heard a noise from the direction of Kurla. I went back to the office and Kurla gave me obstruction signal at 3-34. I made a remark accordingly in the train signal book.

I had no further communication with Kurla.

*Re-examined*—

When Kurla gave attention signal I thought he wanted to speak with me, so I called to him by the Morse instrument, but he did not reply. I did not give obstruction signal to Kurla as the line was already obstructed. If the attention signal had been sent twice, I should have given obstruction signal. I went on the platform to see if the train was coming, and directly after heard a noise.

I did not receive warning signal from Kurla at 3-20.

DAJEE HIRROO states:—I am a muccadum. I have been stationed at Kurla 11 years, 5 as pointsman and 6 as muccadum. On arrival of an up goods train at about 2-45 o'clock, 6th April 1891, the night Station Master told me to detach three wagons in the sheep siding and, when shunting was finished, to send the train on as the line was clear. I did not see the head guard. The second guard came to me near the engine after the train had come to a stand at the sheep siding and pointed out the three wagons that were to be detached. I unhooked them from the train and backed them into sheep siding. The engine had to push back other wagons in the siding in order to get them to the sheep platform. The guard went back to his brake and I did the shunting.

The engine and two wagons had just been attached to the train when the accident took place. The force of the collision sent the train forward about 15 rail lengths. After finishing the shunting and when the engine was coming out of the sheep siding to back on to the train I asked the driver to whistle to warn the pointsman, and he did so. He only gave one short whistle, and this was about 5 minutes before the accident took place. I ride from the station to the sheep siding on the engine when shunting has to be done at the sheep siding. I signal the train on when the line is clear. If the line is not clear, I show a red light to the driver. I have no order to report departure of the trains to the Station Master, the Station Master tells me whether the line is clear or not. If the line is not clear, the train waits until a white signal is shewn from the station. When a train starts the driver gives a long whistle.

Ganoo Govind, gateman at the level-crossings at Kurla, remembers the accident, but cannot tell whether any lights were on the rear brake of No. 12 up.

AHNARAM BHICAJEE states:—I am signalman at Kurla. I remember an up goods train arriving early morning of 6th April 1891, and muccadum going with it to the sheep siding. I stood on the down platform against the coaching office door. I noticed two lights only on the rear of the goods train, one on the left side and one in the middle. They were burning dim. I did not see any light on the right-hand side. About 15 minutes after the train had passed I told the night Station Master, who was standing outside the coaching office door, that another train was standing at the distant signal, and he said, let it stand. The whole of the train was inside the distant signal. I could tell this by the engine head lights The night Station Master told me about 15 minutes afterwards to lower the signals. He was sitting in the office, counting the cash, and I was standing in the door-way. I did not hear any whistling before this. I went to the station signal and lowered it. I was standing near it when the train passed and then walked back to the office. The Station Master did not come out of the office to see the train pass. The collision took place immediately after I returned to the office from the signal. The night Station Master was then in the office. I did not notice him leave the office between departure of the first goods train and the time of the collision.

BHICCOO MAHADEO states:—I am nugwallah on engine working No. 114 up goods train at Kurla on the 6th instant. I was told by the driver to put on the brake, and while doing so was thrown against the awning stanchions and hurt my right leg. I was looking after my firing and did not notice the lights on the train we collided with.

HOOSEIN MAHOMED KHAN, augwallah, states:—I was on driver Lunjee's engine at Kurla when the collision took place, morning of the 6th instant. I cannot say whether a whistle was given during the time shunting was going on. When the engine and wagons were uncoupled from the train before going into the siding, the engine whistled, and again when the shunting was finished and the train ready to start. The muccadum gave a signal (white light) by his hand lamp about two wagon lengths from the engine on the sheep siding side, and the driver was about to open his regulator to start when the collision occurred.

*Conclusion.*

5. The above evidence shews that No. 12 up goods train was admitted into Kurla Station, the line blocked to Sion, and the train sent forward in charge of the muccadum for the purpose of taking off three wagons at the sheep siding. The shunting operations appear to have been completed and the engine had just been re-attached to the train when the collision took place.

The No. 114 up goods train arrived at the Kurla distant signal which was at danger, and was drawn inside until the engine stood midway between the up distant and station signals. After standing 4 or 5 minutes the up signal was lowered and the train proceeded. On reaching the Sion side of the Kurla level-crossing, the driver saw a dim red light in front and seems to have promptly attempted to stop his train, the collision, however, was inevitable, and the engine dashed into the brake of No. 12 up goods train and turned it over. The body of head guard Brennan, who was riding in the brake van, was found under the front buffer beam of the engine, among the brake van debris and must have been killed instantaneously.

6. The train staff of No. 114 up goods train are entirely free from blame, the signals being correctly given for the train.

7. The line after leaving the Sion end of the platform is on a curve of 160 chains radius and the gradients are falling 1 in 300 through the station to the Sion end of the platform and 1 in 740 forward. The abutments of the overbridge and the wagons in the sheep siding, running parallel with the up main line to some extent, obstructed the view, so had the tail lights of No. 12 goods been burning properly, the Assistant Station Master standing on his platform might not have been able to see them.

8. It is clear from the evidence that the brake van lamps of No. 12 goods train were either out or burning so feebly as to be hardly visible. With regard to these lamps and the position of the station, the General Traffic Manager has noted as follows:—"If the station had been in a straight road, the Assistant Station Master on duty would certainly not have acted upon the whistle which, he says, he took as indicating the departure of the 12 up goods train from Kurla, as he could have seen the train and the lamps of the No. 12 burning feebly no doubt, but still burning, would have been before his eyes all the time; moreover, the driver of No. 114 up could also have seen the No. 12 train and its feeble lamps much sooner had there been no curve.

9. That the position and arrangements of Kurla Station are unsatisfactory. I fully agree with Mr. Conder [the question of relocating and remodelling this station has just been considered and will shortly be before Government], but I cannot wholly concur that in this particular instance the fact of the curve being in the station had much effect on the accident, for the curve is very flat and the collision actually occurred, but a short distance from the tangent, so the rear brake was practically on the straight, and the lights cannot have been obscured by the curve.

10. There is no evidence to show that the head guard of No. 12 up goods train got out of his brake, which he should have done in the ordinary course of his duty, in fact he was probably asleep at the time.

11. The responsibility for allowing No. 114 up goods train to leave Kurla before the section to Sion was clear, rests between the Station Masters on duty

at Kurla and Sion. The evidence of the former is contradictory and unreliable, and there seems little doubt that he gave the signal for No. 114 up goods train to start in the absence of any line clear from Sion.

*Finding.*

12. The finding of the joint enquiry into the cause of the accident was—"From a careful consideration of the evidence, we are of opinion that the line was not cleared back from Sion to Kurla for No. 12 up goods train, and that the responsibility for the accident rests with P. R. Gonsalves, the Kurla Assistant Station Master."

In this I fully concur. He has since been convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or, in default, to undergo three months' imprisonment.

13. Mr. Fowler, Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer, was present at the joint enquiry and has submitted a separate report, however, as in all main points it endorses the conclusions and finding of the Committee herein embodied, I have not thought it necessary to submit it.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

# Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, January 23rd, 1892.

During the week under review a disturbance of greater intensity than any recently experienced has affected the weather over Northern India. The first sign of its appearance was given by a brisk fall of the barometer over the Indus Valley and Baluchistan on the morning of the 20th. On the 21st this fall continued and extended to all parts of North-Western and Central India and the head of the Peninsula, and at 8 a.m. a shallow but well defined depression was shown over Guzerat, the lowest pressure reported being 29·934″ at Deesa. The winds at the stations in the immediate neighbourhood of the depression exhibited a cyclonic circulation around the storm, and the winds over a large part of India were more or less influenced by its presence. The only rainfall reported on the morning of the 21st was ¼ inch at Karachi. The chart of the 22nd showed that the disturbance had advanced eastward and that the centre lay near Khandwa. The winds over a large part of the country were affected by the disturbance and exhibited an irregular indraught towards it. The rainfall area had very largely increased. One inch of rain was reported from Ajmere and Jeypore between ½ inch and 1 inch from Sirsa, Deesa, Indore, Mount Abu, and Sambhar, and showers of less than ½ inch from Agra, Jhansi, Meerut, Delhi, Ludhiana, Lahore, Sialkote, Multan, Murree, Srinagar, Neemuch, Karachi, Hyderabad, Jacobabad, and Colombo. On the morning of the 23rd the centre of the depression was apparently near Amraoti, and a rapid rise of the barometer had occurred over Rajputana and Central India. The disturbance was slighter than on the two preceding days, and its influence on the winds was proportionally less. The rainfall was slighter than on the preceding day, but the area which received rain was nearly as large, extending from Khandwa and Seoni in the south to Mussoorie and Ranikhet in the north and from Benares in the east to Ajmere, Sirsa and Ludhiana in the west. The heaviest fall was 1½ inches at Jeypore. Previous to the appearance of this disturbance the distribution of pressure and the circulation of the winds were of the ordinary anti-cyclonic type calling for no remark.

*Temperature.*—The variations of the mean temperature from the normal average have been irregular, and particularly in the more central parts of the country have been large. The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India :—

| Province. | 17th | 18th. | 19th. | 20th. | 21st. | 22nd. | 23rd. | Mean variation of week. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burma . . . . | —1·9 | —2·1 | —2·6 | —2·7 | —2·8 | —1·1 | —0·8 | —2·0 |
| Bengal and Assam . . | —1·2 | —1·0 | +0·7 | —0·2 | —0·7 | +0·6 | +2·4 | +0·1 |
| North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . . . | —0·6 | +1·4 | +0·5 | —0·7 | —0·4 | +3·5 | —0·2 | +0·5 |
| Punjab . . . . | +0·5 | —0·9 | —1·0 | —0·7 | —0·2 | —0·1 | +0·2 | —0·3 |
| Bombay . . . . | —0·2 | —0·1 | +1·8 | +2·8 | +3·0 | +3·6 | —0·8 | +1·4 |
| Berar and Central Provinces . | +2·1 | +4·5 | +3·9 | +4·5 | +3·9 | +6·9 | +2·1 | +4·0 |
| Guzerat and Central India . | —1·4 | —0·7 | —0·7 | +3·3 | +7·2 | +6·9 | —4·0 | +1·5 |
| Sind and Rajputana . . | +0·2 | —1·5 | —3·2 | —1·1 | +2·2 | +0·8 | —3·8 | —0·9 |
| Madras . . . . | +1·8 | +1·7 | +1·0 | +0·8 | +1·1 | +1·6 | +0·5 | +1·2 |
| Mean for whole India . | —0·1 | +0·1 | 0 | +0·7 | +1·5 | +2·5 | —0·5 | +0·6 |

In Madras and the Central Provinces the mean temperature was steadily above and in Burma steadily below throughout the week, but in all the other provinces the variations changed from day to day. There was a very noticeable excess of temperature over the Central Provinces, Central India, and Guzerat immediately preceding the appearance of the depression. This was followed by a brisk fall as the depression moved away, and north-east winds and the effect of the rain were experienced, thus in Guzerat and Central India there was a mean fall of 11° between the 22nd and 23rd. The final columns of the above table show that on the mean of the week there was an average daily excess of ½° for the whole of India, that in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, Bombay, the Central Provinces, Central India, and Madras the mean temperature of the whole week was higher than usual, and that in Burma, the Punjab, Sind, and Rajputana it was lower. Except in Burma and the Central Provinces the variations were small.

*Rain.*—As mentioned above the week under review has been marked by the passage across the central parts of the country of a disturbance which has occasioned heavier and more extensive rain than has been received for many weeks past. The table at the close shows that rain has been received in twenty-two out of the fifty-one divisions into which the Indian region is divided. The regions over which no rain fell include all the Burma divisions, both the Assam divisions, the Bengal divisions, except Behar (north and south), all the Peninsula divisions and Khandeish, Berar, Kathiawar, and the east of the Central Provinces. The regions which received rain included the Behar (north and south) divisions, all the divisions in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, the Central Provinces, west, and central divisions, and the divisions in Guzerat, Sind, Central India, and Rajputana. Of the twenty-two divisions which report rain, seven had less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch of rain as the average fall for the week; twelve had between $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch and ½ inch as the average fall, and three had more than ½ an inch, the heaviest average fall for any division reported being 0·94 inch in Rajputana (east), and Central India (west). Of these twenty-two divisions eleven had more and eleven less than the normal fall of the week. In Rajputana (east) and Central India (west) the rainfall was sixteen times the normal amount, while, on the contrary, the rainfall on the North-Western Himalayas was only ⅛ of the usual fall during the present week.

The following are the more important totals which were received during the week:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Behar | Shahabad | Bhabuah | 0·85 |
| North-Western Provinces. | Benares | Sudder | 0·65 |
| " | Orai | Jalaun | 3·21 |
| " | Bulandshahr | Khurja | 1·60 |
| Punjab | Hissar | Fatehabad | 0·93 |
| " | Gurgaon | Sohna | 2·00 |
| " | Ludhiana | Nakodar | 0·90 |
| " | Kangra | Dera | 1·57 |
| Central Provinces | Damoh | Hutta | 1·65 |
| Central India | Gwalior | ? | 1·46 |
| Rajputana | Ajmere | Ladgorh | 2·27 |
| " | Jeypur | Sudder | 2·45 |

The final column of the concluding table shows the condition of the seasonal rainfall from January 3rd to date. In the west and centre of the North-Western Provinces, the south and centre of the Punjab, in Central India, and in Rajputana the average rainfall for that period has been in excess of the normal, but in all other divisions it has been in defect. Over a large portion of North-East India and of the Peninsula there has been no rain whatever.

| Provinces. | Division. | Rainfall data for week ending January 23rd, 1892. | | | Rainfall data from January 3rd to January 23rd. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Average actual rainfall of Division. | Average normal rainfall of Division. | Excess or defect in inches. | Average actual rainfall of season to date. | Average normal rainfall, January 3rd to January 23rd. | Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage. |
| | | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Per cent. |
| Burma | Tenasserim | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Lower Burma | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0·06 | —100 |
| | Central ditto | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Upper ditto | 0 | ? | ? | 0 | ? | ? |
| | Arakan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0·02 | —100 |
| Bengal and Assam | Eastern Bengal | 0 | 0·10 | —0·10 | 0 | 0·33 | —100 |
| | Assam (Surma) | 0 | 0·11 | —0·11 | 0·19 | 0·47 | —60 |
| | Ditto (Brahmaputra) | 0·01 | 0·22 | —0·21 | 0·54 | 0·56 | —4 |
| | Deltaic Bengal | 0 | 0·06 | —0·06 | 0 | 0·26 | —100 |
| | Central ditto | 0 | 0·08 | —0·08 | 0 | 0·25 | —100 |
| | North ditto | 0 | 0·15 | —0·15 | 0 | 0·27 | —100 |
| | Orissa | 0 | 0·03 | —0·03 | 0 | 0·13 | —100 |
| | Chota Nagpur | 0 | 0·12 | —0·12 | 0 | 0·36 | —100 |
| | Behar (South) | 0·15 | 0·15 | 0 | 0·15 | 0·36 | —58 |
| | Ditto (North) | 0·01 | 0·15 | —0·14 | 0·01 | 0·34 | —97 |
| North-Western Provinces and Oudh. | North-Western Provinces (East) | 0·17 | 0·09 | +0·08 | 0·17 | 0·35 | —51 |
| | Oudh (South) | 0·08 | 0·13 | —0·05 | 0·08 | 0·40 | —80 |
| | Ditto (North) | 0·03 | 0·12 | —0·09 | 0·04 | 0·32 | —88 |
| | North-Western Provinces (Central) | 0·61 | 0·10 | +0·51 | 0·62 | 0·36 | +72 |
| | North-Western Provinces (West) | 0·49 | 0·12 | +0·37 | 0·50 | 0·32 | +56 |
| | North-Western Provinces (Sub-montane) | 0·03 | 0·27 | —0·24 | 0·05 | 0·65 | —92 |
| Punjab | Punjab (South) | 0·47 | 0·08 | +0·39 | 0·57 | 0·33 | +73 |
| | Ditto (Central) | 0·51 | 0·10 | +0·41 | 0·55 | 0·36 | +53 |
| | Ditto (Sub-montane) | 0·31 | 0·30 | +0·01 | 0·38 | 0·86 | —56 |
| | Ditto (Hill Districts) | 0·12 | 1·01 | —0·89 | 0·44 | 2·01 | —78 |
| | Ditto (North-West) | 0·10 | 0·30 | —0·20 | 0·33 | 0·92 | —64 |
| | Ditto (West) | 0·05 | 0·14 | —0·09 | 0·11 | 0·29 | —62 |
| Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras). | Malabar | 0 | 0·12 | —0·12 | 0 | 0·35 | —100 |
| | Madras (South Central) | 0 | 0·06 | —0·06 | 0 | 0·19 | —100 |
| | Coorg | 0 | 0·02 | —0·02 | 0 | 0·02 | —100 |
| | Mysore | 0 | 0·03 | —0·03 | 0 | 0·07 | —100 |
| | Konkan | 0 | 0·02 | —0·02 | 0 | 0·06 | —100 |
| | Bombay (Deccan) | 0 | 0·02 | —0·02 | 0 | 0·05 | —100 |
| | Hyderabad (North) | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Khandeish | 0 | 0·04 | —0·04 | 0 | 0·10 | —100 |
| Central Provinces and Berar. | Berar | 0 | 0·07 | —0·07 | 0 | 0·38 | —100 |
| | Central Provinces (West) | 0·13 | 0·19 | —0·06 | 0·13 | 0·29 | —55 |
| | Ditto ditto (Central) | 0·33 | 0·19 | +0·14 | 0·33 | 0·36 | —8 |
| | Ditto ditto (East) | 0 | 0·10 | —0·10 | 0 | 0·24 | —100 |
| Bombay (North) | Guzerat | 0·01 | 0·01 | 0 | 0·01 | 0·02 | —50 |
| | Kattiawar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Sind | 0·16 | 0·04 | +0·12 | 0·16 | 0·17 | —6 |
| Rajputana and Central India. | Central India (East) | 0·46 | 0·17 | +0·29 | 0·46 | 0·31 | +48 |
| | Rajputana (East), Central India (West) | 0·94 | 0·06 | +0·88 | 0·94 | 0·14 | +571 |
| | Rajputana (West) | 0·29 | 0·07 | +0·22 | 0·29 | 0·22 | +32 |
| Madras | East Coast (North) | 0 | 0·09 | —0·09 | | 0·20 | —100 |
| | Ditto (ditto) (a) | 0 | ? | ? | 0 | ? | ? |
| | Hyderabad (South) | 0 | 0·03 | —0·03 | 0 | 0·09 | —100 |
| | Madras (Central) | 0 | 0·06 | —0·06 | 0 | 0·07 | —100 |
| | East Coast (Central) | 0 | 0·11 | —0·11 | 0 | 0·28 | —100 |
| | Ditto (South) | 0 | 0·25 | —0·25 | 0·01 | 0·59 | —98 |
| | Madras (South) | 0 | 0·20 | —0·20 | 0·09 | 0·56 | —84 |

W. L. DALLAS,

*Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

*Simla, the 28th January, 1892.*

E. C. BUCK,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

# Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

**Madras.**—*For week ending 30th January.*—No rain except light showers along southern coast. Agricultural prospects unaltered. Standing crops in southern districts not flourishing; in affected area scarcity of fodder and water increasing and cattle suffering. Prices nearly stationary and slightly easier except in Bellary, Cuddapah and Malabar; principal food-grains now above scarcity rates only in Nellore, Chingleput and Cuddapah. Numbers on works: —East coast—men 1,855, women 1,007, children 420; South Central—men 1,065, women 2,632, children 716; Deccan—men 6,876, women 8,139, children 3,269, besides 502 in Cuddapah for whom details unknown: total 26,481 against 21,555 last week; on gratuitious relief:—South Central—men 32, women 92, children 139; Deccan—men 71, women 135, children 570: total 1,039 against 1,045 last week. Loans disbursed for construction and repair of wells:—East coast—₹5,95,218; South Central—₹2,42,771; Deccan—₹1,00,111. Wells constructed 2 082, 326, and 78 revised; and under construction 3,678, 1,130, and 915 in respective blocks. Amount disbursed under Agriculturists' Loans Act, ₹33,477, ₹72,938, ₹19,383, respectively.

**Bombay.**—*For week ending 3rd February.*—Slight rain in parts of two districts Standing crops suffering for want of moisture throughout Deccan except Khandesh in the Karnatak, and in parts of Upper Sind; crops also injured by cloudy weather, blight or insects in parts of three districts. Fodder scarce in parts of ten and water in parts of four districts. Cattle being removed to other places in parts of four districts. Prices rising in parts of five districts; elsewhere stationary. Cotton-picking continues in five districts; harvesting of late crops commenced in three districts.

**Bengal.**—*For week ending 2nd February.*—No rain during the week, and the little that fell in the Patna division during the previous week caused no material change in the prospect of the *rabi* crops, except in Shahabad, where it is reported that the rain has saved the *rabi* from total failure in the west of the district. Unfavourable reports of the *rabi* crops continue to be received from all parts of the Province except the Dacca and Orissa divisions, and the general outturn is not expected to be satisfactory, and in certain tracts in Behar it will be very scanty. Some of the earlier *rabi* crops are being gathered. Sugarcane is being pressed and promises to yield a good outturn on the whole. Tobacco is generally reported to be a fair crop. Poppy is flowering and doing well on the irrigated tracts but the crop is backward where no irrigation is available. Spring rice is being transplanted and doing well. Cultivation for autumn rice and jute is going on in parts of the Rajshahye division. No marked fluctuation in prices, but that of common rice is gradually rising in the Behar districts with the exception of Shahabad where a downward tendency is reported. There are ample supplies of fodder and water in almost all districts, and cattle are generally in good condition. In parts of Monghyr, Bhagulpore and Purneah districts, Bhagulpore division, a few relief works said to be required. The necessary funds will, for the present, be supplied by the District Boards. No distress is yet reported from the Patna division, but it is expected that relief measures will have to be undertaken in the districts of Gya, Mozufferpore, and Durbhanga from the end of this month or the beginning of March. In the Rajshahye division there is no such distress as to call for relief works at present.

**North-Western Provinces and Oudh.**—*For week ending 3rd February.*—Weather occasionally cloudy, but no rain has fallen except in Benares;

it is urgently needed for crops on unirrigated lands. *Rabi* prospects however are still reported to be good; in a portion of the Cawnpore district wheat and barley and gram have been attacked by blight, while *arhar* has been partly injured by frost in Moradabad; a part of the poppy crop in Partabgarh has been destroyed by caterpillars, and the plants now coming up in the fields which have been resown are very backward. Prices are fairly steady. Fodder still scarce in a part of the Saharanpur district.

**Punjab.**—*For week ending 3rd February.*—No rainfall during the week. Prices rising in one district, falling in two others; stationary elsewhere. Irrigation of *rabi* crops in progress. Prospects of standing crops generally fair; crops on dry lands are suffering for want of rain which is urgently wanted in most districts. Condition of cattle good in all but five districts. Fodder scarce in seven districts; below average in one and sufficient elsewhere.

**Central Provinces.**—*For week ending 3rd February.*—No rain. Cloudy weather prevails in several districts, and in Bilaspur tahsil wheat crop somewhat damaged thereby. Threshing of rice nearly completed in two districts, and harvesting of linseed commenced in two others. Fodder sufficient. Cattle in good condition. Prices generally steady.

**Burma.**—*For week ending 30th January.*—LOWER BURMA:—Reaping almost completed; threshing and winnowing in progress. In Thayetmyo dry-weather sowing for paddy begun. Prospect of crops unchanged. UPPER BURMA:—Mandalay—condition of crops good. Bhamo—reaping of wet-weather and sowing of dry-weather paddy nearly finished. Katha—reaping progressing: prospects though poor will be sufficient. Shwebo—highland crops in Hladaw and Chaukywa townships harvested, dry-weather sowings in south of district progressing. Ye-u—dry-weather paddy cultivation in progress. Sagaing—in Sagaing sub-division paddy, sesamum and *jowar* have been reaped; wheat, gram and peas are progressing; in Myinmu sub-division crops reaped; in Ava sub-division paddy, sesamum and millet have been reaped; peas and dry-weather paddy are progressing. Upper Chindwin—reaping finished, a ten-anna outturn expected, dry-weather paddy-planting in progress, wheat thriving. Lower Chindwin—reaping of paddy, *jowar* and sesamum nearly completed; standing crop of peas in eastern sub-division bad, but in the western sub-division it is fair. Myingyan—in Pagan reaping of crops nearly finished; in Kyaukpadaung an eight-anna crop of paddy and *jowar* expected. Pakokku—outturn of paddy one-quarter less, of millets one-third less, than last year; area under dry-weather paddy slightly in excess of the area last year. Minbu—in Sagu sub-division paddy reaping completed and *jowar* gathered; in Mon sub-division paddy and *jowar* all in, and maize coming on; in Sadin sub-division paddy has been reaped and maize is being reaped. Magwe—millet threshed, *jowar* reaping continues, island crops doing well. Kyaukse—wet-weather paddy has been reaped and dry-weather sowings progressing well; outturn estimated at sixteen annas. Meiktila—reaping of paddy and *jowar* progressing. Yamethin—reaping almost completed, prospects unchanged. Pyinmana—reaping and threshing progressing. The price of paddy has risen slightly at Rangoon, Bassein, Henzada, Amherst, and Meiktila, and considerably at the Ruby Mines and Pyinmana; Tavoy is the only district where the price has fallen; elsewhere it is stationary. Numbers on relief works:—Shwebo 1,164; Ye-u 3,664; Sagaing 4,725; Lower Chindwin 2,534; Myingyan 1,623; Minbu 718; Magwe for week ending 16th January, 933; Meiktila 1,376; and Yamethin 2,078.

**Assam.**—*For week ending 3rd February*—Rainfall *nil* except in Khasi hills. Varying weather in different districts, being warm in Sylhet. Prospects of crops generally fair. Condition of cattle good. Water sufficient, but fodder growing scarce.

**Mysore and Coorg.**—*For week ending 3rd February.*—MYSORE:—No rain and consequently no improvement in prospects. Ordinary public works started as relief works in parts of Bangalore district. No material change in prices.

COORG: Threshing of rice commenced. Picking of coffee almost completed. Slight fall in prices. Forage and water for cattle sufficient.

**Berar and Hyderabad.**—*For week ending 3rd February.*—BERAR:—Weather fair and cool. Picking of cotton and threshing of *jowari* continues. *Rabi* crops poor in three districts. Fodder in one taluk and water in another insufficient. Prices somewhat high.

HYDERABAD: No rain during week. Sowing of *tabi* crops continues; standing *rabi* crops are in fair condition. Scarcity of fodder and water for cattle is being felt in almost all taluks. Prices:—wheat 9, coarse rice 8¼, white *juar* 14, yellow *juar* 15¼ and *tur* 11¾ seers per current rupee.

**Central India.**—*For week ending 3rd February.*—Slight rain during week in Neemuch district and Bundlekhand. Condition of pasturage in Neemuch good. No other changes since last report.

**Rajputana.**—*For week ending 3rd February.*—Slight rain in seven States and at Ajmere and Kherwara. Standing crops thriving well, much benefited by recent rains. One-third area cultivated in Ajmere; good outturn expected in Bhurtpore and Sirohi. Cattle poor in six States and at Ajmere and Kherwara. Pasturage or fodder scarce in seven States and at Ajmere and Kherwara. Prices steady in eight States and at Ajmere and Kherwara, rising in four, and fluctuating in one Three-hundred and fifty immigrants and 1,087 cattle entered Kotah; 17,684 labourers on relief works in Ajmere-Merwara,* 2,978 gratuitously treated; Jeypore relief labourers 4,311; Kishengurh 1,143, gratuitous relief 106; in Marwar 2,666 labourers on relief works, 2,130 gratuitously treated, 57 emigrants during the week; 2,710 persons on relief works, and 1,133 gratuitously treated in Bikaneer.

**Nepal.**—*For week ending 28th January.*—Weather cloudy. Potato planting in progress. Prices rising slightly.

E. C. BUCK,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

* The number of labourers in Merwara during week ending 27th January was 7,061. The decrease is attributed to heavy showers on twenty-second and twenty-third.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

## RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1891.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

| Districts. | Wheat. | | Barley. | | Rice, best sort. | | Rice, common. | | Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). | | Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). | | Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). | | Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). | | Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). | | Maize (*Zea Mays*). | | Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). | | Firewood. | | Salt. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. |
| | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| **Burma—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Tenasserim—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mergui | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 10 4 | 11 5 | 12 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 428 0 | 428 0 | 9 11 | 7 5 |
| Tavoy | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 6 | 12 6 | 14 3 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 399 3 | 399 3 | 10 15½ | 10 15½ |
| Moulmein and Amherst | 7 14 | 7 14 | ... | ... | 9 2 | 9 2 | 12 4 | 12 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 2 | 10 2 | 12 2 | 12 2 | ... | ... | 220 0 | 220 0 | 17 12 | 17 12 |
| *Pegu (deltaic)—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pegu | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 14 | 5 14 | 7 7 | 7 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 2 | 11 2 | * | § | ... | ... | 143 0 | 143 0 | 14 3 | 14 3 |
| Rangoon | 9 8 | 9 0 | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 130 0 | 125 0 | 18 8 | 18 0 |
| Thôngwa | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 2 | 8 2 | 11 14 | 11 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 150 0 | 150 0 | 14 4 | 14 4 |
| Bassein | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 6 | 7 13 | 13 0 | 9 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 14 | 9 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 213 15 | 213 15 | 17 8 | 17 8 |
| *Pegu (inland)—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shwegyin | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 15 | 6 1 | 8 5 | 6 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 250 0 | 250 0 | 14 2 | 14 2 |
| Tharrawaddy | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 15 6 | 15 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 3 | 12 3 | ... | ... | 8 10 | 8 10 | 450 0 | 450 0 | 14 3 | 14 3 |
| Henzada | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 5 | 8 13 | 8 5 | 8 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 183 8 | 183 8 | 16 2 | 16 2 |
| Prome | 10 6 | 10 6 | ... | ... | 7 13 | 6 15 | 10 9 | 6 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 2 | 9 2 | ... | ... | 9 6 | 9 6 | 215 8 | 193 3 | 14 3 | 18 14 |
| Toungoo | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 11 | 7 4 | 10 10 | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 6 | 13 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 326 8 | 326 8 | 14 3 | 14 3 |
| Thayetmyo | * | 8 6 | ... | ... | 7 12 | 8 4 | 8 12 | 8 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 4 | 10 4 | 28 3 | 28 3 | ... | ... | 245 0 | 245 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 |
| *Upper Burma—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mandalay | 9 2 | 8 12 | ... | ... | 7 1 | 7 5 | 7 5 | 7 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 8 | 15 8 | 17 2 | 8 13 | 8 13 | 68 0 | 68 0 | 19 0 | 17 14 |
| *Arakan—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sandoway | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 4 | 14 14 | 22 11 | 20 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 469 11 | 469 11 | 22 6 | 25 13 |
| Kyaukpyu | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 11 | 12 0 | 12 13 | 13 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | b | ... | ... | ... | 340 0 | 340 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 |
| Akyab | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 8 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 8 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 145 0 | 145 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 |
| **Assam—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Surma—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sylhet | ... | 10 0 | ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 8 | 16 0 | 16 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 5 | 13 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 108 0 | 108 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Cachar | 9 8 | 9 0 | ... | ... | 12 8 | 11 0 | 17 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 4 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 80 0 | 80 0 | 10 4 | 10 0 |
| Khási and Jaintiá Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 100 0 | 100 0 | 7 0 | 7 3 |
| Garo Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 |
| *Brahmaputra—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goálpára | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Kámrúp | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Darrang | 6 8 | 7 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 150 0 | 150 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 |
| Nowgong | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 0 | 120 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Bengal—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Eastern hill tracts* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chittagong Hill Tracts | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 6 | 11 3 | 11 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 320 0 | 320 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 |
| Hill Tipperah(*a*) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nágá Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 0 | 3 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 4 | 3 8 |
| *Eastern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Backergunge | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 8 | ... | ... | 12 8† | 15 0 | 80 0 | 100 0 | 10 8 | 10 0 |
| Noakholly | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 8 0 |
| Chittagong | 9 12 | 9 12 | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 110 0 | 110 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Tipperah | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 10 10 | 10 10 | 14 12 | 14 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Dacca | 10 8 | 11 0 | 26 0 | 21 0 | 12 0 | 12 4 | 14 0 | 14 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 14 0 | 16 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Mymensingh | 9 8 | 9 0 | ... | .. | 13 0 | 13 4 | 14 8 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 9 8 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 4 |
| *Deltaic—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Khoolna | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 9 0 | 9 8 |
| 24-Pergunnahs | 10 10 | 10 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | 15 8 | 16 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Midnapore | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Howrah | 11 4 | 11 4 | ... | ... | 10 4 | 10 4 | 13 0 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 8 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 4 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Calcutta | 11 2 | 11 3 | 19 0 | 16 14 | 8 7 | 8 11 | 12 12 | 12 8 | 16 0 | ... | 12 8 | 11 9 | ... | ... | 10 6 | 12 8 | 15 12 | 15 12 | 16 13 | 17 11 | 14 4 | 15 2 | 95 0 | 95 0 | 11 4 | 11 0 |
| Hooghly | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Nuddea (Krishnaghur) | 12 13 | 13 10 | 22 14 | 26 10½ | 10 0 | 10 5 | 13 1 | 13 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 6½ | 18 13 | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 10 8½ | 10 10½ |
| Jessore | 10 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 9 2 | 9 2 |
| Furreedpore | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | 13 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 6 |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bankoora | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 16 4 | 17 8 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 |
| Burdwan | 10 1¼ | 11 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 15 0 | 14 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 13½ | 18 8 | ... | ... | 15 5½ | 16 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 |
| Beerbhoom | 12 8 | 11 4 | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 13 5 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Moorshedabad | 12 0 | 13 4 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 13 4 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 26 0 | 16 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Sonthal Pergunnahs | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Pubna | 12 12 | 13 8 | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 4 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 200 0 | 200 0 | 8 15 | 8 15 |
| Bogra | 9 0 | 10 8 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 15 0 | 13 8 to 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 14 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 90 0 | 90 0 | 9 9 | 9 12 |
| Rajshahye | 10 8 | 12 0 | 26 4 | 26 4 | 12 0 | 9 12 | 12 12 | 14 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 8 | 19 8 | ... | ... | 19 13 | 20 5 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 9 9 | 9 9 |
| Maldah | 12 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 0 | 120 0 | 9 0 | 9 8 |
| *Northern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rungpore | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 10 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 10 5 | 13 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 9 6 | 9 4 |
| Dinagepore | 12 0 | 12 0 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 10 0 | 10 12 | 12 8 | 13 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Jalpáiguri | 10 0 | 10 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Darjeeling | 8 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 8 0 | ... | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 |
| *Orissa—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pooree | 8 8 | 8 2 | ... | ... | 11 13 | 11 13 | 15 12 | 15 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 2‡ | 12 0‡ | ... | ... | 15 12 | 15 12 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 11 13 | 11 13 |
| Cuttack | 8 8 | 7 14 | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 13 2 | 13 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 7‡ | 13 2‡ | ... | ... | 17 1 | 16 7 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Balasore | 11 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 17 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 140 0 | 160 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| *Chota-Nagpur—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Singhbhoom | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Manbhoom | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 18 0 | 19 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 24 0 | ... | 18 8 | 16 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 10 | 10 10 |
| Lohardugga | 8 2 to 10 8 | 7 4 to 9 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 to 16 0 | 16 0 to 16 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 26 8 | ... | ... | 16 8 | 16 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 12 0 to 17 8 | 12 0 to 18 8 | 150 0 | 160 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Hazáribágh | 11 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 8 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 16 8 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |

* Not procurable. (*a*) Not stated. † Khesari, husked. ‡ Kalai. § Not sold. *b* R1-4-0 per 100 cobs.

## RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1891 —*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

| Districts. | Wheat. | | Barley. | | Rice, best sort. | | Rice, common. | | Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). | | Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). | | Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). | | Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). | | Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). | | Maize (*Zea Mays*). | | Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). | | Firewood. | | Salt. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. |
| | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| **Bengal** — *continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Behar, south*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Monghyr | 13 1½ | 13 10 | 20 0 | 20 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 12 10 | 13 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 10 | 20 0 | 20 8 | 21 0 | ... | 15 12 | 16 4 | 145 0 | 148 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Gya | 12 8 | 12 8 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 14 0 | 13 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 4 | 16 4 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 15 4 | 15 4 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Patna | 14 0 to 16 0 | 15 0 to 16 0 | 26 0 | 27 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 17 8 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 8 | 11 12 |
| Shahabad | 13 8 | 13 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 21 8 | 22 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 120 0 | 160 0 | 10 8 | 10 0 |
| *Behar, north* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Purneah | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 9 8 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 84 0 | 84 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Bhágalpur | 13 4 | 13 14 | 22 11 | 24 0 | 10 11 to 11 6 | 11 6 to 13 4 | 12 0 to 12 10 | 12 10 to 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 3 | 20 3 | 20 3 | 21 7 | 16 6 | 16 6 | 164 0 | 164 0 | 10 11 | 10 11 |
| Durbhunga | 14 4 | 13 3 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 3 | 13 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 12 | 21 0 | ... | ... | 20 14 | 18 11 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Mozufferpore | 12 0 | 12 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Sarun | 12 12 | 13 2 | 26 0 | 24 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 13 9 | 13 11 | ... | ... | 16 0 | ... | 23 8 | 23 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 23 8 | 23 4 | 17 8 | 16 4 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 10 12 |
| Chumparun | 12 0 | 13 8 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 16 8 | 12 0 to 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| **N.-W. Provinces** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Eastern*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mirzapur | 12 0 | 12 8 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Benares | 11 11 | 11 11 | 16 10½ | 16 13 | 8 15 | 8 15 | 11 2 | 11 6½ | 17 5½ | 18 2½ | 16 10¾ | 16 0 | 18 2½ | 18 2½ | 11 8½ | 11 8½ | 17 9¾ | 17 9 | 20 9½ | 20 5½ | 18 2½ | 18 4½ | 120 0 | 120 0 | 9 14 | 9 12 |
| Ghazipur | 12 14 | 12 14 | 17 6 | 17 6 | 7 1 | 7 1 | 12 3 | 12 3 | 20 10 | 20 10 | 17 6 | 17 6 | ... | ... | 10 5 | 10 5 | 20 0 | 18 10 | 19 5 | 19 5 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 154 10 | 154 10 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Jaunpur | 11 8 | 12 0 | 18 0 | 18 8 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | ... | ... | 16 0 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 170 0 | 170 0 | 10 0 | 10 8 |
| Allahabad | 12 8 | 12 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 23 8 | 24 0 | 19 8 | 19 8 | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 20 4 | 20 4 | ... | ... | 18 8 | 18 12 | 105 0 | 105 0 | 10 0 | 10 8 |
| *Central*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bánda | 17 0 | 16 8 | 20 0 | 19 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 26 0 | 23 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 15 8 | 14 8 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Fatehpur | 13 0 | 13 4 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 12 12 | 14 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 20 4 | 20 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 8 | ... | ... | 20 0 | 19 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 12 | 10 12 |
| Hamirpur | 17 0 | 17 0 | 19 8 | 21 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 23 0 | 25 8 | 20 0 | 21 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 8 | 20 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 140 0 | 140 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Jalaun | 18 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | 12 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 10 8 | 10 0 |
| Cawnpore | 13 12 | 13 8 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 18 8 | 19 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 18 8 | 19 0 | 130 0 | 140 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| Etáwah | 13 8 | 13 6 | 18 8 | 18 4 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 19 0 | 19 4 | 19 0 | 19 4 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Farukhabad | 12 13 | 12 12 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 5 4 | 5 4 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 17 4 | 18 0 | 15 12 | 15 12 | 18 8 | ... | ... | ... | 15 8 | 15 8 | 18 8 | 19 4 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Mainpuri | 13 12 | 14 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 4 8 | 4 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 8 | 17 12 | 16 8 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 8 | 16 8 | 18 0 | 18 8 | 18 8 | .. | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Etah | 13 12 | 14 2 | 18 12 | 20 4 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 10 12 | 13 8 | 16 12 | 19 4 | 16 4 | 16 4 | 21 12 | 22 4 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 20 8 | 20 8 | 19 8 | 21 4 | 14 0 | 14 4 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 |
| *Western*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jhánsi | 16 4 | 16 4 | 19 15½ | 21 15 | 9 4 | 8 8 | 13 12 | 13 7½ | 20 4 | 20 0 | 17 10½ | 18 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 2 | 18 14½ | 23 2½ | 22 7½ | 19 4 | 19 10 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Agra | 12 4 | 12 0 | 19 0 | 20 8 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 18 8 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 16 8 | ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 0 | 17 8 | 19 0 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 90 0 | 100 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| Muttra | 12 8 | 12 8 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 |
| Aligarh | 13 0 | 13 0 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 5 4 | 5 4 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 17 8 | 17 8 | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 95 0 | 105 0 | 11 0 | 12 4 |
| Bulandshahr | 13 12 | 13 14 | 18 8 | 18 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 9 12 | 10 0 | 18 8 | 18 0 | 16 8 | 16 8 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 17 12 | 17 8 | 16 12 | 17 0 | 14 0 | 14 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 |
| *Sub-montane*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ballia | 14 12 | 14 12 | 21 2 | 20 8 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 14 8 | 14 4 | 21 0 | 20 8 | 19 4 | 19 4 | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 20 8 | 20 8 | 21 2 | 21 2 | 17 12 | 17 12 | 115 0 | 115 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Azamgarh | 12 4 | 13 4 | 16 4 | 17 0 | 8 14 | 8 14 | 14 12 | 14 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 12 | 17 12 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 17 12 | 17 12 | 17 12 | 17 12 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 177 8 | 177 8 | 9 13 | 9 13 |
| Gorakhpur | 11 3 | 12 0 | 19 12 | 20 10 | 9 7 | 9 0 | 15 4 | 15 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 6 | 22 12 | 15 4 | 14 6 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 20 10 | 20 10 | 17 1 | 17 1 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Basti | 14 0 | 14 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 28 0§ | 28 0§ | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Sháhjahánpur | 14 0 | 14 0 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 18 0 | ... | 16 8 | 17 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | ... | 17 0 | 16 8 | 21 8 | 22 0 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 140 0 | 120 0 | 11 4 | 11 4¾ |
| Budaun | 13 8 | 14 4 | 17 4 | 18 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 17 8 | 15 0 | 16 8 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 17 4 | 17 12 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 18 8 | 20 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 11 8 | 11 4 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bareilly | 12 0½ | 12 10½ | 17 4½ | 17 9½ | 7 0½ | 7 0½ | 11 11½ | 12 5½ | 15 12½ | 17 9½ | 13 1 | 16 1½ | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 15 4 | 16 6½ | 16 6½ | 16 6½ | 17 0½ | 17 8 | 128 0 | 125 0 | 10 0 | 10 8 | | | | | | | | |
| Moradabad | 14 0 | 13 12 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 8 4 | 9 0 | 12 0 | 13 12 | 18 12 | 18 12 | 16 3 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 4 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 3 | 11 8 | | | | | | | | |
| Tarai | 15 0 | 15 0 | 17 8 | 15 0 | 8 12 | 10 0 | 12 8 | 13 2 | 18 12 | 18 12 | 17 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | 17 0 | 16 0 | 16 14 | 17 8 | 21 4 | 18 12 | 22 8 | 20 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | | | | | | | | |
| Bijnor | 13 4 | 13 12 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 10 2 | 9 0 | 11 4 | 12 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 7 | 16 14 | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 135 0 | 135 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Muzaffarnagar | 13 7 | 13 3 | 17 10 | 17 9 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 9 14 | 11 0 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 18 0 | 18 6 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 132 0 | 132 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Meerut | 12 8 | 13 0 | 18 8 | 19 8 | 5 0 | 6 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 5 8 | 14 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 18 0 | 18 4 | 17 0 | 18 8 | 19 8 | 18 8 | 80 0 | 100 0 | 10 8 | 11 8 | | | | | | | | |
| Saharanpur | 13 0 | 13 12 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 10 12 | 10 12 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 15 12 | 15 12 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 16 12 | 16 12 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 17 12 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 4 | 17 12 | | | | | | | | |
| Dehra Dun | 13 4 | 13 4 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 11 0 | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Kumaun | 10 8 | 10 12 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 12 0 | 12 0§ | ... | ... | 8 0† | 8 0† | 160 0 | 120 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Garhwal | 14 0 | 14 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 6 14 | 6 14 | | | | | | | | |
| **Oudh—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Southern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Partabgarh | 14 0 | 14 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 19 8 | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 0 | 10 4 | | | | | | | | |
| Sultanpur | 13 0 | 13 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 25 8 | 25 8 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | | | | | | | | |
| Rae-Bareli | 14 8 | 14 8 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 14 0 | 11 0 | 20 0 | 20 0§ | 16 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 21 0§ | 180 0 | 180 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Unao | 13 8 | 13 8 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 19 0 | 21 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 16 0 | 16 8 | 20 8 | 21 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Lucknow | 13 4 | 13 4 | 19 8 | 18 8 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 12 4 | 12 8 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 18 8 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 21 2 | 21 8 | 18 4 | 18 12 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 10 12 | 10 12 | | | | | | | | |
| Hardoi | 14 4 | 14 4 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 8 | 12 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 140 0 | 160 0 | 11 8 | 10 8 | | | | | | | | |
| *Northern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fyzabad | 12 0 | 12 0 | 18 12 | 18 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 8 | 21 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | 14 8 | 15 0 | 19 4 | 18 0 | 24 8 | 24 8 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 120 0 | 140 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Barabanki | 12 12 | 12 12 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 7 8 | 8 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 15 8 | 18 8 | 17 8 | 20 8 | 21 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 120 0 | 125 0 | 11 4 | 11 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Gonda | 13 4 | 13 7 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 15 12 | 15 0 | 26 4 | 27 12 | 22 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 12 0 | 20 4 | 19 11 | 28 8 | 28 10 | 20 8 | 20 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | | | | | | | | |
| Bahraich | 13 8 | 13 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 29 0 | 31 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 28 0 | 28 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | | | | | | | | |
| Sitapur | 14 8 | 14 8 | 22 0 | 22 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 16 8 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 20 0 | 20 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Kheri | 15 0 | 14 8 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 15 0 | 13 0 | 23 0 | 26 0 | 21 8 | 22 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 20 0 | 24 8 | 26 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | | | | | | | | |
| **Rajputana—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Eastern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Partabgarh | 11 4 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 15 10 | 8 12 | 8 12 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 17 8 | 18 12 | 11 4 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 4 | 15 10 | 18 2 | 18 12 | ... | 25 0 | ... | ... | 15 13 | 15 11 | | | | | | | | |
| Banswara | 13 12 | 13 8 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 8 12 | 8 12 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 23 12 | 25 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 12 | 25 0 | 30 0 | 30 0 | 21 4 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 9 11 | | | | | | | | |
| Meywar (Oodeypore) | 10 8¾ | 10 8¾ | 14 7¼ | 14 7¼ | 8 9½ | 8 9½ | 9 6 | 9 6 | 15 10 | 15 10 | 10 15 | 10 15 | *Nil* | *Nil* | 13 4½ | 13 4½ | 13 4½ | 13 4½ | 15 10 | 15 10 | 8 15½ | 8 15½ | 160 0 | 160 0 | 9 12¼ | 9 12¼ | | | | | | | | |
| Sirohee | 10 0 | 9 8 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | ... | 16 0 | 11 8 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Erinpura | 10 12 | 10 12 | 14 0 | 13 14 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 14 6 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 12 | 15 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 240 0 | 240 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Ajmere | 11 13 | 12 0 | 15 3 | 15 3 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 8 | 16 8 | 15 13 | 15 13 | ... | ... | 85 0 | 85 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | | | | | | | | |
| Abu | 9 8 | 9 8 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 11 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 12 | 12 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Kishengarh | 12 8 | 14 8 | 15 12 | 15 4 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 15 12 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 13 12 | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | 16 4 | 16 12 | 15 8 | 16 4 | ‡ | ‡ | * | * | 13 0 | 13 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Boondee | 17 12 | 16 8 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | 8 8 | 8 0 | 29 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 4 | 18 8 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 12 | 10 12 | | | | | | | | |
| Kotah | 17 0 | 17 0 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 18 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | | | | | | | | |
| Jhallawar | 14 13½ | 15 4½ | 22 12 | 21 3 | 7 13½ | 7 13½ | 10 3 | 10 3 | 24 13 | 26 1 | 16 3 | 17 1 | ... | ... | 26 9 | 26 9 | 16 3 | 16 9½ | 25 8½ | 26 2 | 11 12½ | 11 12½ | 175 0 | 175 0 | 10 1 | 9 9 | | | | | | | | |
| Tonk | 14 2 | 14 10 | 18 8 | 19 0 | 8 8 | 8 0 | 10 8 | 9 0 | 20 0 | 19 8 | 17 8 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 8 | 17 8 | 19 8 | 19 8 | ... | ... | 85 0 | 85 0 | 12 2 | 11 14 | | | | | | | | |
| Jeypore | 13 0 | 12 12 | 17 8 | 17 4 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 17 12 | 17 0 | 15 4 | 15 4 | ‡ | ‡ | 13 0 | 13 0 | 17-0 to 17 4 | 17 0 | 19 0 | 18 8 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 115 0 | 115 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | | | | | | | | |
| Kerowlee | 14 1 | 15 0 | 18 12 | 18 12 | 11 4 | 10 0 | 11 8 | 11 4 | 19 1 | 18 12 | 16 4 | 16 6 | ... | ... | 13 12 | 13 4 | 18 12 | 18 12 | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 11 9 | 11 4 | | | | | | | | |
| Dholpur | 13 2½ | 13 14¾ | 19 11¼ | 19 5¼ | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 2 | 10 2 | 17 13¼ | 18 8½ | 16 9½ | 17 1 | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 17 1½ | 17 4 | ... | ... | 20 6¼ | 20 9½ | 90 0 | 90 0 | 11 8½ | 11 8½ | | | | | | | | |
| Bhurtpore | 14 2 | 14 6 | 19 8 | 19 12 | 7 12 | 7 12 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 19 8 | 19 4 | 16 2 | 16 5 | ... | ... | 11 12 | 11 12 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 8 | 19 0 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 11 12 | 11 12 | | | | | | | | |
| Ulwur | 14 5 | 14 1 | 19 12 | 19 14 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 20 2 | 20 8 | 16 9 | 16 8 | ... | ... | 12 12 | 12 12 | 19 3 | 19 0 | 20 2 | 20 0 | 21 12 | 21 12 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 12 12 | 12 12 | | | | | | | | |
| Deoli Cantonment | 14 3½ | 14 6 | 16 3 | 16 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 18 3½ | 18 1½ | 16 8 | 16 5½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 4 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 200 0 | 200 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Nusseerabad Cantonment | 12 0 | 12 0 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 5½ | 13 0 | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | 17 2½ | 17 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Hilly Tracts of Meywar | 12 8 | 12 8 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ‖ | ¶ | 11 0 | 11 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Balmer | 10 3 | 9 6 | ... | ... | 4 8 | 4 8 | 7 0 | 7 0 | ... | ... | 11 6 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 12 | 11 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 260 0 | 260 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Anádra | 10 4 | 10 4 | ... | ... | 6 8 | 6 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | ... | ... | 12 4 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 14 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Shahpoora | 12 4 | 11 13½ | 15 4 | 14 12 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 4 | 15 8 | 16 8 | 15 8 | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 4 | 10 8 | | | | | | | | |
| *Western—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jodhpore | 10 0 | 10 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 6 4 | 6 4 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 11 14 to 12 8 | 11 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 11 | 15 0 | 14 6 | 14 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 7 | 13 7 | | | | | | | | |
| Jeysulmere | 8 4 | 8 4 | ... | ... | 6 10 | 6 10 | 8 0 | 8 4 | 10 6 | 10 12 | 9 10 | 9 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Bickaneer | 10 4 | 10 1 | ... | ... | 2 14 | 2 14 | 6 4 | 6 4 | ... | ... | 10 5 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 5 | 14 8 | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | | | | | | | | |
| **Central India—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indore | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 8 0 | 8 9 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 17 8 | 17 0 | 15 8 | 14 8 | ‡ | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 12 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Neemuch Cantonment | 12 8 | 12 8 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 15 4 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 20 4 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | | | | | | | | |
| Goona | 17 8 | 17 4 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 22 0 | 22 8 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 4 | 17 4 | 24 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | | | | | | | | |
| Gwalior | 15 0¼ | 14 11¾ | 17 12¾ | 17 0 | 6 14½ | 7 7 | 9 4¾ | 9 9 | 20 3 | 18 1 | 17 8½ | 17 0 | ... | ... | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 15 | 13 13 | 18 15¾ | 18 9½ | 13 0½ | 12 4 | 170 0 | 170 0 | 11 15 | 11 15 | | | | | | | | |

* Sold in bundles. † Husked. ‡ Not sold. § Unhusked. ‖ Six and a half pies per bundle. ¶ Six pies per bundle.

## RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1891—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

| Districts. | Wheat. | | Barley. | | Rice, best sort. | | Rice, common. | | Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). | | Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). | | Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). | | Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). | | Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). | | Maize (*Zea Mays*). | | Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). | | Firewood. | | Salt. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. |
| | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| **Punjab—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Southern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hissar | 14 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 10 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | † | † | † | † | 21 0 | 21 0 | † | † | † | † | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 |
| Ferozepore | 14 0 | 13 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 15 0 | 16 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| Montgomery | 12 0 | 12 0 | 21 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 19 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 300 0 | 300 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gurgaon | 15 0 | 14 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | † | † | † | † | 20 0 | 19 0 | 21 0 | 19 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Delhi | 13 0 | 13 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | † | † | 7 0 | 7 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 70 0 | 70 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Rohtak | 13 0 | 13 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 10 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | † | † | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Karnál | 13 0 | 13 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 11 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 8 | 9 12 |
| Lahore | 12 0 | 12 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 9 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 16 0 | 16 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 85 0 | 85 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| *Sub-montane—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Umballa | 15 0 | 15 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 12 12 | 12 12 |
| Ludhiána | 13 0 | 14 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | † | † | 13 0 | 13 0 | 21 0 | 23 0 | 21 0 | 23 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 12 12 | 12 12 |
| Jullundur | 13 0 | 14 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 80 0 | 80 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 |
| Hoshiárpur | 14 0 | 15 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 11 0 | 17 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 12 12 | 12 12 |
| Gurdáspur | 14 0 | 15 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 17 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 120 0 | 120 0 | 13 4 | 13 4 |
| Amritsar | 13 0 | 13 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | † | † | 12 0 | 13 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 17 0 | 19 0 | † | † | 90 0 | 90 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| *Hills—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Simla | 11 0 | 11 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 65 0 | 65 0 | 9 0 | 9 8 |
| Kángra | 14 0 | 15 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 14 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| *North-western—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Siálkot | 15 0 | 14 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 |
| Gujránwála | 13 0 | 13 0 | 22 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | † | † | 12 0 | 12 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | † | † | 95 0 | 95 0 | 13 12 | 13 12 |
| Gujrát | 14 0 | 14 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | † | † | 10 0 | 10 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | † | † | 140 0 | 140 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 |
| Jhelum | 14 0 | 14 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | † | † | * | * | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | * | * | 120 0 | 110 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 |
| Ráwalpiadi | 14 0 | 14 0 | 26 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | * | * | 17 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 80 0 | 78 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 |
| Hazára | 13 0 | 13 0 | 21 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 13 0 | 13 0 | † | † | ‡ | ‡ | 15 0 | 14 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | † | † | 90 0 | 80 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Peshawar | 14 0 | 14 0 | 28 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | † | † | 19 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 106 0 | 100 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 |
| Kohát | 14 0 | 14 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 21 0 | † | † | 23 0 | 23 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 21 0 | 23 0 | † | † | 102 0 | 102 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 |
| *Western—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sháhpur | 14 0 | 14 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 9 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | † | † | 200 0 | 200 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| Jhang | 13 0 | 13 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 |
| Mooltan | 11 0 | 12 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | † | † | 16 0 | 14 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | † | † | 80 0 | 80 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 |
| Bannu | 16 0 | 16 0 | 28 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 90 0 | 80 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 |
| D. I. Khan | 13 0 | 14 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 6 0 | 6 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 17 0 | 15 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 100 0 | 100 0 | 41 0 | 38 0 |
| Muzaffargarh | 13 0 | 12 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 11 0 | 15 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | 18 0 | 17 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 11 0 | 11 0 | 110 0 | 100 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| D. G. Khan | 12 0 | 12 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | 7 0 | 6 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | 17 0 | 18 0 | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | 100 0 | 100 0 | 21 0 | 25 0 |
| **Sind and Baluchistan—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Karáchi | 10 0 | 10 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | 14 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar) | 9 12 | 9 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| Thar and Párkar (Umarkot) | 8 4 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| Sukkur | 11 0 | 10 12 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 13 12 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 120 6 | 120 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| Shikárpur | 10 13 | 10 6 | 17 0 | 16 6 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 9 4 | 14 4 | 14 10 | 16 7 | 17 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 15 | 14 10 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 8 0 | 160 0 | 100 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| Upper Sind Frontier | 10 10 | 10 10 | 16 0 | 14 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 4 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 12 | 14 4 | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | 213 0 | 213 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Quetta | 11 6 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 16 8 | 5 0 | 5 4 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Bombay—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Konkan—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Karwar | 8 8 | 8 8 | * | * | 6 0 | 6 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | * | * | 11 0 | 11 0 | * | * | 10 0 | 10 0 | 213 5 | 213 5 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Ratnágiri | 7 15 | 7 15 | ... | ... | 9 5 | 9 5 | 11 14 | 11 14 | 13 10 | 13 10 | 12 4 | 12 14 | 18 13 | 18 13 | ... | ... | 11 3 | 10 8 | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 12 15 | 12 15 |
| Colába (Alibág) | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | 7 10 | 7 10 | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 11 7 | 11 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 10 | 10 10 | ... | ... | 7 4 | 7 4 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 |
| Bombay | 8 5 | 8 6 | 12 1 | 13 5 | 6 11 | 6 9 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 14 5 | 14 12 | 12 4 | 12 3 | 14 5 | 15 0 | 13 2 | 12 10 | 12 4 | 12 13 | 14 9 | 14 5 | 8 15 | 8 13 | 62 6 | 62 6 | 11 3 | 11 3 |
| Tanna (Salsette) | 8 0 | 8 13 | * | ... | 7 3 | 6 7 | 8 3 | 7 8 | * | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 13½ | 16 13½ | * | ... | 11 7 | 11 7 | * | ... | 9 4 | 9 4 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 12 5 | 12 5 |
| *Deccan—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dharwar (Hubli) | 7 4 | 8 2 | * | * | 7 12 | 7 12 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 3 | 14 3 | 17 4 | 17 4 | * | * | 8 0 | 8 0 | * | * | 15 0 | 13 2 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 7 0 | 10 5 |
| Belgaum | 8 0 | 7 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 10 4 | 10 8 | * | * | 8 8 | 8 0 | 89 0 | 92 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 |
| Sátara | 7 7 | 7 7 | 13 1 | 13 1 | 6 13 | 6 13 | 7 14 | 7 14 | 12 10 | 11 7 | 12 4 | 11 5 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 9 | 14 9 | 9 2 | 9 2 | 15 2 | 15 2 | 8 15 | 8 15 | 108 0 | 108 0 | 12 2 | 11 10 |
| Sholapur | 9 6 | 9 13 | * | * | 8 5 | 8 5 | 8 13 | 8 13 | 16 3 | 16 3 | 14 9 | 15 0 | * | * | * | * | 10 7 | 10 0 | * | * | 9 5 | 9 12 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 |
| Bijápur | 7 5 | 7 12 | * | * | 5 10 | 5 10 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 15 12 | 5 12 | * | * | 9 0 | 9 0 | 7 5 | 7 5 | * | * | 7 4 | 7 4 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 9 10 | 9 10 |
| Poona (City) | 8 1 | 8 1 | 10 3 | 12 14 | 7 6 | 7 7 | 7 15 | 7 15 | 14 2 | 14 2 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 16 6 | 16 6 | ... | ... | 10 15 | 11 8 | ... | ... | 10 13 | 10 13 | 67 7 | 67 7 | 11 2 | 11 2 |
| *Khandesh—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ahmadnagar | 9 0 | 9 3 | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 14 0 | 13 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | 13 3 | 13 2 | 91 0 | 80 0 | 12 3 | 11 0 |
| Násik | 10 12 | 10 12 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | ... | ... | 15 1 | 15 1 | 21 6 | 21 6 | ... | ... | 15 6 | 15 6 | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 14 4 | 14 4 |
| Khandesh (Dhulia) | 10 8 | 10 8 | * | * | 7 4 | 7 4 | 9 6 | 9 6 | 19 9 | 19 9 | 16 5 | 16 5 | * | * | * | * | 10 9 | 10 9 | * | * | 18 12 | 18 12 | 106 0 | 106 0 | 11 6 | 11 6 |
| *Guzerat—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Surat | 10 0 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | * | * | 6 0 | 6 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | * | * | 14 0 | 14 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| Broach | 9 0 | 9 7 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 13 8 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 10 | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 85 0 | 90 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| Kaira | 9 6 | 9 6 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | * | * | 16 12 | 15 4 | 20 0 | 20 0 | * | * | 13 5 | 12 12 | * | * | * | * | 107 0 | 107 0 | 13 4 | 13 4 |
| Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar) | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 9 | 12 9 | 6 14 | 6 14 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 14 4½ | 14 4½ | 15 7 | 15 7 | 17 2 | 17 2 | * | * | 9 11½ | 9 11½ | * | * | 12 0 | 12 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 10 13½ | 10 13½ |
| Ahmadabad (Daskrohi) | 9 0 | 9 8 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 15 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 |
| Panch Máhals (Godhra) | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 9 4 | 9 4 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 4 | 16 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | 16 4 | 17 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 13 4 | 14 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 4 | 12 2 |
| Deesa Cantonment | 9 13½ | 10 6 | * | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 15 13½ | 13 10½ | 14 0 | 14 0 | * | ... | * | ... | 13 13½ | 13 8 | * | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 150 0 | 145 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| *Kattywar—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rájkot | 10 0 | 10 4 | ... | ... | 5 8 | 5 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 17 8 | 16 0 | 13 4 | 12 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 4 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 8 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 44 0 | 50 0 |
| **Central Provinces—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Western—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nimar | 10 11 | 11 2 | ... | ... | 6 12 | 6 12 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 19 1 | 19 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | * | * | ... | ... | 11 10 | 11 10 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 6 | 11 6 |
| Khandwa-Ásirgarh Cant. | 10 4 | 10 4 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 16 8 | 16 8 | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 |
| Hoshangabad | 10 8 | 10 5 | ... | ... | 7 7 | 8 3 | 9 6 | 10 0 | 15 7 | 14 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 12 | 14 6 | ... | ... | 10 5 | 12 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 |
| Betúl | 11 1 | 11 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 17 4 | 17 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 15 | 13 15 | ... | ... | 10 4 | 10 4 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 |
| Chhindwára | 10 6 | 11 11 | ... | ... | 7 8 | 8 1 | 8 14 | 10 15 | 14 6 | 14 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 3 | 15 3 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 |
| Nágpur | 11 4 | 11 4 | ... | ... | 9 6 | 10 0 | 10 10 | 11 4 | 21 4 | 18 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 8 | ... | ... | 11 4 | 11 4 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 9 12 | 9 12 |
| Wardha | 11 7 | 11 7 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 7 | 11 7 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 5 | 13 5 | ... | ... | 13 5 | 13 5 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 11 | 10 11 |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Narsinghpur | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | 9 3 | 9 3 | 10 6 | 10 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | 18 14 | 18 14 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 9 2 | 9 2 |
| Saugor | 11 12 | 11 12 | ... | ... | 10 3 | 10 3 | 10 15 | 10 15 | 13 5 | 14 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 6 | 11 12 | ... | ... | 14 6 | 14 6 | 126 0 | 126 0 | 9 8 | 9 6 |
| Damoh | 15 4 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 12 13 | 12 13 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 10 2 | 10 2 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 9 2 | 9 2 |
| Jubbulpore | 12 8 | 12 4 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 10 8 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 18 8 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 12 | 17 4 | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 4 | 120 0 | 115 0 | 9 4 | 9 0 |
| Baghalkhand (Sutna) | 15 0 | 15 4 | 24 8 | 22 0½ | 8 0 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 8 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | 17 8 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 10 0 | ... | 20 8 | 20 0 | 152 0 | 160 0 | 10 8 | 10 10 |
| Mandla | 15 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | 16 0 | 13 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 9 12 | 9 0 |
| Seoni | 12 7 | 12 7 | ... | ... | 9 12 | 9 12 | 13 9 | 13 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 9 | 17 15 | ... | ... | 13 9 | 13 9 | 190 0 | 190 0 | 9 2 | 9 2 |
| Bálaghát | 14 7 | 13 2 | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 14 0 | 14 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 3 | 19 3 | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 136 0 | 136 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 |
| Bhandára | 12 8 | 13 4 | ... | ... | 11 4 | ... | 13 4 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 18 12 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 190 0 | 190 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Chanda | 15 2 | 15 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 2 | 15 2 | 18 3 | 18 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 5 | 14 5 | ... | ... | 11 4 | 11 4 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| *Eastern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilaspur | 14 7 | 14 7 | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 2 | 21 2 | ... | ... | 13 2 | 13 2 | 80 0 | 90 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Raipur | 14 3 | 14 3 | ... | ... | 11 3 | 11 6 | 14 13 | 14 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 10 | 18 10 | ... | ... | 12 2 | 13 2 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Sambalpur | 10 8 | 10 8 | ... | ... | 14 0 | 15 12 | 18 6 | 19 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 4 | 18 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 9 10 | 9 8 |
| **Berar—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buldána | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 16 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 13 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Básim | 13 0 | 14 2 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 8 5 | 11 0 | 10 13 | 23 8 | 25 2 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 15 13 | ... | ... | 13 8 | 14 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 9 8 | 9 5 |
| Akola | 10 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | 6 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 19 0 | 21 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 10 0 | 9 8 |
| Ellichpur | 9 8 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 22 0 | 25 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 4 | 11 8 | ... | ... | 17 0 | 16 8 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 10 8 | 11 0 |
| Amraoti | 10 5 | 9 4 | ... | ... | 7 13 | 7 4 | 9 11 | 8 12 | 21 10 | 20 8 | 14 2 | 11 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 13 | 13 12 | ... | ... | 13 0 | 12 8 | 67 0 | 67 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Wún | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 6 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | 16 0 | 18 0 | 180 0 | 60 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 |
| **Nizam's Territories—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Secunderabad | 9 11 | 9 11 | * | * | 6 10 | 6 10 | 8 1 | 8 3 | 13 3 | 13 3 | 13 3 | 13 3 | 15 8 | 15 15 | * | * | 10 14 | 11 1 | * | * | 12 7 | 12 3 | 145 0 | 150 0 | 9 2 | 9 0 |
| Bolárum | 9 14 | 10 3 | * | * | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 9 | 8 2 | 13 6 | 13 12 | * | * | ... | * | * | * | 11 12 | 12 3 | * | * | * | * | 116 14 | 116 14 | 9 5 | 9 5 |
| Chadarghat | 7 8 | 7 8 | * | * | 7 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | ... | * | * | * | 11 8 | 12 0 | * | * | * | * | 120 0 | 120 0 | 9 0 | 9 8 |

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

## RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1891—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

| Districts. | Wheat. | | Barley. | | Rice, best sort. | | Rice, common. | | Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). | | Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). | | Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). | | Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). | | Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). | | Maize (*Zea Mays*). | | Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). | | Firewood. | | Salt. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. |
| | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| **Madras—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Malabar Coast—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malabar | 7 14 | 7 14 | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 14 | 10 14 | * | * | * | * | 20 6 | 20 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 136 2 | 136 2 | 11 11 | 11 11 |
| S. Canara | 7 6 | 7 6 | ... | ... | 11 2 | 11 2 | 12 0 | 12 13 | * | * | * | * | 14 10 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 121 8 | 121 8 | 14 3 | 14 3 |
| *South, central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coimbatore | 7 0 | 8 3 | ... | ... | 9 14 | 9 14 | 10 6 | 10 6 | 12 3 | 12 3 | 15 14 | 15 14 | 14 13 | 14 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 133 11 | 133 11 | 12 11 | 12 11 |
| Nilgiris | * | 7 2 | ... | ... | 6 13 | 7 3 | 8 6 | 8 0 | 11 14 | 13 2 | 11 3 | 11 14 | 11 8 | 12 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 274 3 | 274 3 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Salem | 7 11 | 7 11 | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | 9 6 | 9 3 | 12 0 | 11 6 | 11 8 | 10 11 | 12 13 | 12 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 221 2 | 217 11 | 13 8 | 12 14 |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bellary | 7 3 | 6 11 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 7 8 | 8 10 | 8 10 | 13 10 | 13 2 | 12 3 | 12 3 | 14 2 | 14 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 97 3 | 97 3 | 11 14 | 11 14 |
| Anantapur | 6 3 | 6 3 | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 0 | 8 10 | 8 2 | 13 6 | 13 14 | 11 5 | 12 3 | 14 10 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 97 3 | 97 3 | 10 11 | 11 14 |
| Cuddapah | 7 0 | 6 10 | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 14 | 7 14 | 12 10 | 12 10 | 12 5 | 12 11 | 13 8 | 12 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 140 0 | 140 0 | 12 3 | 12 3 |
| Kurnool | 7 0 | 5 11 | ... | ... | 7 13 | 7 13 | 8 3 | 8 3 | 12 5 | 11 11 | 11 14 | 10 14 | * | * | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 142 14 | 142 14 | 11 11 | 11 11 |
| *East Coast, north—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ganjam | 5 5 | 7 2 | ... | ... | 10 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 | * | * | * | * | 18 3 | 21 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 119 2 | 119 2 | 10 11 | 10 11 |
| Vizagapatam | 6 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | 7 13 | 8 6 | 9 0 | 9 10 | 14 0 | 16 3 | 15 13 | 15 13 | 15 3 | 16 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 97 3 | 97 3 | 11 11 | 11 11 |
| Godavari | 8 2 | 8 2 | ... | ... | 9 6 | 9 6 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 17 5 | 17 5 | 17 10 | 17 10 | 14 10 | 14 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 243 0 | 243 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 |
| *East Coast, central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kistna | 7 8 | 6 8 | ... | ... | 9 5 | 9 13 | 9 14 | 10 8 | 12 10 | 15 13 | * | * | 15 14 | 15 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 140 14 | 140 14 | 13 3 | 13 3 |
| Nellore | 7 11 | 7 11 | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 13 | 11 5 | 11 13 | 10 13 | 14 6 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 93 5 | 93 5 | 12 13 | 12 13 |
| *East Coast, south—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Madras | 7 5 | 8 0 | ... | ... | 8 5 | 8 10 | 8 14 | 9 5 | * | * | * | * | 12 3 | 12 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 123 14 | 123 14 | 12 11 | 12 11 |
| Chingleput | * | * | ... | ... | 8 10 | 9 0 | 9 2 | 9 6 | * | * | * | * | 12 0 | 12 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 136 2 | 136 2 | 12 6 | 12 6 |
| N. Arcot | 6 13 | 6 13 | ... | ... | 8 6 | 8 6 | 9 6 | 9 6 | 10 14 | 10 14 | 9 14 | 9 14 | 13 11 | 12 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 10 | 160 10 | 11 5 | 11 5 |
| S. Arcot | 7 0 | 7 0 | ... | ... | 10 6 | 10 6 | 10 14 | 10 14 | 15 2 | 15 2 | 15 6 | 20 0 | 15 2 | 15 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 209 0 | 209 0 | 11 5 | 11 5 |
| Tanjore | 6 10 | 7 6 | ... | ... | 10 5 | 10 13 | 11 11 | 12 8 | * | * | 16 0 | 17 6 | 16 10 | 16 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 145 13 | 145 13 | 12 14 | 12 14 |
| Trichinopoly | 6 14 | 7 10 | ... | ... | 8 13 | 9 3 | 9 2 | 9 6 | * | * | 14 0 | 14 10 | 14 6 | 14 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 143 6 | 143 6 | 13 6 | 13 0 |
| *Southern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tinnevelly | 7 8 | 7 8 | ... | ... | 8 11 | 8 11 | 10 0 | 10 0 | * | * | * | * | * | * | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 58 5 | 58 5 | 14 6 | 14 6 |
| Madura | 6 3 | 7 0 | ... | ... | 9 11 | 10 2 | 10 2 | 10 10 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 16 3 | 16 3 | 15 8 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 121 8 | 121 8 | 13 10 | 13 10 |
| **Mysore—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mysore | 5 12 | 5 8 | 6 0 | 5 4 | 6 12 | 6 4 | 7 4 | 7 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 12 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 9 8 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 120 0 | 108 0 | 9 8 | 9 12 |
| Bangalore | 7 0 | 6 1 | 6 9 | 6 7 | 6 2 | 6 1 | 7 1 | 6 13 | 11 14 | 12 8 | ... | ... | 13 6 | 13 7 | ... | ... | 8 6 | 8 12 | ... | ... | 12 3 | 12 9 | 96 0 | 84 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Kolar | 8 4 | 8 0 | 7 8 | 7 0 | 6 8 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 10 8 | 12 8 | 13 8 | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 7 12 | 8 0 | 12 8 | ... | 12 8 | 9 8 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 9 8 | 9 4 |
| Tûmkûr | 8 8 | 9 0 | 8 8 | 9 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | ... | ... | 14 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 8 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 340 0 | 340 0 | 9 8 | 9 0 |
| Hassan | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 8 | 8 0 | 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 15 8 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 8 | 72 0 | 72 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 |
| Kadur | 5 0 | 5 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | .. | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 |
| Shimoga | 5 12 | 5 4 | 6 5 | 6 5 | 7 6 | 6 13 | 8 15 | 7 6 | 15 12 | 14 11 | ... | ... | 17 5 | 15 12 | 10 8 | 12 10 | 8 6 | 8 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 480 0 | 480 0 | 9 7 | 10 8 |
| Chitaldroog | 6 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 8 | 5 8 | 5 4 | 6 8 | 6 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 8 8 | 8 0 |
| **Coorg—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coorg | 9 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | 7 0 | 6 8 | 9 8 | 7 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 15 8 | ... | ... | 11 8 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 110 0 | 110 0 | 9 8 | 9 0 |
| **Aden** | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | 6 3 | 6 3 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 3 | 10 3 | 9 4 | 9 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 4 | 9 4 | ... | ... | 5 9 | 5 9 | 65 5 | 65 5 | 32 0 | 32 0 |

* Not sold.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLI OF 1891-92.

### APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

*N.B.*—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

| Latest Return received. | Railways. | Average receipts per mile per week in 1890. | Week ending 24th January, 1891. Total mean length open. | Week ending 24th January, 1891. Receipts. Total. | Week ending 24th January, 1891. Receipts. Per mile open. | Week ending 23rd January, 1892. Total mean length open. | Week ending 23rd January, 1892. Receipts. Total. | Week ending 23rd January, 1892. Receipts. Per mile open. | Total Receipts from 1st April, 1890, to 24th January, 1891. | Total Receipts from 1st April, 1891, to 23rd January, 1892. | Total increase in 1891-92. | Total decrease in 1891-92. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *State Lines worked by Companies.* | R | Miles. | R | R | Miles. | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 23rd Jan., 1892 | East Indian | 539 | 1,526 | 9,20,068 | 603 | 1,525 | 9,10,599 | 597 | 3,43,93,977 | 3,93,82,953 | 49,88,976 | ... |
| Ditto | Patna-Gya | 175 | 57 | 10,664 | 187 | 57 | 9,884 | 173 | 4,26,904 | 4,56,920 | 30,016 | ... |
| Ditto | Tirhoot section, B. & N. W. R. | 156 | 323 | 59,014 | 183 | 338 | 39,460 | 117 | 18,68,412 | 18,36,635 | ... | 31,777 |
| Ditto | Lucknow-Bareilly section, R. K. R. | 63 | 141 | 8,444 | 60 | 199 | 13,558 | 68 | 3,46,551 | 4,14,638 | 68,087 | ... |
| Ditto | Bengal-Nágpur | 101 | 585 | 75,754 | 129 | 831 | 1,41,101 | 170 | 21,51,160 | 47,83,028 | 26,31,868 | ... |
| Ditto | Indian Midland (a) | 90 | 752 | 97,403 | 130 | 752 | 1,00,230 | 133 | 27,83,407 | 38,38,471 | 10,55,004 | ... |
| Ditto | Rajputána-Malwa | 200 | 1,672 | 4,4 ,483 | 264 | 1 672 | 4,44,000 | 266 | 1,39,08,758 | 1,70,53,927 | 31,45,169 | ... |
| Ditto | Southern Mahratta | 85 | 1,044 | 76,860 | 74 | 1,044 | 93,055 | 89 | 30,87,851 | 38,40,016 | 1,52,165 | ... |
| Ditto | South Indian (b) | 166 | 779 | 1,32,253 | 170 | 948 | 1,16,464 | 123 | 53,66,365 | 57,42,406 | 3,76,041 | .. |
| | TOTAL | 232 | 6,879 | 18,22,003 | 265 | 7,366 | 18,68,351 | 254 | 6,49,33,445 | 7,73,48,994 | 1,24,15,549 | . |
| | *State Lines worked by the State.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23rd Jan., 1892 | North Western (c) | 219 | 2,395 | 4,86,486 | 203 | 2,424 | 5,16,198 | 213 | 2,16,59,391 | 2,66,99,377 | 50,39,986 | ... |
| Ditto | Oudh and Rohilkhand | 205 | 692 | 1,46,204 | 211 | 692 | 1,72,159 | 249 | 56,42,533 | 68,99,544 | 12,57,011 | ... |
| Ditto | Eastern Bengal | 291 | 777 | 2,37,250 | 05 | 777 | 1,75,710 | 220 | 95,20,910 | 96,72,731 | 1,51,821 | ... |
| Ditto | Bengal Central (d) | 103 | 125 | 14,709 | 118 | 125 | 12,850 | 102 | 5,46,121 | 6,11,505 | 65,384 | ... |
| Ditto | Nalháti | 71 | 27 | 1,734 | 64 | 27 | 1,860 | 69 | 78,047 | 71,460 | ... | 6,587 |
| Ditto | Cherra-Companyganj | 45 | 8 | 521 | 65 | 8 | 424 | 53 | 15,431 | 14,500 | ... | 931 |
| Ditto | Jorhát | 44 | 28 | 1,265 | 45 | 28 | 891 | 32 | 50,246 | 53,709 | 3,463 | ... |
| Ditto | Burma (e) | 190 | 556 | 1,37,328 | 247 | 609 | 1,72,570 | 283 | 42,18,136 | 44,53,689 | 2,35,553 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 220 | 4,608 | 10,25,557 | 223 | 4,690 | 10,52,662 | 224 | 4,17,30,815 | 4,84,76,515 | 67,45,700 | ... |
| | *Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23rd Jan., 1892 | Great Indian Peninsula (f) | 505 | 1,492 | 9,72,948 | 652 | 1,492 | 7,81,329 | 524 | 3,06,71,711 | 3,42,85,027 | 36,13,316 | ... |
| Ditto | Bombay, Baroda and Central India | 540 | 461 | 2,73,173 | 593 | 461 | 2,63,000 | 570 | 1,02,93,366 | 1,11,07,452 | 8,14,086 | ... |
| Ditto | Madras | 218 | 840 | 1,77,419 | 211 | 840 | 1,63,119 | 194 | 79,36,227 | 75,61,303 | ... | 3,74,924 |
| | TOTAL | 424 | 2,793 | 14,23,540 | 510 | 2,793 | 12,07,448 | 432 | 4,89,01,304 | 5,29,53,782 | 40,52,478 | .. |
| TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) | | 205 | 14,280 | 42,71,100 | 299 | 14,840 | 41,28,461 | 278 | 15,55,65,564 | 17,87,79,291 | 2,32,13,727 | ... |
| | *Assisted Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23rd Jan., 1892 | Delhi-Umballa-Kalka | .. | ... | ... | .. | 162 | 17,264 | 107 | . | 8,72,973 | 8,72,973 | ... |
| Ditto | Tárakeshwar | 248 | 22 | 5,792 | 263 | 22 | 5,841 | 265 | 2,24,631 | 2,31,475 | 6,844 | ... |
| Ditto | Bengal and North-Western (Company's section) | 113 | 376 | 44,337 | 118 | 401 | 44,860 | 112 | 17,38,407 | 19,93,433 | 2,55,026 | ... |
| Ditto | Rohilkhand - Kumaun (Company's section) | 90 | 67 | 4,381 | 65 | 67 | 4,194 | 63 | 2,70,255 | 3,13,809 | 43,554 | ... |
| Ditto | Dibru-Sadiya | 127 | 78 | 8,036 | 103 | 78 | 9,612 | 123 | 4,19,617 | 4 07,115 | ... | 12,502 |
| | TOTAL | 1.8 | 543 | 62,546 | 115 | 730 | 81,771 | 112 | 26,52,910 | 38,18,805 | 11,65,895 | .. |
| | *Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23rd Jan., 1892 | The Nizam's Guaranteed State | 140 | 354 | 50,586 | 143 | 354 | 66,297 | 187 | 20,41,328 | 22,72,221 | 2,30,893 | ... |
| Ditto | Mysore section, S. M. R. | 77 | 296 | 21,576 | 73 | 311 | 22,286 | 72 | 10,08,049 | 10,99,318 | 90,369 | ... |
| Ditto | The Gaekwar's Dabhoi | 57 | 72 | 3,241 | 45 | 72 | 3,330 | 40 | 1,62,993 | 1,58,769 | .. | 4,224 |
| Ditto | The Gaekwar's Mehsána | 41 | 27 | 1,587 | 59 | 93 | 4,120 | 44 | 51,272 | 1,65,222 | 1,13,950 | ... |
| Ditto | The Gaekwar's Petlád | 71 | 13 | 996 | 77 | 13 | 1,010 | 78 | (g)35,318 | 49,938 | 14,620 | ... |
| Ditto | Kolhapur | .. | ... | ... | ... | 29 | 1,038 | 36 | ... | (h)61,520 | 61,520 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 104 | 762 | 77,986 | 102 | 872 | 98,081 | 112 | 32,99,860 | 38,06,988 | 5,07,128 | ... |
| | *Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Ry. Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23rd Jan., 1892 | Rájpura-Bhátinda | 101 | 108 | 12,597 | 117 | 108 | 9,053 | 84 | 4,10,266 | 5,03,158 | 92 892 | ... |
| | *Lines owned and worked by Native States.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 23rd Jan., 1892 | Jodhpore-Bikanir | 58 | 124 | 6,323 | 51 | 292 | 22,300 | 76 | 3,02,289 | 5,64,840 | 2,62,551 | ... |
| Ditto | Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar | 91 | 334 | 28,8 9 | 86 | 334 | 25,022 | 77 | 12,43,189 | 11,34,131 | ... | 1,09,058 |
| Ditto | Morvi | 60 | 94 | 5,084 | 60 | 94 | 4,873 | 52 | 2,55,213 | 2,52,483 | . | 2,730 |
| | TOTAL | 78 | 552 | 40,826 | 74 | 720 | 52,795 | 73 | 18,00,691 | 19,51,454 | 1,50,763 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 246 | 16,245 | 44,15,055 | 275 | 17,279 | 43,70,161 | 253 | 16,37,29,291 | 18,88,59,696 | 2,51,30,405 | ... |

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi State Railway.
(b) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.
(c) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(d) Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(e) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay and Mu Valley Railways.
(f) Includes the Dhond Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(g) Total receipts from 5th May, 1890, to 24th January, 1891.
(h) Total receipts from 21st April, 1891, to 23rd January, 1892.

F. B. HEBBERT,
*Offg. Under-Secretary.*

CALCUTTA, *the 5th February, 1892.*

*Printed and published for the* GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 7.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


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SUPPLEMENT No. 7.


## PART I.

### Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

### HOME DEPARTMENT.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

*Calcutta, the 10th February, 1892.*

No. 427.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to add the following rule to the rules to regulate the transport aud importation of explosives, published in Home Department Notification No. 1417, dated the 24th June, 1887:—

15A. Explosives, other than those referred to in rule 11, which have already undergone the test prescribed by rules 14 and 15 at the Port of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Calicut, Karachi or Aden, may be re-imported by sea into any other of those ports under a license granted under rule 13, without re-testing, but subject, in the case of such explosives as are mentioned in rule 6, clause IX, to the production of the certificate prescribed in that clause.

Such certificate shall be valid for six months after date, if the examination has been made between the 15th October and 31st March; but in the case of dynamite, a fresh certificate may be demanded if the consignment is imported between the 1st April and 15th October (both inclusive).

#### ESTABLISHMENTS.

*The 8th February, 1892.*

No. 88.—The services of Lieutenant R. M. Lowis, 22nd Punjab Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment in the Punjab Commission.

*The 11th February, 1892.*

No. 95.—The services of Mr. A. A. Wace, Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties as Officiating Judge and Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts.

*The 12th February, 1892.*

No. 98.—The services of Mr. F. J. Monaham, Indian Civil Service, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kissengunge, Purneah, are

placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

JUDICIAL.

*The 8th February, 1892.*

No. 165.—The Hon'ble L. R. Tottenham, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough for six months on urgent private affairs, with effect from the 1st March, 1892, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, together with the necessary subsidiary leave.

*The 9th February, 1892.*

No. 170.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 527 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the case of Empress *vs.* Abdulla Juma and others from the Court of the Harbour Magistrate, Karachi, to that of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

*The 12th February, 1892.*

No. 43.—The services of the Reverend A. H. Etty, a senior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 8th February, 1892, or the subsequent date on which he may assume charge of his duties.

J. P. HEWETT,
*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

## REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

*Calcutta, the 9th February, 1892.*

No. 292—352-4-*P*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 11, Sub-Sections (1) and (2), and Section 49 of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that every applicant for leave to file a specification of an invention shall cause to be delivered, or sent with the specification to the Secretary not fewer than five copies thereof, and to direct that the fifth of these copies shall be sent by the Secretary to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

*The 11th February, 1892.*

No. 355-*P*.—Applications in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed during the week ending 6th February 1892, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—

No. 28 of 1892.—Johan August Wynscheuk, of Socrakarta, Java, Dutch Indies, but at present of Brühl near Cologn, Germany, Chemist, for the automatical ferment meter.

No. 29 of 1892.—Guruprosaud Sing, of Gidhour in Bengal, Landholder, for an improved butter churn.

No. 30 of 1892.—Joel Gilbert Justin, of Syracuse, New York, in the United States of America, for construction of shells for high explosives.

No. 31 of 1892.—Hurronauth Ghose, Denonauth Ghose, and Brojonauth Ghose, respectively, of "Loll Cootee," Tallygunge, in the 24-Pergunnahs, Contractors, carrying on business as distillers under the firm of Hurronauth Ghose and Brothers, for improvements in stills and apparatus for brewing Dawasta or country wine.

Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee.

A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 82 of 1890.—Edwin Marsh, of Hull Street, Green Road, Leeds, in the County of York, England, Engineer, for improvements in or connected with all kinds of fires, furnaces, and steam boilers. (Filed 23rd January 1892.)

No. 35 of 1891.—Samuel George Baker Cook, of 114, Commerce Street, Baltimore, Maryland, United States of America, Merchant, for improved machinery for making nails or brads and for nailing or bradding together the parts of wooden boxes or other articles with such nails or brads. (Filed 1st February 1892.)

No. 212 of 1891.—William Murray, of No. 2, Stanley Street, Richmond, near Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, Commercial Traveller, for an improved stopper for bottles containing ærated or gaseous liquids. (Filed 1st February 1892.)

No. 217 of 1891.—Henry Harper, of 3, Cornwall Gardens, Queen's Gate, in the County of Middlesex, England, Electrical Engineer, for improvements in electro-magnets and in their application to arc lamps (Filed 26th January 1892.)

No. 218 of 1891.—Henry Harper, of 3, Cornwall Gardens, Queen's Gate, in the County of Middlesex, England, Electrical Engineer, for improvements in electric arc lamps. (Filed 26th January 1892.)

No. 229 of 1891.—Edmond Taylor, of Victoria Parade, Geelong, in the Colony of Victoria, Contractor, for an improved refrigerating machine for ice-making and cooling purposes. (Filed 1st February 1892.)

No. 291 of 1891.—Sigismund B. Wortmann, of 126 E., 79 Street, New York City, State of New York, United States of America, Gentleman, for mechanical movements. (Filed 26th January 1892.)

No. 293 of 1891.—George Young, of 189, Worsley Road, Winton, near Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, Mill Manager, and William Crippin, of Egerton Mills, Patricroft, near Manchester, aforesaid, Manufacturer, for improvements in mechanism or apparatus for dyeing and bleaching cotton, wool, silk, and other fibrous materials in the raw and manufactured or partly manufactured state. (Filed 26th January 1892.)

No. 294 of 1891.—Alfred Buckingham Ibbotson, of Ibbotson Brothers & Co., Limited, Globe Steel Works, Sheffield, England, Merchant, for improvements relating to couplings for railway carriages and other vehicles and to apparatus connected therewith (Filed 26th January 1892.)

No. 313 of 1891.—John Gamgee, of 6, Lingfield Road, Wimbledon, Surrey, England, Gentleman, for improvements in condensing or liquefying vapors or gases, and in apparatus therefor. (Filed 26th January 1892.)

E. C. BUCK,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

JUDICIAL.

*The 8th February, 1892.*

No. 165.—The Hon'ble L. R. Tottenham, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough for six months on urgent private affairs, with effect from the 1st March, 1892, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, together with the necessary subsidiary leave.

*The 9th February, 1892.*

No. 170.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 527 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the case of Empress *vs.* Abdulla Juma and others from the Court of the Harbour Magistrate, Karachi, to that of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

*The 12th February, 1892.*

No. 43.—The services of the Reverend A. H. Etty, a senior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 8th February, 1892, or the subsequent date on which he may assume charge of his duties.

J. P. HEWETT,
*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

## REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

*Calcutta, the 9th February, 1892.*

No. 292—352-4-*P*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 11, Sub-Sections (1) and (2), and Section 49 of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that every applicant for leave to file a specification of an invention shall cause to be delivered, or sent with the specification to the Secretary not fewer than five copies thereof, and to direct that the fifth of these copies shall be sent by the Secretary to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

*The 11th February, 1892.*

No. 355-*P*.—Applications in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed during the week ending 6th February 1892, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—

No. 28 of 1892.—Johan August Wynscheuk, of Socrakarta, Java, Dutch Indies, but at present of Brühl near Cologn, Germany, Chemist, for the automatical ferment meter.

No. 29 of 1892.—Guruprosaud Sing, of Gidhour in Bengal, Landholder, for an improved butter churn.

No. 30 of 1892.—Joel Gilbert Justin, of Syracuse, New York, in the United States of America, for construction of shells for high explosives.

No. 31 of 1892.—Hurronauth Ghose, Denonauth Ghose, and Brojonauth Ghose, respectively, of "Loll Cootee," Tallygunge, in the 24-Pergunnahs, Contractors, carrying on business as distillers under the firm of Hurronauth Ghose and Brothers, for improvements in stills and apparatus for brewing Dawasta or country wine.

Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee.

A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 82 of 1890.—Edwin Marsh, of Hull Street, Green Road, Leeds, in the County of York, England, Engineer, for improvements in or connected with all kinds of fires, furnaces, and steam boilers. (Filed 23rd January 1892.)

No. 35 of 1891.—Samuel George Baker Cook, of 114, Commerce Street, Baltimore, Maryland, United States of America, Merchant, for improved machinery for making nails or brads and for nailing or bradding together the parts of wooden boxes or other articles with such nails or brads. (Filed 1st February 1892.)

No. 212 of 1891.—William Murray, of No. 2, Stanley Street, Richmond, near Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, Commercial Traveller, for an improved stopper for bottles containing ærated or gaseous liquids. (Filed 1st February 1892.)

No. 217 of 1891.—Henry Harper, of 3, Cornwall Gardens, Queen's Gate, in the County of Middlesex, England, Electrical Engineer, for improvements in electro-magnets and in their application to arc lamps (Filed 26th January 1892.)

No. 213 of 1891.—Henry Harper, of 3, Cornwall Gardens, Queen's Gate, in the County of Middlesex, England, Electrical Engineer, for improvements in electric arc lamps. (Filed 26th January 1892.)

No. 229 of 1891.—Edmond Taylor, of Victoria Parade, Geelong, in the Colony of Victoria, Contractor, for an improved refrigerating machine for ice-making and cooling purposes. (Filed 1st February 1892.)

No. 291 of 1891.—Sigismund B. Wortmann, of 126 E., 79 Street, New York City, State of New York, United States of America, Gentleman, for mechanical movements. (Filed 26th January 1892.)

No. 293 of 1891.—George Young, of 189, Worsley Road, Winton, near Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, Mill Manager, and William Crippin, of Egerton Mills, Patricroft, near Manchester, aforesaid, Manufacturer, for improvements in mechanism or apparatus for dyeing and bleaching cotton, wool, silk, and other fibrous materials in the raw and manufactured or partly manufactured state. (Filed 26th January 1892.)

No. 294 of 1891.—Alfred Buckingham Ibbotson, of Ibbotson Brothers & Co., Limited, Globe Steel Works, Sheffield, England, Merchant, for improvements relating to couplings for railway carriages and other vehicles and to apparatus connected therewith (Filed 26th January 1892.)

No. 313 of 1891.—John Gamgee, of 6, Lingfield Road, Wimbledon, Surrey, England, Gentleman, for improvements in condensing or liquefying vapors or gases, and in apparatus therefor. (Filed 26th January 1892.)

E. C. BUCK,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Fort William, the 6th February, 1892.*

No. 231-*E*.—The following Order of Her Majesty in Council, published in the *London Gazette* of the 27th November, 1891, is republished for general information :—

AT the Court at *Windsor*, the 24th day of *November*, 1891.

PRESENT:

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lord President. | Sir James Fergusson, Bart. |
| Earl of Limerick. | Mr. A. J. Balfour |
| Lord Walter Gordon-Lennox. | Sir Charles Pearson. |

WHEREAS by the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, it was amongst other things enacted that, where an arrangement has been made with any foreign State with respect to the surrender to such State of any fugitive criminals, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that the said Acts shall apply in the case of such foreign State; and that Her Majesty may, by the same or any subsequent Order, limit the operation of the Order, and restrict the same to fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in the part of Her Majesty's dominions specified in the Order, and render the operation thereof subject to such conditions, exceptions, and qualifications as may be deemed expedient; and that if, by any law made after the passing of the Act of 1870 by the Legislature of any British possession, provision is made for carrying into effect within such possession the surrender of fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in such British possession, Her Majesty may, by the Order in Council applying the said Acts in the case of any foreign State, or by any subsequent Order, suspend the operation within any such British possession of the said Acts, or of any part thereof, so far as it relates to such foreign State, and so long as such law continues in force there and no longer:

And whereas a Treaty was concluded on the twenty-sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, between Her Majesty and the President of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay for the mutual extradition of fugitive criminals:

And whereas by an Order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council, dated the fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, it was directed that the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, should apply in the case of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay:

And whereas by an Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in 1886, and entitled "An Act respecting the Extradition of Fugitive Criminals," provision is made for carrying into effect within the Dominion the surrender of fugitive criminals:

And whereas by an Order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council dated the seventeenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, it was directed that the operation of the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, should be suspended within the Dominion of Canada so long as the provision of the said Act of the Parliament of Canada of 1886 should continue in force and no longer:

And whereas a Protocol was concluded on the twentieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, between Her Majesty and the President of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay providing for the extension of the period stipulated in Article IX of the above-mentioned Treaty of the twenty-sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, which Protocol is in the terms following:—

"MONTE VIDEO, the twentieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, their Excellencies Mr. Ernest Mason Satow, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St George, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Resident and Consul-General, and Dr. Manuel Herrero y Espinosa, Minister for Foreign Affairs, having met together at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs with the object of providing for the extension of the period stipulated in Article IX of the Treaty for the Extradition of Criminals, in force between their respective countries, for the provisional arrest of persons charged with any of the crimes or offences specified in the said Treaty, and having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the following Declaration, which shall be considered an integral part of the said international compact:

"The period of thirty days fixed by Article IX of the Treaty for the Extradition of Criminals in force between the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay and Great Britain, for the provisional

"EN Monte Video, á los veinte dias del mes de Marzo del año de 1891, reunidos en el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, suas Excelencias el Señor Don Ernesto Satow, Miembro de la muy Distinguida Orden de San Miguel and San Jorge, Ministro Residente y Cónsul-General de Su Magestad Británica en la República, y el Señor Doctor Don Manuel Herrero y Espinosa, Ministro del Reino, con el objecto de establecer la ampliación del término fijado en el Artículo IX del Tratado de Extradición de Criminales vigente entre ambos países para la detención preventiva de las personas perseguidas por alguno de los crímenes ó delitos especificados en dicho Tratado, despues de cangeados sus plenos poderes, que fueron hallados en buena y debida forma, convinieron en hacer la siguiente Declaración, que se considerará parte integrante del referido pacto internacional:—

"Siendo notoriamente insuficiente el término de treinta dias que establece el Artículo IX del Tratado de Extradición de Criminales vigente entre la Gran Bretaña y la República Oriental

arrest of persons charged with any of the crimes or offences specified in the said Treaty, being thoroughly recognized as insufficient, both Governments agree that the said period shall henceforth be fixed at sixty days.

"In witness whereof the said Plenipotentiaries have caused the present Protocol to be drawn up in duplicate, and have signed both copies, and thereto affixed their seals on the date above expressed.

"(L.S.) ERNEST MASON SATOW.
"(L.S.) MANUEL HERRERO Y ESPINOSA."

del Uruguay, para la detención preventiva de las personas perseguidas por alguno de los crímenes ó delitos especificados en el referido Tratado, ambos Gobiernos convienen en que dicho plazo quede desde luego fijado en sesenta dias.

"En fé de lo cual, los Señores Plenipotenciarios hicieron labrar el presente Protocolo por duplicado, cuyos ejemplares firmaron y sellaron con sus sellos en la fecha arriba espresada.

"(L.S.) ERNEST MASON SATOW.
"(L.S.) MANUEL HERRERO Y ESPINOSA."

And whereas the rectifications of the said Protocol were exchanged at Monte Video on the seventeenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, and in virtue of the authority committed to Her by the said recited Acts, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the seventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, the said Acts shall apply in the case of the said Protocol of the twentieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, as fully to all intents and purposes as in the case of the said recited Treaty of the twenty-sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

Provided always, and it is hereby further ordered that the operation of the said Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, shall be suspended within the Dominion of Canada so far as relates to the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay and to the said Treaty and Protocol, and so long as the provisions of the Canadian Act aforesaid of 1886 continue in force, and no longer.

*C. L. Peel.*

*The 9th February, 1892.*

**No. 220-G.**—The following promotions and changes are made in the graded list of the Political Department:—

To fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 1st November, 1891—

Mr. J. A. Crawford, Political Agent of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st class.

Consequent on the appointment of Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, Political Assistant of the 1st class, on reversion from the appointment of officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class, the following reversions are made, with effect from the 26th November, 1891:—

Lieutenant F. W. P. Macdonald, Indian Staff Corps, from officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain W. H. M. Stewart, Indian Staff Corps, from officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Lieutenant H. B. Peacock, Indian Staff Corps, from officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the reversion of Lieutenant-Colonel D. Robertson, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 1st class, to his substantive appointment of Additional Political Agent of the 1st class and Political Agent in Baghelkhand and Superintendent of the Rewa State, and with effect from the 1st December, 1891—

Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Fraser, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st class.

Consequent on the grant of special leave to Captain W. R. Evans-Gordon, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd class, substantive *pro tempore*, and with effect from the 15th December, 1891—

Captain A. F. DeLæssoe, C.M.G., C.I.E., officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd class, substantive *pro tempore*.

Consequent on the reversion of Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Abbott, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Resident of the 2nd class and officiating Resident at Jeypore, to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 1st class, the following reversions are made, with effect from the 6th January, 1892:—

Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Fraser, Indian Staff Corps, from officiating Political Agent of the 1st class, to Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Major G. Gaisford Indian Staff Corps, from officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class, to Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Lieutenant C. H. Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, from officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Lieutenant W. M. Cubitt, Indian Staff Corps, from officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Lieutenant H. L. Showers, Indian Staff Corps, from officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class to officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Lieutenant A. H. McMahon, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, and with effect from the 19th January, 1892—

Lieutenant C. H. Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

*The 11th February, 1892.*

**No. 234-G.**—The following promotions are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from

the 1st July, 1891, consequent on the retirement from the service of Mr. H. B. Knowlys, Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd class:—

Lieutenant Colonel H. De P. Rennick, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd class and Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd class, substantive *pro tempore*, to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd class.

Captain W. Hastings, Indian Staff Corps, Special Assistant Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd class, substantive *pro tempore*, to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd class.

Mr. C. A. W. Davies, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class and officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd class, to be a Special Assistant Commissioner, but to continue to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd class.

No. 236-*G*.—Lieutenant R. P. Horsbrugh, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Officer and Adjutant, 1st Regiment, Madras Lancers, is appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

H. M. DURAND,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

### PAPER CURRENCY.

*Calcutta, the 12th February, 1892.*

No. 617.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st January, 1892, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882.*

| Circles of Issue. | Whole Amount of Notes in circulation. | Reserve in Silver Coin and Bullion. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Coin. | Bullion. | Total. |
| | R | R | R | R |
| Calcutta . | 8,84,17,390 | 1,54,66,3[illegible]4 | 75,92,459 | 2,30,58,773 |
| Allahabad. | 1,41,75,695 | 2,58,8[illegible],815 | ... | 2,58,88,815 |
| Lahore . | 1,41,14,055 | 1,10,86,895 | ... | 1,10,86,895 |
| Bombay | 7,33,01,475 | 7,33,45,536 | 48,51,992 | 7,81,97,528 |
| Kurrachee. | 62,69,905 | 34,65,290 | ... | 34,65,290 |
| Madras . | 2,65,94,720 | 1,09,24,490 | 10,000 | 1,09,34,490 |
| Calicut . | 8,90,79[illegible] | 3,73,615 | ... | 3,73,615 |
| Rangoon . | 24,77,675 | 48,36,340 | ... | 48,36,340 |
| Total . | 22,62,41,705 | 14,53,87,295 | 1,24,54,451 | 15,78,41,746 |
| Deduct the amount received at Bombay but not paid at Calcutta. | | | | 10,00,000 |
| Deduct the amount received at Madras but not paid at Calicut. | | | | 1,00,000 |
| Deduct the amount received at Calcutta but not paid at Rangoon. | | | | 5,00,000 |
| Net Total . | | | | 15,62,41,746 |
| Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R7,20,37,300 held under Section 19 of the Act . . . . . | | | | 6,99,99,959 |
| GRAND TOTAL . | | | | 22,62,41,705 |

### SEPARATE REVENUE.

#### POST OFFICE.

*The 9th February, 1892.*

No. 540.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 63 of the Indian Post Office Act, XIV of 1866, the Governor-General in Council is pleased, with reference to the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 1446, dated the 28th February 1873, to prescribe the following rule regarding the manner of prepaying the postage on official parcels posted on and after the 1st April, 1892, at any Indian Post Office:—

In the case of official parcels on which the postage is to be prepaid the service postage stamps should be affixed by the senders to the receipts handed in at the Post Office with the parcels, and not to the parcels themselves.

J. F. FINLAY,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Fort William, the 12th February, 1892.*

### APPOINTMENTS.

#### COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 131.—Lieutenant-Colonel T. F. Hobday, Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, to be Commissary-General,

Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Burlton-Bennet, Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class,

Major A. G. Yaldwyn, Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class,

Captain J. P. Sparling, Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General, 4th class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd class,

Captain B. W. Cracroft, Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 4th class,

Lieutenant G. H. Bretherton, Corps of Guides, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class,—

with effect from the 12th December, 1891, *vice* Colonel W. G. Smith, General List, Infantry, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

### FIELD OPERATIONS.

#### MANIPUR.

No. 132.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication, in continuation of G. G. O. No. 585 of 1891, of the following correspondence:—

No. 547-M.—"*Field Operations-Manipur*",—dated Simla, 31st December, 1891.

From—The Adjutant-General in India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

With reference to this office No. $\frac{423}{M.}$, dated 11th July, 1891, I have the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward extracts from a letter* from Brigadier-General Sir H. Collett,

* No. 518, dated 8th December, 1891.

K.C B., Commanding the Assam District, bringing to notice the good services rendered by Lieutenant-Colonel St. J. F. Michell, Assistant Quarter Master General, Manipur Field Force, during the advance on, and occupation of, Manipur; and to recommend that, in consideration of the strong representation made by Brigadier-General Collett, Lieutenant-Colonel Michell's name may be added to the list of those mentioned in paragraph 13 of Lieutenant-Colonel Rennick's despatch, dated 3rd May, 1891, published in Government General Order No. 585, dated 19th June, 1891.

No. 518, dated Shillong, the 8th December, 1891.

From—BRIGADIER-GENERAL H. COLLETT, C.B.,
To—The Adjutant-General in India.

As to Colonel Michell's services while with the Silchar Column, Colonel Rennick of course can alone speak, but from the 27th April, the date of the occupation of Manipur, Colonel Michell worked directly under me as Assistant Quarter Master General, and I beg to bring his services during that time to His Excellency's favourable consideration.

His duties were exceptionally important and onerous owing to the outbreak of cholera; he also served as President of the Committee which examined and, as far as possible, identified the remains of the murdered officers, and placed them in a new grave in the Residency compound. This duty was most painful and disagreeable, and Colonel Michell performed it in a most thorough and satisfactory manner. He also served as President of the Court to try the Ex-Regent, the Jubraj, and other State prisoners, and performed this difficult duty with judgment and discretion, and in a completely satisfactory manner.

## FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

**No. 133.**—The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India under clause 155, India Army Circulars, 1891:—

Major General Sir W. K. Elles, K.C.B., Commanding the Rawal Pindi District, (p. a.) for eight months.

**No. 134.**—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. F. Reid, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for eight months. Pension service—26th year commenced 8th January, 1892.

Major F. S. Sorell, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, for eight months. Pension service—21st year commenced 28th October 1891.

Captain W. J. K Dobbin, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 1st Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year. Pension service—15th year commenced 13th October, 1891.

Lieutenant T. Y. Seddon, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 34th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), for one year. Pension service—7th year commenced 9th May, 1891.

Lieutenant G. W. Robinson, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 27th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—5th year commenced 14th September, 1891.

Lieutenant T. H. Hardy, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, for seven months. Pension service—9th year commenced 25th August, 1891.

Lieutenant C. Rattray, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 26th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—5th year commenced 11th February, 1892.

Lieutenant C. P. G. Griffin, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, for one year. Pension service—8th year commenced 7th February, 1892.

**No. 135.**—Lieutenant A. C. deL. Joly de Lotbiniere, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Department, is granted leave out of India, (p. a.) for one year, under the leave rules applicable to officers of the British Army serving in India.

**No. 136.**—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1123 of 1891, Lieutenant C. McM. Davis, Royal Sussex Regiment, Probationer, Indian Staff Corps, 18th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India leave out of India, (m. c.) for six months, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the 18th November, 1891. Pension service—4th year commenced 10th November, 1891.

**No. 137.**—The undermentioned Warrant Officers are granted furlough out of India:—

Conductor E. White, Ordnance Department, Millman, Gunpowder Factory, Ishapore, (p. a.) for two years, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Conductor J. Leahy, Ordnance Department, (m c) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

**No. 138.**—The undermentioned Warrant Officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, under Article 920-F, Army Regulations, India, Vol. I, Part I; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—

Sub-Conductor T. Y. Macey, Office of the Adjutant-General in India, for nine months.

Sub-Conductor J. Jones, Ordnance Department, for one year.

**No. 139.**—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. F Churchill, Indian Staff Corps Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, (p. a.) till 2 th December, 1892.

Captain W. H. Allen, Indian Staff Corps, 27th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, (m. c.) for three months.

Captain G. W. S. Fryer, Indian Staff Corps, 22nd Regiment of Bombay Infantry, Assist-

ant Military Accountant, 1st class, (p. a.) for six months.

Lieutenant T. Jermyn, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 2nd (or Hill) Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, (m. c.) for six months.

Lieutenant D. D. Baynes, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 12th Bengal Cavalry, till 9th January, 1892.

Second-Lieutenant C. H. Davies, Cheshire Regiment, Probationer, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Wing Officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, (m. c.) till the 14th December, 1891.

Surgeon Captain F. Wyville-Thomson, M.B., 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, (m. c.) for one month.

**No. 140.**—Colonel F. M. Birch, Indian Staff Corps, is permitted to reside out of India under Article 738 (*b*), Army Regulations, India, Vol. I, Part I. Pension service—38th year commenced 15th May, 1891.

**No. 141.**—Mr. J. M. O'Brian, Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, Military Accounts Department, is granted leave (p. a.) for six months under Articles 370 and 377, Civil Service Regulations.

## LONDON GAZETTE.

**No. 142.**—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"*London Gazette,*" *dated the 19th January, 1892, pages 318 and 319.*

*India Office, 19th January, 1892.*

The Queen has approved of the following Promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service, and Admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

### INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

*To be Lieutenant-Colonels.*

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Cooke. Dated 7th November, 1891.

Major Arthur Edward Ward. Dated 21st November, 1891.

Major George Carew Fenwick. Dated 21st November, 1891.

*To be Captain.*

Lieutenant Charles Elphinstone Belli-Bivar. Dated 23rd November, 1891.

*To be Lieutenants.*

Lieutenant Wilfred Charlie Farquhar Rawdon Macnamara, from the Royal Irish Regiment. Dated 26th March, 1890, but to rank from 25th August, 1886.

Lieutenant Charles Joseph Windham, from the Royal Marine Light Infantry. Dated 6th January, 1890, but to rank from 1st September, 1886.

Lieutenant Reginald Joseph Bentinck, from the West India Regiment. Dated 2nd October, 1889 but to rank from 6th February, 1889.

Lieutenant John Latham Rose, from the Highland Light Infantry. Dated 6th May, 1890, but to rank from 15th May, 1889.

Lieutenant Charles Edward Thornton, from the North Lancashire Regiment. Dated 22nd March, 1890, but to rank from 22nd May, 1889.

Lieutenant Ernest Berkeley Charles Boddam, from the West India Regiment. Dated 5th April, 1890, but to rank from 5th June, 1889.

Lieutenant Arthur Ward, from the Leicestershire Regiment. Dated 21st March, 1890, but to rank from 1st July, 1889.

Lieutenant Harington Owen Parr, from the East Surrey Regiment. Dated 26th March, 1890, but to rank from 18th September, 1889.

Lieutenant Claude Cambridge Fenner, from the Dorsetshire Regiment. Dated 27th April, 1890, but to rank from 25th September, 1889.

Second Lieutenant Cyril Uvedale Price, from the Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Dated 4th January, 1890.

Second Lieutenant Arthur Hay, from the North Lancashire Regiment. Dated 14th January, 1890.

Second Lieutenant George Davenport Latham Chatterton, from the Shropshire Light Infantry. Dated 13th March, 1890.

Second Lieutenant Edward Newnham Davis, from the Royal Munster Fusiliers. Dated 18th March, 1890.

Second Lieutenant Arthur Poole Shewell, from the Somersetshire Light Infantry. Dated 19th March, 1890.

Lieutenant Frank Wallace Dalyell Trotter, from the Leicestershire Regiment. Dated 25th March, 1890, but to rank from 21st March, 1890.

Second Lieutenant William Hugh Wooldridge, from the Royal Berkshire Regiment. Dated 25th March 1890.

Lieutenant Christopher William Willoughby Gabb, from the Leinster Regiment. Dated 20th April, 1890, but to rank from 1st April, 1890.

Second Lieutenant Cedric Richard Kauntze, from the Suffolk Regiment. Dated 2nd April, 1890.

Second Lieutenant Carleton Buckley Laming Clery, from the Royal Irish Rifles. Dated 2nd April, 1890.

Second Lieutenant Herbert Hastings Harington, from the Welsh Regiment. Dated 4th April, 1890.

Second Lieutenant Harry de Burgh Codrington, from the West Yorkshire Regiment. Dated 10th May, 1890.

### BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

*To be Brigade Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels.*

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Denis Francis Keegan, M.D. Dated 11th August, 1891.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen Coull Mackenzie, M.D. Dated 13th August, 1891.

The above promotions cancel those made in the *London Gazette* of the 27th November, 1891.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas ffrench-Mullen, M.D. Dated 2nd September, 1891.

*Surgeon-Captains to be Surgeon-Majors.*

Dated 31st October, 1891.

George William Patrick Dennys.
John William Unthank Macnamara, M.D.
Joseph Sykes.
John Francis Tuohy, M.D.

* * * * *

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned Officers :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel Campbell Walker. Dated 17th January, 1892.

Colonel Edmund Pipon Ommanney. Dated 30th September, 1891.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Edward Harenc. Dated 15th January, 1892.

BENGAL INFANTRY.

Colonel William Graham Smith. Dated 11th January, 1892.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Brigade Surgeon John Duncan, M.D. Dated 16th June, 1889.

Brigade Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Potter, M.D. Dated 2nd November, 1891.

Brigade Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Rajendra Chandra Chandra. Dated 18th October, 1891.

The Queen has approved of the transfer of the undermentioned Officer from the Half-Pay List to the Retired List :—

Captain Edmund James Peach Warden, Indian Staff Corps. Dated 19th November, 1891.

The Queen has approved of the removal from the Service of the undermentioned Officers, with effect from the 17th November, 1891 :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Captain Thomas Smalley Boileau.
Captain George Hastings Butcher.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 143.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

STAFF CORPS.

*To be Captain.*

Lieutenant William Stratford Mardall,—1st February, 1892.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 144.—The undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps are admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the 4th February, 1892 :—

Colonel George Robertson Hennessy, C.B.
Colonel Montague Charles Perreau.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 145.—Sub-Conductor John Cheria (since deceased), Supervisor, 1st grade, Hyderabad, to be Conductor;

Sergeant Patrick Kelly, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Military Works Department, to be Sub-Conductor;

with effect from the 2nd November, 1891, *vice* Conductor William Grindal, retired.

No. 146.—Sub-Conductor Keith Ross Cameron, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, Military Works Department, to be Conductor;

Sergeant Frederick Wiseman, Overseer, 1st grade, Military Works Department, to be Sub-Conductor;

with effect from the 12th November, 1891, *vice* Conductor John Cheria, deceased.

No 147.—Sergeant Charles Edward, Supervisor, 2nd grade Military Works Department, to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 22nd January, 1892, *vice* Sub-Conductor George Adams, retired.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 148.—The following promotions are made in the Apothecary Branch of the Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal :—

Second grade Senior Apothecary George Alexander Hottinger (ranking as Honorary Lieutenant) to be first grade Senior Apothecary, from the 5th October, 1891, *vice* first grade Senior Apothecary J. Cameron, retired.

First grade Apothecary William Henry Lewty, to be second grade Senior Apothecary and to rank as Honorary Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval, from the 5th October, 1891, *vice* second grade Senior Apothecary Hottinger, promoted.

First grade Assistant Apothecary Francis Bradley, to be second grade Apothecary, from the 3rd October, 1891, *vice* first grade Apothecary H. B Blaker, deceased.

First grade Assistant Apothecary William Henry Robinson, to be second grade Apothecary, from the 5th October, 1891, *vice* first grade Apothecary Lewty, promoted.

Sub-Assistant Apothecary Dadley James Hayfield Griffiths, to be second grade Assistant Apothecary, from the 1st October, 189 , *vice* first grade Assistant Apothecary E. S. T. Cotton, deceased.

Sub-Assistant Apothecary Charles James Fox, to be second grade Assistant Apothecary, from the 3rd October, 1891, *vice* first grade Assistant Apothecary Bradley, promoted.

Sub-Assistant Apothecary James Francis Fleming, to be second grade Assistant Apothecary, from the 5th October, 1891, *vice* first grade Assistant Apothecary Robinson, promoted.

First grade Assistant Apothecary William George Carleton, to be second grade Apothecary, from the 5th November, 1891, *vice* first grade Apothecary (supernumerary) W. Mullins, deceased.

Sub-Assistant Apothecary Patrick Edward O'Donoghue, to be second grade Assistant Apothecary, from the 5th November, 1891, *vice* first grade Assistant Apothecary Carleton, promoted.

Sub-Assistant Apothecary Edwin Joseph Murphy, to be second grade Assistant Apothecary, from the 29th December, 1891, *vice* second grade Assistant Apothecary E. E. Archer, deceased.

Sub-Assistant Apothecary Robert Gunn Babonau, to be second grade Assistant Apothecary, from the 2nd January, 1892, *vice* first grade Assistant Apothecary W. Dickson, deceased.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 149—*40th (Pathan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Mahmud to be Subadar, *vice* Ghulam Nakshband Khan, whose appointment was cancelled, with effect from the 1st January, 1892.

No. 150—*24th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Khushál Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Kesar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhág Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November, 1891.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 151.—*2nd Punjab Cavalry*—

Dafadar Rája Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sardár Singh, deceased, with effect from the 28th December, 1891.

## VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 152—*Surma Valley Light Horse*—

Mr. George Alexander Wilson to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 15th January, 1892, to complete the establishment.

No. 153—*Third Punjab (North Western Railway) Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Messrs. William Drew and Edmund Kearsley Horsfall to be Second-Lieutenants, with effect from the 18th January, 1892, to complete the establishment.

No. 154.—*Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion*—

The following appointments are made to complete the establishment:—

Major Joseph Binning, of the late Presidency Volunteer Reserve Battalion, to be Major.

Captains Cairns Deas, Andrew Bigoe Barnard, and Charles Hutcheson Wilkie, all of the late Presidency Volunteer Reserve Battalion, and Mr. Charles Frederick Larmour, to be Captains.

Lieutenants Charles Richard Hill and Alexander Hogg and Second-Lieutenants Herbert Newton Lowther and George Aitken Ormiston, all of the late Presidency Volunteer Reserve Battalion, and Mr. Walter Rose Carruthers, to be Lieutenants.

Second-Lieutenant Henry Ware, of the late Presidency Volunteer Reserve Battalion, and Messrs. James Scott Elliott Walker, George Irving, William Reade Thackeray Aitken, George Edward Watson, Francis Daniel Augustus Larmour, and Alphonse Marie Leonard Vonck, to be Second-Lieutenants.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 155.—*Burma State Railway Volunteer Corps*—

Captain Bernet Samuel is granted the honorary rank of Major.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 156.—*Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles*—

Captain J. Grant resigns his commission.

No. 157.—*Assam Valley Mounted Rifles*—

Lieutenant T. J. Shaw resigns his commission.

No. 158.—*1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant J. A. H. Louis resigns his commission.

No. 159.—*Hyderabad Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain J. E. Martin resigns his commission.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 160.—*Behar Light Horse*—

Captain M. H. L. Gale resigns his commission, and is granted, on retirement, the honorary rank of Major, with permission to wear the uniform of the corps.

No. 161.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Honorary Colonel) Noblett St. Leger Carter, Commandant, resigns his appointment, and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps.

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## MARINE DEPARTMENT.

RESIGNATION.

No. 9.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1, dated the 1st January, 1892, the resignation of Mr. H. T. S. Blackford, Assistant Engineer, Royal Indian Marine, had effect from the 18th idem.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 12th February, 1892.*

Under Clause 25 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the under-mentioned Warrant Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 6th and the 12th February, 1892:—

| Corps. | Rank and Name. | Date of decease. | Place of decease. | Testate or intestate. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Commissariat-Transport Department. | Conductor T. Davis . . | 5th February, 1892 | Amritsar | | |

*Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 30th January and the 12th February, 1892.*

| On whose account. | Rank. | Corps. | Date of decease. | Testate or intestate. | Total unclaimed amount deposited. | Amount paid in India. | Date to which claims will be received. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | R a. p. | | |
| Walter Henry Simpson (a) . | Lieutenant . | 43rd Gurkha Rifles. | 24th March, 1891 | Intestate . | 408 11 8 | ... | 11th April, 1892. |

(a) Next-of-kin—
*Father*—C. T. Simpson, Esq., 14, Cornwall Gardens, South Kensington.
*Brother*—Captain C. R. Simpson, War Office, London.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 6th February, 1892.*

No. 39.—Mr. R. A. Way, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*, State Railways, whose services were lent to the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway Company, is granted furlough for one year, with effect from the 1st March, 1892, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, under Article 340(*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

*The 8th February, 1892.*

No. 40.—The services of Mr. J. C. Lyle, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, which were lent to the South Indian Railway Company, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras for employment on Railways.

No 41.—The services of Mr. E. Verrieres, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, which were lent to the South Indian Railway Company, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

No. 42.—Lieutenant R. E. Tomlin, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is transferred from the establishment under the control of the Director-General of Railways to that under the Government of Madras for employment on Railways.

*The 9th February, 1892.*

No. 43.—Mr. W. A. Inglis, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer during the absence of Mr. C. W. Odling, on deputation, or until further orders.

J. G. FORBES, *Colonel, R.E.*,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

### GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

*The 21st October, 1891.*

From the 14th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 7th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

*Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.*

| | Per annum. R | a. | p. |
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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

*Publisher, Gazette of India.*

## BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

*Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st January, 1892.*

| PARTICULARS. | 3½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54. | 4 per cent. Loans | | | | | | | 4½ per cent. Loans | | | | Transfer Loan of 1879, Seven Shillings per cent. Portion. | 5 per cent Loan of 1856-57. | GRAND TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Of 1832-33. | Of 1835-36. | Of 1842-43. | Of 1854-55. | Transfer of 1865. | Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879. | Total. | Of 1870. | Of 1878. | Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion. | Total. | | | |
| Balance of 15th January, 1892 | 54,700 | 11,01,121 | 23,64,900 | 4,19,34,100 | 7,04,20,300 | 5,10,86,900 | 1,96,24,000 | 18,65,31,321 | 36,000 | 62,37,200 | 8,47,64,800 | 9,10,38,000 | 1,34,800 | 32,200 | 27,77,91,021 |
| *Add*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount of transferred to in London | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Amount of transferred to in London | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Amount of transferred to in London | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st January, 1892 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13,000 | 500 | 13,500 | ... | ... | 500 | 500 | ... | ... | 14,000 |
| Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st January, 1892 | ... | ... | ... | 3,000 | 2,000 | 7,53,500 | 500 | 7,59,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,59,000 |
| Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st January, 1892 | ... | ... | ... | 9,900 | 26,58,100 | 10,100 | 20,000 | 26,98,100 | ... | 20,000 | 40,000 | 60,000 | ... | ... | 27,58,100 |
| | 54,700 | 11,01,121 | 23,64,900 | 4,19,47,000 | 7,30,80,400 | 5,18,63,500 | 1,96,45,000 | 19,00,01,921 | 36,000 | 62,57,200 | 8,48,05,300 | 9,10,98,500 | 1,34,800 | 32,200 | 28,13,22,121 |
| *Deduct*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount written off in the London Registers | ... | ... | ... | 7,85,000 | 5,47,000 | 14,86,000 | ... | 28,18,000 | ... | ... | 12,100 | 12,100 | ... | ... | 28,30,100 |
| Balance on 31st January, 1892 | 54,700 | 11,01,121 | 23,64,900 | 4,11,62,000 | 7,25,33,400 | 5,03,77,500 | 1,96,45,000 | 18,71,83,921 | 36,000 | 62,57,200 | 8,47,93,200 | 9,10,86,400 | 1,34,800 | 32,200 | 27,84,92,021 |

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 30th Nov., 1891, enfaced from India 7,692 lakhs; re-transferred from London 6,284 lakhs.
" 1st Dec., 1891, " 15th Dec. " " " 19 " " " 17 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " " " 13 " " " 9 "
" 1st Jan., 1892, " 15th Jan., 1892 " " " 22 " " " 14 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " " " 35 " " " 28 "

7,781 lakhs. 6,352 lakhs.
6,352 "

Balance against India . 1,429 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK.

## HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 10th February, 1892.*

The Honourable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed Benjamin Greene Lake, Esq., of No. 10, New Square, Lincolns Inn, London, Solicitor, a Commissioner for the purposes of taking under the law in force in British India, the acknowledgment of married women of deeds to be executed by them in respect of property in India.

By Order,

R. BELCHAMBERS,

*Registrar.*

## SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Simla, the 29th January, 1892.*

**No. 2.**—The undermentioned Officers are admitted temporarily into the service as Uncovenanted Medical Officers :—

R. A. Hollingsworth.
J. A. Maddox.
V. L. Watts.
H. A. Macleod, M.B.
C. Martin.
C. G. Evers.

**No. 3.**—The services of undermentioned Uncovenanted Medical Officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Burma :—

R. A. Hollingsworth.
J. A. Maddox.
V. L. Watts.
H. A. Macleod, M.B.
C. Martin.
C. G. Evers.

**No. 4.**—The undermentioned Pensioned Honorary Commissioned Officers are temporarily re-employed under the Home Department Resolution No. 13—579-91, dated 11th November, 1886, and their services placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Burma :—

Pensioned Senior Apothecary A. D. Cooper.
" " " J. Cameron.

G. BOMFORD, *M.D.*,

for *Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.*

## AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

*Indore Residency, the 9th February, 1892.*

**No. 651.**—Lieutenant-Colonel C. Ransford, 2nd-in Command, Bhopal Battalion, is granted ninety days' accumulated privilege leave from the 1st of April, 1892, or the subsequent date from which he may avail himself of it.

By Order,

M. A. TIGHE,

*Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.*

## AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

*Camp Ulwar, the 2nd February, 1892.*

**No. 555-C.**—Colonel N. R. Stewart, S.C., Commandant, Merwara Battalion, is granted privilege leave for thirty days, with effect from the 6th February, 1892, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Lieut.*,

*First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.*

## THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE, JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

*Bangalore, the 19th January, 1892.*

**No. 5.**—In continuation of this Department Notification No. 211, dated the 15th December, 1891, closing Civil Courts for six weeks from 4th January, 1892, it is hereby notified that the following holidays will be observed during the year 1892 by the Courts in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. . | 1st to 3rd (Fri to Sun, both days inclusive). | Christmas . . | General holidays. |
| Do. . | 13th and 14th (Wednes. and Thurs.) | Pongal . . . | Hindu holidays. |
| **Feb.** . | **26th (Fri.)** . . | **Sivaratri** . . . | **Do.** |
| Mar. . | 3rd (Thurs.) . . | H. H Maharajah's Birthday | General holiday. |
| **Do.** . | **12th (Satur.)** . . | **Holi Feast** . . | **Hindu holiday.** |
| Do. . | 14th (Mon.) . . | Shabe Barat . . | Muhammadan holiday. |
| Do. . | 29th (Tues.) . . | Gentu New Year's Day. | Hindu holiday. |
| **Apl.** . | **5th (Tues.)** . . | **Sitrama Navami** . | **Do.** |
| Do. . | 15th to 18th (Fri to Mon.) both days inclusive. | Easter . . . | General holiday. |
| Do. . | 29th (Fri.) . . | Ramazan . . | Muhammadan holiday |
| May . | 21th (Tues.) . . | Empress' Birthday . | General holiday. |
| July . | 5th (Tues.) . . | Bakri Id . . . | Muhammadan holiday. |
| **Aug.** . | **2nd (Tues.)** . . | **Moharam** . . | **Do.** |
| Do. . | 3rd (Wednes.) . . | Do . . . | Do. |
| Do. . | 4th (Thurs.) . . | Last day of Moharam. | General holiday. |
| Do. . | 8th (Mon.) . . | Sravani . . . | Hindu holiday. |
| Do. . | 25th (Thurs.) . . | Gauri . . . | Do. |
| Do. . | 26th (Fri.) . . | Ganesa . . . | Do. |
| **Sept.** . | **5th (Mon.)** . . | **Ananta Chathurdasi.** | **Do.** |
| Do . | 14th (Wednes.) . | Akhari Charshumba | Muhammadan holiday. |
| Do. . | 20th (Tues.) . . | Mahalaya Amavasya. | Hindu holiday. |
| Do. . | 21st (Wednes.) . | Commencement of Dasara | Do. |
| **Do.** . | **30th (Fri.)** . . | **Maha Navami** . | **Do.** |
| Oct. . | 1st (Satur.) . . | Vijaya Dasami . | General holiday. |
| Do. . | 19th (Wednes.) . | Dipavali . . | Hindu holiday. |
| **Do.** . | **21st (Fri.)** . . | **Balipadyami** . . | **Do.** |
| Nov. . | 9th (Wednes.) . | Prince of Wales' Birthday | General holiday. |
| Dec. . | 24th to 31st (Satur. to Satur., both days inclusive). | Christmas . . | General holidays. |

2. Other holidays, such as those in thick type, may be granted by the Judge or Presiding Officer to special classes of Hindus if they can be allowed without hindrance to work generally.

By order of the Court,

———,

*Registrar.*

## CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Camp Ulwar, the 5th February, 1892*

No 568-*C*—115-*II*.—In supersession of the rules published in this office Notification No. 273—115-II, dated the 20th March, 1886 the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 18 3, section 10:—

I.—The Chief Commissioner will inform the Commissioner of Ajmere what amount will be placed at his disposal for loans under the Act for each financial year. The Commissioner will divide the sum between Ajmere and Merwara at his discretion, and may transfer for expenditure in either of the tracts any part of the amount allotted by him for expenditure in the other. But the total expenditure in the two tracts must be kept within the amount assigned by the Chief Commissioner. If an additional grant is required, application should at once be made for it.

II.—Subject to the provisions of these rules and within the limits of the funds allotted to them for the purpose, any Assistant Commissioner specially empowered by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf may grant loans not exceeding R500 for any one improvement for purposes specified in the Act. Loans exceeding R500 for any one work require the sanction of the Commissioner, and loans exceeding R5,000 the sanction of the Chief Commissioner. The Commissioner or Chief Commissioner may call for such detailed plans and estimates or such professional opinion with respect to a project as may seem necessary.

III.—An application for a loan may be made to any revenue officer of or above the rank of a Naib Tahsildar.

IV.—The application, if made in writing, should be as nearly as possible in Form A. If an oral application is made, the officer to whom it is made shall cause it to be recorded as nearly as possible in that form.

V.—In respect of every application made under rule III, an enquiry shall be made by a revenue officer not below the rank of a Naib Tahsildar or Supervising Kanungo for the purpose of ascertaining the particulars mentioned on the reverse of Form A. If, in the opinion of the Assistant Commissioner, Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner or Tahsil ar, it is expedient that public notice of the application should be given under section 5 of the Act, he will publish a notice thereof by fixing it up in a conspicuous place in the village, or in each village, which will be affected by the proposed improvement.

VI.—When the value of the applicant's interest in the land to be improved is sufficient to cover the loan, collateral security need not be required. Personal security may be accepted (*a*) when the sureties are a body of the village residents who bind themselves jointly and severally to the Government for the payment of the whole amount payable in respect of the loan, (*b*) in special cases, where the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, thinks it desirable. Moveable property should rarely be accepted as security.

VII.—The date for the repayment of the first instalment shall be fixed with reference to the time when the improvement will begin to yield a return.

VIII.—The date for the repayment of the last instalment shall not, without the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, exceed fifteen years from the date on which the loan, or the last instalment of it, was advanced The amount of the instalments shall be fixed with reference to the annual profit likely to accrue from the improvement.

IX.—If the Chief Commissioner has prescribed tables consolidating principal and interest in instalments, the repayment of the loan shall be arranged in accordance with those tables. If such tables have not been prescribed, the instalments of principal may be so arranged as to increase approximately in proportion as the charge for interest decreases.

X.—On completion of the enquiry and verification of the security, the officer to whom the application was made may sanction the loan himself if empowered to do so; otherwise he shall forward the application with his report, through such channel as the Chief Commissioner may prescribe, to the officer who is empowered to sanction the loan.

XI.—An order granting a loan shall be in Form B hereto annexed, and shall be signed by the applicant in token that he understands and agrees to the conditions contained therein. When the sureties (if any) whom the applicant is required to furnish give personal security only, the bond to be excuted by them shall be in Form C hereto annexed. When immoveable property is required to be given as collateral security, the security bond shall be in Form D hereto annexed.

XII—A copy of the order shall be given to the applicant, and payment of the loan or, where the loan is advanced in instalments, of each instalment of the loan, shall be made at the treasury on its presentation. The Treasury Officer shall send the Tahsildar immediate notice of all payments made.

XIII—(*a*) The rate of interest shall be one anna in the rupee, or 6¼ per cent. per annum.

(*b*) But the Chief Commissioner may for special reasons sanction a loan at a lower rate of interest or without interest.

(*c*) If an instalment of principal is not paid when it falls due, the Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, charge interest on it at any rate not exceeding 6¼ per cent. per annum from the date of its falling due to the date of payment.

XIV.—The dates for repayment of instalments of a loan should usually be the dates fixed for payment of instalments of land revenue.

XV.—Instalments may be suspended by order and at the discretion of the Commissioner on proof of failure of crops or other exceptional calamity.

XVI.—When any portion of a loan made under these rules is found to be irrecoverable, special report shall be made to the Chief Commissioner.

XVII.—Any revenue officer not inferior in rank to a Naib Tahsildar may at any time enter on and inspect any land for the benefit of which a loan has been granted, and any work in progress thereon, or direct any patwari or other subordinate revenue official to inspect such land or work.

XVIII.—As soon as may be after a loan has been granted, the officer or authority granting it shall cause the patwari of the circle in which the land to be improved is situated to copy into his *roznamcha* so much of the order granting the loan as relates to the amount of the loan, the manner in which the loan is to be advanced the nature of the improvement for the purpose of which it has been granted, and the time or times by which the whole or parts of the improvement is or are to be completed.

XIX.—At such intervals as the Chief Commissioner may by general order prescribe in this behalf the patwari shall submit, through the Supervising Kanungo, the Tahsildar, and the Assistant Commissioner, to the Commissioner a report as to the expenditure of the loan and the progress of the work for the purpose of which the loan was granted.

XX.—The Chief Commissioner shall regulate the forms of all returns, registers, and accounts relating to advances under the Act.

## A.

*Form of Application.*

| Name, residence, etc., of Applicant. | Amount of loan required. | Nature of security offered. | Nature of proposed improvement. | Situation of the land. | Applicant's rights in the land. | Proposed dates of repayment. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | |

*Applicant's Signature.*

NOTE—

(1) The State will advance money to landlords and cultivators for the construction of wells or tanks, the reclamation of waste, or any work by which the value of the land will be permanently increased.

(2) Application for a loan may be made to the Tahsildar or Naib Tahsildar in the above form, free of stamp-duty.

(3) The rate of interest will be one pie per rupee per month (*i.e.*, 6¼ per cent. per annum), and instalments will be distributed over a number of years.

(4) If the value of the applicant's interest in the land to be improved is sufficient to cover the loan, collateral security will not ordinarily be required. When collateral security is required, (*a*) the personal security of a body of village residents, jointly and severally bound to the Government for the payment of the whole amount payable in respect of the loan, or (*b*) any other approved personal security, or (*c*) a mortgage of immoveable property, will be accepted.

*Particulars to be filled in by Inspecting Officers.*

(REVERSE OF FORM A.)

I.—Mahal and the field number and area of the land to be improved.

II.—Status of applicant that is to say proprietor or tenant. If a tenant, and the landlord's consent is required, whether the landlord consents.*

III.—Security—

(1) If the land itself or an interest therein, the value of land, or the nature and value of the interest, as the case may be.

(2) If personal, the names and status of the sureties.

(3) If property other than the land itself or an interest therein, the nature of the property the pre-existing encumbrances (if any) thereon, and its value.

IV.—The improvement—

(1) Its estimated utility and value.

(2) Objections, if any, of third parties.

(3) Date on which it will begin to yield profit.

V.—Repayment—

(1) Suitable date for first instalment, with reference to IV (3).

(2) Proposed instalments and period of repayment.

VI.—Date or dates on which the loan or instalments of it should be received by the applicant.

Recommendations of Inspecting Officer after verification of the above in the registration and revenue offices of the tahsil.

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FORM B.

*Order granting a loan under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883.*

1. The sum of ₹ is hereby granted to A B, son of [* with the consent of C D , the record whereof

* To be inserted when the person to whom the loan is made has no right to make the improvement without the consent of another person.

* When the loan is applied for by a person who has not the right to make the improvement, the person having that right should give in writing the consent required by section 4 of the Act, and the record of his consent should be signed by him and attested by at least two witnesses.

is hereto annexed] as a loan under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, for the purpose of (*here describe the work to be carried out*) for the benefit of (*here describe the land to be benefited*) subject to the following conditions.

2. The conditions referred to are as follows:—

(*a*) That the amount of this loan shall be paid to the aforesaid A B on the production of, this order at the treasury of † in the instalments and on the dates specified below:—

† To be inserted only when the loan is payable in instalments.

| Dates | Instalments. |
|---|---|

(*b*) That the amount of this loan, with interest chargeable thereon and costs (if any) incurred in the making thereof, shall be repayable to the person named, and at the place, on the dates, and by the amounts specified below:—

| Name. | Place. | Date. | Principal. | Interest. | Costs (if any). | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

(*c*) That this loan shall be applied solely to the purpose specified above, and that if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that any part of the loan has been misapplied the whole amount of the loan shall, with such interest as may have become due thereon, as well as costs (if any), be deemed to at once become due.

These clauses to be used only when needed.

(*d*) That unless (*here enter any conditions as to the period or periods appointed for commencing or completing the work*) has been commenced by (date) *or* completed by (date) — (as the case may be) — the loan shall be held to have been misapplied.

(*e*) That for the repayment of the loan with interest and costs (if any) due on the same, the immoveable property specified in the margin is in addition to the land for the benefit of which the loan is granted, hypothecated as collateral security to the Government.

*Note.*—All immoveable property hypothecated as collateral security, whether by the borrower himself or by a surety or sureties, should be specified in the margin of this clause of the order granting the loan, and should as well as the land to be improved, be described as nearly as may be in the manner prescribed in section 21 of the Indian Registration Act, 1877.

*Signature of the Officer granting the loan.*

I have understood and agreed to the aforesaid terms and conditions.

*Signature of the person to whom the loan is granted.*

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FORM C.

*Security bond to be used when the surety or sureties gives or give personal security only.*

Whereas has on received from the (*here enter name of officer*) an order under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, in virtue of which he is entitled to receive the aggregate sum of rupees as a loan from the Government for the purpose of (*here describe the work to be carried out*) for the benefit of (*here describe the land to be benefited*) we (*or I*) hereby agree that if the said shall fail to repay any instalment of the said loan, or interest chargeable thereon or costs (if any) incurred in the making thereof, on the date on which it may become due, we (or I) will be jointly and severally liable to the Government for such sum not exceeding as may be necessary to make good the amount which in consequence of his default he may have become liable to pay.

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FORM D.

*Security bond to be used when immoveable property is given as collateral security.*

Whereas has received from the [*here enter name of officer*] an order under the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, in virtue of which he is entitled to receive the aggregate sum of rupees as a loan from the Government for the purpose of (*here describe the work to be carried out*) for the benefit of (*here describe the land to be benefited*), and whereas collateral security for the punctual repayment of the loan according to the terms of the order is demanded from the said ,

* I the said (*or* † I the said and we *or* ‡ we ) mortgage to the Government the immoveable property mentioned in the schedule below as a collateral security, and agree that if I fail (*or* the said fails) to repay any instalment of the said loan or interest chargeable thereon or costs (if any) incurred in the making thereof, on the date on which it may become due, it shall be lawful for the Collector to recover from the said property such sum as may be necessary to make good the amount which in consequence of my (*or* the said 's) default may be due from me (*or* him).

*To be used when the collateral security is the property of the borrower.
†To be used when the collateral security belongs partly to the borrower and partly to other persons.
‡To be used when the collateral security belongs wholly to persons other than the borrower.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Lieut.*,
*First Asst. to the Gov.-Genl.'s Agent,*
*Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.*

## BANK OF BENGAL.

*Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th February, 1892*

| LIABILITIES. | R | a. | p. | R | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital paid up | | | | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund | | | | 47,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 81,77,657 | 15 | 5 | 1,78,19,004 | 1 | 8 |
| Public Deposits at Branches | 96,41,346 | 2 | 3 | | | |
| Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches | | | | 5,78,42,089 | 1 | 9 |
| Bank Post Bills etc. | | | | 3,30,983 | 0 | 1 |
| Sundries | | | | 29,22,382 | 4 | 8 |
| RUPEES | | | | 10,36,14,458 | 8 | 2 |

| ASSETS. | R | a. | p. | R | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government Securities | | | | 52,44,948 | 8 | 0 |
| Other authorized Investments | | | | 55,33,036 | 0 | 0 |
| Loans on Government and other authorized Securities | | | | 1,33,63,530 | 5 | 11 |
| Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities | | | | 96,53,517 | 3 | 2 |
| Bills discounted and purchased | | | | 2,78,55,247 | 6 | 7 |
| Balances with other Banks | | | | 7,48,270 | 14 | 4 |
| Bullion | | | | 9,44,933 | 1 | 4 |
| Dead Stock | | | | 12,11,518 | 0 | 7 |
| Stamps | | | | 11,023 | 9 | 0 |
| Sundries | | | | 15,55,079 | 6 | 7 |
| | | | | 6,61,21,704 | 7 | 6 |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office | 1,66,04,216 | 6 | 6 | 3,74,92,754 | 0 | 8 |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Branches | 2,08,28,537 | 10 | 2 | | | |
| RUPEES | | | | 10,36,14,458 | 8 | 2 |

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
*Secretary and Treasurer.*

BANK OF BENGAL,
*Calcutta, the 11th February, 1892.*

E. J. BIRCH,
*Offg. Chief Accountant.*

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 47 5

## COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

*Memoranda of Books published in Ajmere-Merwara and registered under Act XXV of 1867 during the fourth quarter ending 31st December, 1891.*

| Serial number. | The date of registration. | The title of the book and the contents of the title page | The language in which the book is written. | The name of the author, translator, or editor of the book or any part thereof. | The subject. | The place of printing and the place of publication. | The name or firm of the printer and the name or firm of the publisher. | The date of issue from the press or of the publication. | The number of sheets, leaves, or pages. | The size. | The first, second, or other number of edition. | The number of copies of which the edition consists. | Whether the book is printed or lithographed. | The price at which the book is sold to the public. | The name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 2. | 30th November, 1891. | Middle Course, 1893, *ki Urdu Tarjuma* (Urdu Translation of the Middle Course, 1893). | Urdu and English. | Nazir Hasan, Head Moulvie, Mission High School, Nasirabad, and Babu Radha Ravan Bhargo. | Translation of Persian text-book for middle class, with English notes. | Printing Company Press, Ajmere. | Mrs. Elizabeth, Manager, Printing Company Press. | 30th November, 1891. | 52 pages of Urdu and 4 pages of English. | 9" × 7". | 1st edition. | 100 copies. | Lithographed. | Four annas. | Nazir Hasan, Head Moulvie, Mission High School, Nasirabad, and Babu Radha Ravan Bhargo. | |

J. BIDDULPH, *Colonel,*
*Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.*

AJMERE COMMISSIONERSHIP,
*The 5th February, 1892.*

## CALCUTTA MINT.

*Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 10th February, 1892.*

| | R | R |
|---|---|---|
| Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 3rd February, 1892 | 61,57 396 | |
| Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date | 19,45,191 | 81,02,587 |
| ADD— | | |
| Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department | 4,52,622 | |
| Ditto ditto Government | 1,160 | 4,53,782 |
| | | 85,56 369 |
| DEDUCT— | | |
| New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week | 6,00,000 | |
| Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes | 5,658 | 6,05,658 |
| Balance on the evening of the 10th February, 1892 | ... | 79,50,711 |
| The Balance comprises— | | |
| Silver held on account of the Currency Department | 58,46,615 | |
| Ditto ditto Government | 21 04,096 | 79 50 711 |
| There is in addition awaiting assay— | | |
| Bullion belonging to Private Individuals | ... | |
| Ditto ditto Government | ... | ... |

B. SCOTT, *Major, R.E.,*
*Offg. Master of the Mint.*

CALCUTTA MINT,
*The 11th February, 1892.*

## TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 9th February, 1892.*

No. 28.—Offices reported opened and closed during January, 1892:—

| Name of Office. | Where situated. | Date. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Government Telegraph Offices.* | | | |
| | | 1892. | |
| Burkhal | Chittagong Hill Tracts. | 6th Jan. | Opened. |
| *Bwetet | ..... | 4th " | Ditto. |
| Chandrakona | Bengal | 11th " | Ditto. |
| *Chaungkwa | ..... | 23rd " | Ditto. |
| †Dhanowrie | Bombay Presdy. | 3rd " | Ditto. |
| Gopalganj | Bengal | 17th " | Ditto. |
| Kangra | Punjab | 21st " | Closed. |
| Kulasekharapatnam. | Madras Presdy. | 1st " | Opened. |
| ‡Mannaung | Upper Burma | 13th " | Ditto. |
| *Minywa | ..... | 24th " | Ditto. |
| Nakodar | Punjab | 1 th " | Ditto. |
| ‡Nampoung | Upper Burma | 9th " | Ditto. |
| Rangapara | Assam | 31st " | Ditto. |
| Sambalpur | Central Provinces | 22nd " | Ditto. |
| §Shujajpur | N.-W. Provinces. | 11th " | Ditto. |
| §Ditto | Ditto | 31st " | Closed. |
| §Subaul | Punjab | 15th " | Ditto. |
| Umaria | Central Provinces | 24th " | Opened. |
| *Yokwa | ..... | 13th " | Closed. |
| *Railway Telegraph Offices.* | | | |
| | | 1892. | |
| Baharkand | Tarakeshwar Ry. | 1st Jan. | Opened. |
| Basai | Indian Midland Ry. | 19th " | Ditto. |
| Chaman, Sinzol, Seghai, Shelabagh | North Western Ry. | 1st " | Ditto. |
| Dinjan | Dibru-Sadiya Ry. | 4th " | Ditto. |
| Mari | Sind-Sagar State Ry. | 1st " | Ditto. |
| Poona (Ghorepoorie). | Southern Mahratta Ry. | 1st " | Closed. |

* Field Office, Chin-Lushai Expedition.
† Camp Office.
‡ Field Office.
§ Camp of Exercise.

W. F. MELHUISH,
*Director, Traffic Branch,*
for *Director-General of Telegraphs.*

## MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

*Simla, the 4th February, 1892.*

No. 4-*A*.—Lieutenant F. F. N. Rees, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the examination for promotion to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter II, paragraphs 9 to 11, on the 27th January, 1892.

G. WILLIAMS, *Captain, R.E.,*
for *Director-General of Military Works.*

## DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 3rd February, 1892.*

No. 8.—Mr. R. R. Gales, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, passed the Departmental Standard Examination, prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraph 14, on the 4th January, 1892

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
*Offg. Director-General.*

## POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 9th February, 1892.*

No. 11823.—Mr. C. Lawder, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 2nd grade, is granted furlough for one year from the 15th February, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it, and the following acting appointments are made during his absence, or until further orders:—

Mr. H. C. Sheridan, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Rai Saligram Bahadur, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Mr. J. N. Craddock to act in the 4th grade.

No. 11828.—Mr. Alfred F. Ryan, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 2nd grade, is appointed to act in the 1st grade, from the date Mr. C. Lawder avails himself of the furlough, until further orders

*The 11th February, 1892.*

No. 12003.—Mr. J. J. T. Bennett, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is granted an extension of leave on medical certificate from the 16th December, 1891, to the 10th February, 1892, inclusive.

No. 12020.—Mr. J. C. Morgan, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for ten days, from the 14th January, 1892.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
*Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

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*Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 9th February, 1892.*

Balst, Miss Ethel.
Bower, A.
Braidwood, F. & Co.
Bradbury, L.
Brener, Carl.
Eaton, C. W. & Co.
Hamilton, Campbell.
Hardcastle, H. M.
Hayton, R.
Holland, Miss.
Innes, H. D. A.
Kearney, J.
Kennedy, M.
King, F. G.
Kugelmann, Gustav.
Morton, R. H.
Moses, S.
Nebiyer, Messrs. & Co.
Nelson, Lond.
Saml-Pourcain, Walter.
Spences, D. Clarke.
Schwartzchild, Messrs.
Traill, Edward.
Webb, E. H.
Zobel, Hugo.

*Letters marked "Care of Post Office."*

Abramovitz, Hermann.
Ameera.
Anderson, Aleck.
Ancell, Frederick.
Armfield, Fred.
Arline, Miss Nellie.
Baldry, Thomas.
Baron, Ch.
Batchelor, Mrs. F.
Beal, Rev. Arthur.
Berryman, T.
Bohur, Fritz.
Boulanger, Monsieur.
Buckland, Henry.
Bush, Rev. H.
Busey, Duncan C.
Campton, H.
Carmichael, R. S.
Cautlie, Mrs.
Chapman, G. B.
Christison, Geo. W.
Clark, Harry.
Colville, H. S.
Cooke, E. J., Mrs.
Cooper, W.
Courjon, Miss T.
Crane, H.
Crole, C. S.
Crow, W. H. F. R.
Cuthbertson, Wm.
Daly, Mrs. A.
Danoy, C.
Deavin, H. P.
Detilloux, Theo.
Dewar, Major D. E.
Douglass, Miss L.
Dowling, M. W.
D'Souza, P. B.
Dutch, A.
Dyer, Mrs.
Eldridge, J. E.
Ewan, Captain D. S.
Fanning, Mrs. F. C.
Farrell, Mrs. M.
Ferguson, Fred.
Flynn, W.
Folk, S.
Fordham, Montague.
Fordham, J.
Fredericks, Mrs.
Fremlin, W. T.
Galitsin, Prince.
Gallien, C. L.
Gay, Mrs. A.
Greaves, E. S.
Greenhalgh, Capt. J. H.
Haiman, Alexis.
Harmon, Monsieur.
Hamilton, G. S.
Harrison, J. J.
Heker, Mr.
Henderson J.
Herklots, Mrs.
Herklots, Rev. G.
Hesse, Chas.
Holland, H. C.
Holmberg, W.
Homan, Leonard.
Honghyne, A. P.
Hucker, G.
Hume, Col.
Hutchison, Mrs. A.
Hyre, H.
John, H.
Johnson, E. T. S.
Johnson, W. G.
Jones, Mr. M.
Keay, J. Seymour.
Kitts, E. J.
Lawrence, A. J.
Lewis, Miss.
Lindenan, L. K.
Lunge, Dr. Carl.
Luttwitz, Baron.
Lynch, H. W.
Lyon, Palyhemus.
Macdonald, Mrs.
Manager, Kankee Tea Estate.
Marchetto, Sig. Alberto.
Maystein, Monsieur.
Maycock, A. H.
McCartie, Surgeon-Major.
McGregor, D.
Miller, E.
Mitchell, Mrs. H. C.
Molloy, P.
Morgan, Lt. G. A.
Morin, M., Monsieur.
Mosenthal, H.
Muller, George.
Munro, James.
O'Brien, G.
O'Clein, Percy.
Oomregur, Mr.
Page, Mr.
Pakenham, J. A.
Paterson, Mrs.
Patey, Miss Vera.
Paton, Jas.
Paul, Dr. C. G.
Payne, Professor W. J.
Penfold, George W.
Pease, E. H.
Perurei, Mrs.
Phear, W.
Radford, Major.
Radford, Mrs.
Raynand, Mary C.
Roahe, Victor.
Roberts, H.
Robertson, Graham.
Rogers, F. N.
Rose, J.
Rose, A. S.
Rossie, M.
Ryder, Mrs. H.
Sanderson, P. J.
Scaife, T. J.
Simes, George.
Simmons, E.
Sinclair, Capt. Thos.
Slater, Mrs. C.
Sleeman, J.
Smith, Chaloner.
Stewart, Miss Burnett.
St. John, Mrs. D.
Stretton, Capt.
Tennant, Geo. W.
Valentine, T. H.
Vincent, A. G.
Wakefield, L. C.
Wheeler, E. L.
Whiting, Rev. J. L.
Wichmann, Baron.
Wilkins, W. D.
Withycombe, A. G.
Workman, E.
Young, Arthur.

*Registered Letters.*

Jones, F. H.
Marchetto, Alberto.
Sayce, L. D.
Stengel, V. S.

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*Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.*

Allen, Miss.
Addie, G.
Atschul.
Armstrong, W., Miss.
Alexandria.
Abrien, M. J., Mrs.
Alkins, C.
Adie, C. J.
Anderson, J.
Berwick, A.
Bell, H., Miss.
Beler, M.
Buckner, E. M., Miss.
Barker, F. S.
Briggs.
Blanchard, J. A.
Brown, T. R.
Bulkeley, Mrs.
Brown, L., Mrs.
Barston, F. A., Miss.
Brown, A.
Brisca, T. A. O.
Bartley, A.
Beckett, C.
Bake, F.
Britto, J. F.
Cooper, Mrs.
Crawshall, L. W.
Couthie, Dr.
Chopman, G., Mrs.
Coutts, Mrs.
Charles, R.
Castillo, R. J.
Carlandare, A.
Charrington, C.
Clarke, R. T.
Cluadle, W. W.
Charke, P. J.
Connor, J. L.
Cowper, H.
Clendenni, W. W.
Corenelius, F., Lance Corpl.
Couzio, S.
Claibore, Mrs.
Domlby, M., Mrs.
Deavin, H. P.
DeCosse, C. Comt.
Dove, F. S.
De'Mello, J. S.
Durant, H., Mrs.
D'Souza, A. R.
Davidson, W. J.
Drury, F. M., Capt.
D'Souza & Co.
D'Souza, J. P.
Dillon, E.
Drummond.
D'Souza, C. R.
Elliott, F.
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E. HUTTON,
*Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.*

*The 13th February, 1892.*

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|---|---|---|
| | 1892. | |
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| Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets). | 16th ,, | Ditto. |
| Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands China, and Japan. | 22nd ,, | Ditto. |
| Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania. | 22nd ,, | Ditto. |
| Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China. | 13th ,, | Per French Str *Niemen.* |
| Straits, China, and Japan . . | 16th ,, | Per Steamer *Chelydra.* |
| Rangoon and Moulmein . . | 16th ,, | Per Steamer *Chanda.* |
| Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore. | 19th ,, | Per Steamer *Nuddea.* |
| Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon. | 17th ,, | Per Steamer *Kistna.* |
| Port Blair . . . . . | 16th ,, | Per Steamer *vid* Rangoon. |

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E. HUTTON,
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|---|---|---|---|
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| ॥ আধ ,, ,, | ৮৲ | বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা | ৮॥০ |
| শিকি ,, ,, | ৪৲ | বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা | ৪॥০ |

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# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART III.

### Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

### PROMISSORY NOTES.

#### Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 232068 and 232069, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1st May, 1865, for ₹500 each, originally standing in the name of the Agra Bank, Limited, and last endorsed to Rosie Mazda and Prama Mazda, the proprietors, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above notes and interest thereon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the undersigned. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the above-mentioned securities.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
*Administrator-General, Bombay, and Administrator, Estates, Prama and Rosie Mazda.*

BOMBAY,
*The 22nd January, 1892.*

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#### Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 060141 to 060145, and 060148, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1854-55, six notes for ₹5,000 each, originally standing in the name of The Agra Bank, Limited, and last endorsed to Heerabai, widow of Jamsetjee Nesserwanjee Petit, the proprietress, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress.

HEERABAI, *widow of Jamsetjee Nesserwanjee Petit.*

BOMBAY,
*The 16th January, 1892.*

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#### Lost or Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 85202, dated 15th March, 1879, of the Bengal Bank at Calcutta, for ₹500 only, originally standing in the name of Harpershad Piaraylal, Numberdar of Garha Kota, District Saugor, and last endorsed to Moriram Gokulchand and Ganpat of Gadarwara, District Narsinghpur, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor, after two years from date of last advertisement.

MORIRAM GOKULCHAND AND GANPAT,
*of Gadarwara, District Narsinghpur.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1892.

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## PART V.

### Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, or Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 12th February, 1892 :—

### No. 3 OF 1892.

*A Bill to provide for the levy of a rate on private estates under the management of Government to meet the cost of superior supervision and management.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the levy of a rate on private estates under the management of Government to cover the cost of all Government establishments in so far as they are employed in the supervision and management of such estates, other than establishments specially entertained for any particular estate or group of estates, and to meet all contingent expenditure incurred by Government in connection with such supervision and management; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Government Management of Private Estates Act, 1892.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India; and

(3) It shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "immovable property" includes land, buildings, hereditary allowances, rights to ways, lights ferries, fisheries or any other benefit to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything which is attached to the earth, but not standing timber, growing crops or grass :

Act III of 1877, s. 3.]

(2) "gross income" includes all receipts of every kind in produce or cash, except recoveries of principal and the sale-proceeds of immovable property :

(3) "private estates under Government management" include—

(a) estates under the Court of Wards;

(b) encumbered estates under Government management;

(c) estates attached for default of payment of Government revenue;

(d) minors' estates placed under the guardianship of an officer of Government by a Civil Court;

(e) estates managed by a Collector under section 323 or section 504, Civil Procedure Code; and — XIV of 1882.

(f) all other estates made over to or taken under the management of an officer of Government as such, under any law for the time being in force or in virtue of any special agreement.

Power to levy rate.

3. It shall be lawful for the Local Government—

(1) to levy on all private estates under Government management a rate, not exceeding four per cent. on the gross income, calculated, as nearly as may be possible, to cover—

(a) the cost of all Government establishments in so far as they may be employed in the supervision or management of such estates, other

than establishments specially entertained for the supervision or management of any particular estate or group of estates, and

(*b*) all contingent expenditure incurred in consequence of such supervision or management;

(*2*) from time to time to vary such rate; and

(*3*) to reduce or remit such rate in any special case or cases as may be equitable.

Power to levy special fees.

4. It shall be lawful for the Local Government

(*1*) to prescribe and levy, irrespective of the said rate, on all or any of the said estates, special fees for legal advice and for the audit of accounts, when such advice is given or such audit is made by an officer or department of Government; or

(*2*) include the charges for such advice or audit in the said rate.

Saving of special establishments, &c.

5. Nothing in this Act shall apply to the cost of establishments specially entertained or to expenditure of any description specially incurred in respect of any particular estate or estates.

Validation of levy of past rates.

6. All rates for general supervision or management levied by any Local Government before the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to have been levied under this Act.

Power to make rules.

7. The Local Government may make any rules and issue any orders which may be necessary for carrying this Act into effect.

Exemption from jurisdiction of Civil Courts.

8. Where any Government establishment is employed in such supervision as aforesaid, the Local Government shall be the sole judge of the cost attributable to such employment, and its decision thereon shall not be questioned in any Court of law or otherwise. [Cf. Act of 18 158.]

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

IN several provinces a general rate is already levied on estates under the Court of Wards, and is credited to Government to meet the estimated cost of supervision and management by Government officers. It is desirable to place the legality of these rates beyond doubt, and at the same time to limit their amount It has been decided that other Local Governments should be empowered to levy similar rates, and that the rates should be leviable on all estates under Government management, and not merely on those under the Court of Wards.

Power has been given to the Local Governments to reduce or remit the rate in special cases. This provision is designed especially to meet cases in which Government officials are relieved of the supervision and management by the employment of special general managers.

Under section 4 of the Bill it is open to Local Governments either to charge special fees for legal advice and audit of accounts, where these services are rendered by Government officials, or to debit the contribution for these services to the general rate.

PHIL. P. HUTCHINS.

*The 6th February, 1892.*

S. HARVEY JAMES,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART VI.

**Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.**

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

**ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67.**

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 12th February, 1892.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
The Hon'ble Sir P. P Hutchins, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. E. Miller, Kt., Q C.
The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General H. Brackenbury, C.B., R.A.
The Hon'ble Colonel R. C. B. Pemberton, R.E.
The Hon'ble Nawab Ahsan-Ulla Bahadur, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble H. W. Bliss, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Nugent.
The Hon'ble J. Woodburn, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble J. L. Mackay, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Dr. Rash Behari Ghose.
The Hon'ble Sir John Edgar, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Palli Chentsal Rao Pantulu, C.I.E.

### GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT OF PRIVATE ESTATES BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR PHILIP HUTCHINS moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the levy of a rate on private estates under the management of Government to meet the cost of superior supervision and management. He said:—

"In this country Government is landlord paramount and to a certain extent patriarchal. It intervenes for the protection of private estates in a variety of

contingencies, and in order to protect them assumes their management. This is perhaps best understood in connection with the action of the Court of Wards, the popularity of which is both well deserved and universal; but incumbered estates have often been saved from the hammer by the intervention of Government, either after effecting an arrangement with the creditors, or under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, when a decree-holder presses for a sale. The laws for the recovery of revenue also favour the attachment and management of estates which fall into arrears rather than the sale either of the whole or a substantial part of them.

"But all such management costs money and occupies to a greater or less extent valuable time of public officers who are the paid servants of the tax-payers. In some cases the immediate administration of the estate is entrusted to a special paid manager under the Collector, but there must still be a good deal of supervision by the Collector himself, and probably by yet higher officers; and such supervision entails also considerable contingent expenditure. In many cases too even the direct management is undertaken by an officer in the position of a tahsildar.

"The fundamental principle of the Bill which I now seek to introduce is that all such management is for the benefit of the private estate and should be paid for out of its income and not out of the pocket of the general tax-payer. The mere enunciation of the principle shows its fairness: the unfairness is to charge the public for services rendered to individuals. There is indeed another legal principle that no trustee should be allowed to make money for himself out of his trust, but even under the most jealous system of equity every trustee is permitted to charge for the services of his establishment, and that is all that I propose to do.

"There is only one case in regard to which I can foresee the possibility of objection, and that is the case of estates attached for arrears of revenue. It might be said that in this instance the attachment is for the benefit of Government, or, in other words, for the benefit of the general tax-payer, and that Government or the tax-payer should bear the expense. But, as I have already indicated, if the realization of the revenue is considered alone, it will be best secured by a summary sale of the estate. The grounds for preferring a temporary sequestration are a lenient consideration for the defaulter and his family, and a reluctance to proceed to extremities where milder measures are likely to prove efficacious. Even in this instance therefore the management is really undertaken for the benefit of the defaulting proprietor or others interested in the preservation of the estate.

"Assuming then that all the cost of management, so far as it can be estimated, ought to be thrown on the estate, I will now explain how my Bill secures this object. By section 3 I authorise a Local Government to impose a rate on all private estates under the management of its officers. The rate is in no case to exceed 4 per cent. of the income, which, having regard to the commission payable to private agents or to receivers appointed by the Courts, is certainly not an excessive maximum. But it is further provided that the actual rate shall be calculated from time to time so as just to cover, as nearly as may be, (1) the real cost of public establishments employed on, or in connection with, the management, and (2) the incidental expenditure on contingencies. Power is reserved to reduce or remit the rate in special cases, as where special managers are employed and only control and supervision supplied by public officers. Section 4 relates to charges for audit and legal advice, and allows Local Governments the option of prescribing special fees for such services or including them in the general rate. Where they are rendered by what are known as whole-time officers the latter alternative will probably be chosen, but there has been a practical difficulty in the way of laying this down as a universal rule.

"Section 6 validates charges of the nature of those now to be authorized which have been levied in the past. For in several provinces a general rate has already been levied on estates under the Court of Wards and credited to the public exchequer to meet the estimated cost of supervision and management by Government officers. I do not for a moment say that such a charge is even now illegal under the laws applicable to the particular provinces, but it is desirable to place its propriety beyond question.

"The other provisions of the Bill are merely incidental, except perhaps section 8. This constitutes the Local Government the sole judge of the value of the work entailed on its establishments, and will prevent the amount of the rate being questioned in a Civil Court, so long of course as it is within the very moderate maximum of 4 per cent."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR PHILIP HUTCHINS also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR PHILIP HUTCHINS also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 4th March, 1892.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
*Secretary to the Government of India,*
*Legislative Department.*

CALCUTTA;
*The 12th February, 1892.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

No. 7.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1892.

# OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*A* SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## HOME DEPARTMENT.

### PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN INDIA, DURING THE YEAR 1890-91.

No. $\frac{2 \text{ Education}}{57-68}$.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Education),—under date Calcutta, the 9th February 1892.*

READ—

The several Reports on the progress of Education in India during the year 1890-91, with the orders passed on them by Local Governments and Administrations.

### RESOLUTION.

THE statistics of Education in British India during the year 1889-90 were published in Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{1 \text{ Education}}{37-48}$, dated the 11th February 1891. As intimated in Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{2}{79-80}$, dated the 11th February 1889, the state and progress of Education in India will be reviewed at length every fifth year. This was last done for the year 1886-87, and in publishing for general information the educational statistics for the year 1890-91, the Governor General in Council desires merely to call attention to their most prominent features, reserving detailed criticism for the next quinquennial review which will be issued after the receipt of the figures for the current year ending 31st March 1892.

2. The total number of Public and Private Institutions to which the Educational Reports relate rose from 134,710 in 1889-90 to 138,054 in 1890-91, but the increase was entirely confined to the former class of institutions, which increased from 94,163 to 99,775, while the latter decreased from 40,547 to

38,279. There was an increase in the number of public institutions for boys from 89,318 to 94,690 but a decrease in the number of private institutions from from 39,465 to 36,967. Both classes of institutions for girls increased, the former from 4,845 to 5,085, and the latter from 1,082 to 1,312. There were in all 3,368,930 boys at school and college during the year, as compared with 3,331,933 boys in 1889-90. The number of girls at school and college was in 1890-91, 313,777 and in 1889-90, 294,457.

3. The percentage of scholars on the total population of school-going age was 10·7 as compared with 11·4 in 1889-90. The percentage of male and female scholars on the male and female population of school-going age was, respectively, 19·3 and 1 8, as compared with 20·7 and 1 9 in the previous year. The decrease is however nominal; as the percentages for the year under review have in the case of most Provinces been calculated on the increased figures of population as ascertained in the census of 1891. There were 3,682,707 pupils under instruction in the educational institutions of all classes at the close of the official year 1890-91, as compared with 3,626,39 ) at the close of 1889-90. The number attending public institutions increased from 3,091,504 in 1889-90 to 3,199,212 in 1890-91, while the number attending private institutions fell from 534,886 in the previous year to 483,495 in the year under report. From the statement given in the margin, which shows the average monthly attendance at the several classes of public institutions during the year, it will be seen that there was an increase in the monthly average number of pupils present at these institutions from 2,913,077 in 1889-90 to 3,022,308 in 1890-91. Statistics showing the average attendance at private institutions are not available. On the 31st March 1891 there were 12,165 scholars on the rolls of the Arts Colleges, as compared with 11,219 on the corresponding date in 1890. The number on the rolls of the Colleges or Departments of Colleges in professional training also increased from 3,049 at the end of the previous year to 3,424 at the end of 1890-91. There was a slight falling off in the number of pupils at secondary schools (468,536), as compared with the previous year (469,153); but there was a substantial increase (106,992) in the number on the rolls of primary schools, which rose from 2,587,694 at the close of 1889-90 to 2,694,686 at the close of 1890-91. The number of pupils in training schools (5,022), which had showed an increase of 49 at the end of 1889-90, as compared with the number at the end of 1888-89, decreased by 36 in the year under notice; but the number attending other special schools (15,451) was somewhat higher than at the close of 1889 90 (15,403).

| Public Institutions. | | Average monthly attendance. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1889-90. | 1890-91. |
| Maintained by the Department. | Colleges | 5,707 | 6,100 |
| | Secondary Schools | 53,048 | 52,365 |
| | Primary Schools | 50,979 | 52,652 |
| | Schools for special instruction | 11,248 | 11,571 |
| Maintained by Local Funds and Municipal Boards. | Colleges | 126 | 179 |
| | Secondary Schools | 97,093 | 98,948 |
| | Primary Schools | 653,692 | 680,723 |
| | Schools for special instruction | 1,809 | 2,205 |
| Maintained by Native States. | Colleges | 110 | 82 |
| | Secondary Schools | 6,368 | 6,380 |
| | Primary Schools | 113,482 | 118,730 |
| | Schools for special instruction | 218 | 287 |
| Aided by the Department, or by Local Funds or Municipal Boards. | Colleges | 4,320 | 5,101 |
| | Secondary Schools | 217,758 | 220,663 |
| | Primary Schools | 1,289,069 | 1,343,557 |
| | Schools for special instruction | 4,449 | 4,462 |
| Unaided | Colleges | 3,773 | 3,637 |
| | Secondary Schools | 78,026 | 71,714 |
| | Primary Schools | 320,247 | 338,338 |
| | Schools for special instruction | 1,555 | 1,614 |
| | Total | 2,913,077 | 3,022,308 |

4. The number of scholars on the 31st March 1891 studying English was 353,515 as compared with 352,356 on the 31st March 1890. In secondary schools there were 284,572 pupils learning English, and in primary schools 44,611, as compared with 287,122 and 43,910, respectively, at the close of 1889-90 The total number of scholars studying a classical language was 508,430 in 1890-91, against 536,551 in 1889-90: the numbers studying a verna-

cular in those years were, respectively, 3,338,019 and 3,226,537. There was a considerable decrease in the number of students at private institutions who were studying a classical language as well as of those who were studying a vernacular; but at public institutions the numbers were larger than in the previous year, the increase (123,306) in the number learning a vernacular being very marked.

5. The race and religion of the pupils and the proportion of each class to the total number during the past two years may be thus compared:—

| Race and Religion. | 1889-90. | | 1890-91. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | Proportion to total number. | Number. | Proportion to total number. |
| Hindus | 2,458,448 | 67·80 per cent. | 2,512,916 | 68·24 per cent. |
| Muhammadans | 854,498 | 23·56 ,, | 836,389 | 22·71 ,, |
| Europeans and Eurasians | 25,082 | ·69 ,, | 25,568 | ·69 ,, |
| Native Christians | 81,780 | 2·26 ,, | 86,314 | 2·34 ,, |
| Miscellaneous races or religions. | 206,397 | 5·69 ,, | 221,520 | 6·02 ,, |
| Total | *3,626,205 | 100·00 per cent. | 3,682,707 | 100·00 per cent. |

* Exclusive of 185 pupils of the St. Xavier's College in Calcutta regarding whom details have not been furnished.

6. The total expenditure (direct and indirect) on Education rose from R2,76,58,697 in 1889-90 to R2,88,81,963 in the year under review. The direct expenditure, which was R2,21,80,378 in the preceding year, increased to R2,28,94,192. This increase was mainly due to increased expenditure on secondary and primary education, the amounts spent under these heads in 1890-91 having been R94,02,372 and R91,43,637, respectively, as compared with R92,85,874 and R86,76,796 in 1889-90. Of the total amount directly expended on Education, R19,56,886 were spent on Arts Colleges for males and R4,724 on Arts Colleges for female students, as compared with R19,62,361 and R11,164 the previous year. The cost of training schools was R5,94,506 in 1889-90, and R6,28,777 in 1890 91. The cost of maintaining other special schools in those years was R9,53,911 and R9,72,634, respectively. The indirect expenditure on Education, which covers the cost of direction, inspection, scholarships, buildings and miscellaneous items, and which in 1889-90 was R54,78,319, reached R59,87,771 in 1890-91. The largest increase occurred under the heads "Buildings" and "Inspection."

7. Of the total expenditure on Education during 1890-91, R81,61,391 were paid from Provincial Revenues, R50,50,315 from Local Funds, R13,36,350 from Municipal Funds, and R83,55,644 from fees, the balance being met from miscellaneous sources, such as subscriptions, endowments, etc. The following statement compares the sums paid from each of these sources and the proportion of each sum to the total cost of Education in 1889-90 and 1890-91:—

| Sources from which Expenditure on Education is met. | 1889-90. | | 1890-91. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Amount. | Proportion to total cost. | Amount. | Proportion to total cost. |
| | R | | R | |
| Provincial Revenues | 75,97,606 | 27·47 per cent. | 81,61,391 | 28·26 per cent |
| Local Funds | 48,78,784 | 17·64 ,, | 50,50,315 | 17·48 ,, |
| Municipal Funds | 12,81,830 | 4·63 ,, | 13,36,350 | 4·63 ,, |
| Fees | 81,23,800 | 29·37 ,, | 83,55,644 | 28·93 ,, |
| Miscellaneous | 57,76,677 | 20·89 ,, | 59,78,263 | 20·70 ,, |
| Total | 2,76,58,697 | 100·00 per cent | 2,88,81,963 | 100·00 per cent. |

8. The summary of the statistics relating to Education in 1890-91 given above shows that the results have been generally satisfactory, but the Governor

General in Council desires again to call attention to the small proportion of the expenditure contributed from Municipal Funds; and he is constrained to record his opinion, derived from a perusal of the various Municipal and Local Fund Reports, that the support given by these bodies to primary education is in many cases altogether inadequate. The expenditure on Education met from miscellaneous sources shows an increase over the figures of 1889-90, but its proportion to the total cost during the year is somewhat lower than in the preceding year.

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ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, and to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information. Ordered, also, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)

J. P. HEWETT,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

# EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.

*Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the several Provinces comprised in British India for the Official year 1890-91.*

(For Details, see General Table III.)

| | | PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS. | PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL COST | 165 1 10 | 243 14 7 | | | |

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## RAILWAY STATISTICS.

### No. XLII OF 1891-92.

### APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

*N.B.*—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

| Railways. | Average receipts per mile per week in 1890. | Week ending 31st January, 1891. Total mean length open. | Week ending 31st January, 1891. Receipts. Total. | Week ending 31st January, 1891. Receipts. Per mile open. | Week ending 30th January, 1892. Total mean length open. | Week ending 30th January, 1892. Receipts. Total. | Week ending 30th January, 1892. Receipts. Per mile open. | Total Receipts from 1st April, 1890, to 31st January, 1891. | Total Receipts from 1st April, 1891, to 30th January, 1892. | Total increase in 1891-92. | Total decrease in 1891-92. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R | Miles. | R | R | Miles. | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| *State Lines worked by Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| East Indian | 539 | 1,526 | 9,93,317 | 651 | 1,535 | 9,71,706 | 633 | 3,53,87,294 | 4,03,34,062 | 49,46,768 | ... |
| Patna-Gya | 175 | 57 | 14,375 | 252 | 57 | 14,439 | 253 | 4,41,279 | 4,73,386 | 32,107 | ... |
| Tirhoot section, B. & N. W. R. | 156 | 323 | 50,814 | 157 | 338 | 40,350 | 119 | 19,19,226 | 18,75,956 | ... | 43,270 |
| Lucknow-Bareilly section, R. K. R. | 63 | 141 | 8,927 | 63 | 199 | 14,941 | 75 | 3,55,478 | 4,32,010 | 76,532 | ... |
| Bengal-Nágpur | 101 | 585 | 76,308 | 130 | 831 | 1,53,602 | 185 | 22,27,468 | 49,34,410 | 27,06,942 | ... |
| Indian Midland (*a*) | 90 | 752 | 91,645 | 122 | 752 | 1,01,543 | 135 | 28,75,112 | 39,41,957 | 10,66,845 | ... |
| Rajputana-Malwa | 200 | 1,672 | 4,39,843 | 263 | 1,672 | 4,41,000 | 264 | 1,43,48,601 | 1,75,18,040 | 31,69,439 | ... |
| Southern Mahratta | 85 | 1,044 | 75,001 | 72 | 1,044 | 72,991 | 70 | 37,62,852 | 39,13,007 | 1,50,155 | ... |
| South Indian (*b*) | 160 | 779 | 1,29,229 | 166 | 948 | 1,23,345 | 130 | 54,95,594 | 58,65,751 | 3,70,157 | ... |
| TOTAL | 232 | 6,879 | 18,79,459 | 273 | 7,376 | 19,33,917 | 262 | 6,68,12,904 | 7,92,88,579 | 1,24,75,675 | ... |
| *State Lines worked by the State.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Western (*c*) | 219 | 2,395 | 5,41,439 | 226 | 2,424 | 5,53,223 | 228 | 2,22,00,830 | 2,72,33,179 | 50,32,349 | ... |
| Oudh and Rohilkhand | 205 | 692 | 1,41,687 | 205 | 692 | 1,68,484 | 243 | 57,84,220 | 70,51,499 | 12,67,279 | ... |
| Eastern Bengal | 291 | 777 | 3,08,820 | 397 | 777 | 2,24,910 | 289 | 98,29,730 | 98,98,202 | 68,472 | ... |
| Bengal Central (*d*) | 103 | 125 | 15,126 | 121 | 125 | 13,300 | 106 | 5,61,247 | 6,24,890 | 63,643 | ... |
| Nalháti | 71 | 27 | 2,310 | 86 | 27 | 2,390 | 89 | 80,357 | 74,154 | ... | 6,203 |
| Cherra-Companyganj | 45 | 8 | 483 | 60 | 8 | 460 | 57 | 15,914 | 14,960 | ... | 954 |
| Jorhát | 44 | 28 | 1,129 | 40 | 28 | 1,099 | 39 | 51,375 | 54,813 | 3,438 | ... |
| Burma (*e*) | 190 | 556 | 1,60,553 | 289 | 609 | 1,78,980 | 294 | 43,78,689 | 46,15,918 | 2,37,229 | ... |
| TOTAL | 220 | 4,608 | 11,71,547 | 254 | 4,690 | 11,42,846 | 244 | 4,29,02,362 | 4,95,67,615 | 66,65,253 | ... |
| *Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Indian Peninsula (*f*) | 505 | 1,492 | 9,29,308 | 623 | 1,492 | 8,65,076 | 580 | 3,16,01,019 | 3,52,10,311 | 36,09,292 | ... |
| Bombay, Baroda and Central India | 540 | 461 | 2,65,039 | 575 | 461 | 2,71,000 | 588 | 1,05,58,405 | 1,13,84,620 | 8,26,215 | ... |
| Madras | 218 | 840 | 1,82,335 | 217 | 840 | 1,72,032 | 205 | 81,18,562 | 77,41,534 | ... | 3,77,028 |
| TOTAL | 424 | 2,793 | 13,76,682 | 493 | 2,793 | 13,08,108 | 468 | 5,02,77,986 | 5,43,36,465 | 40,58,479 | ... |
| ARANTEED AND STATE) | 265 | 14,280 | 44,27,688 | 310 | 14,859 | 43,84,871 | 295 | 15,99,93,252 | 18,3[illegible],92,659 | 2,31,99,407 | ... |
| *Assisted Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Delhi-Umballa-Kalka | ... | ... | ... | ... | 162 | 17,739 | 109 | ... | 8,91,579 | 8,91,579 | ... |
| Tárakeshwar | 248 | 22 | 5,295 | 241 | 22 | 5,189 | 236 | 2,29,926 | 2,35,986 | 6,060 | ... |
| Bengal and North-Western (Company's section) | 113 | 376 | 45,934 | 122 | 401 | 48,890 | 122 | 17,84,341 | 20,41,742 | 2,57,401 | ... |
| Rohilkhand - Kumaun (Company's section) | 90 | 67 | 4,311 | 64 | 67 | 3,916 | 58 | 2,74,566 | 3,19,842 | 45,276 | ... |
| Dibru-Sadiya | 127 | 78 | 8,364 | 107 | 78 | 9,156 | 117 | 4,27,981 | 4,16,271 | ... | 11,710 |
| TOTAL | 118 | 543 | 63,964 | 118 | 730 | 84,890 | 116 | 27,16,814 | 39,05,420 | 11,88,606 | ... |
| *Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| The Nizam's Guaranteed State | 140 | 354 | 62,182 | 176 | 354 | 63,901 | 180 | 21,03,510 | 23,34,479 | 2,30,969 | ... |
| Mysore section, S. M. R. | 77 | 296 | 23,724 | 80 | 311 | 21,241 | 68 | 10,32,673 | 11,20,559 | 87,886 | ... |
| The Gaekwar's Dabhoi | 57 | 72 | 3,494 | 49 | 72 | 4,020 | 56 | 1,66,487 | 1,63,971 | ... | 2,516 |
| The Gaekwar's Mehsána | 41 | 27 | 1,373 | 51 | 93 | 4,420 | 48 | 52,645 | 1,70,558 | 1,17,913 | ... |
| The Gaekwar's Petlád | 71 | 13 | 961 | 74 | 13 | 920 | 71 | (*g*)36,279 | 51,219 | 14,940 | ... |
| Kolhápur | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 | 1,143 | 39 | ... | (*h*)62,663 | 62,663 | ... |
| TOTAL | 104 | 762 | 91,734 | 120 | 872 | 95,645 | 110 | 33,91,594 | 39,03,449 | 5,11,855 | ... |
| *Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Ry. Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rájpura-Bhátinda | 101 | 108 | 12,597 | 117 | 108 | 9,053 | 84 | 4,22,863 | 5,12,211 | 89,348 | ... |
| *Lines owned and worked by Native States.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jodhpore-Bikanir | 58 | 124 | 8,379 | 68 | 291 | 24,400 | 84 | 3,10,668 | 5,92,774 | 2,82,106 | ... |
| Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar | 91 | 334 | 29,772 | 89 | 334 | 25,178 | 75 | 12,72,961 | 11,59,730 | ... | 1,13,231 |
| Morvi | 60 | 94 | 5,973 | 64 | 94 | 4,751 | 51 | 2,61,186 | 2,57,914 | ... | 3,272 |
| TOTAL | 78 | 552 | 44,124 | 80 | 719 | 54,329 | 76 | 18,44,815 | 20,10,418 | 1,65,603 | ... |
| GRAND TOTAL | 246 | 16,245 | 46,40,047 | 286 | 17,288 | 46,28,788 | 268 | 16,83,69,338 | 19,35,24,157 | 2,51,54,819 | ... |

he Bhopal-Itársi State Railway.
he Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.
he Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is
perty of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(*e*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay and Mu Valley Railways.
(*f*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(*g*) Total receipts from 5th May, 1890, to 31st January, 1891.
(*h*) Total receipts from 21st April, 1891, to 30th January, 1892.

F. B. HEBBERT,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

# Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, January 30th, 1892.

The depression which occasioned the general rainfall over North-Western India during last week had disappeared before the commencement of the week under review, but its influence on the weather was still slightly felt on the 24th, when showers were reported from parts of the North-West Provinces and Behar. By the morning of the 25th this slight disturbance had disappeared, and strongly marked anti-cyclonic conditions prevailed with fine weather until the close of the week.

On the 24th the barometer was rising except in Burma and North Bengal. Readings were high (30·25″ and above) over the Punjab and Rajputana, and strongly marked anti-cyclonic conditions prevailed throughout India. Showers were reported from the North-Western Provinces, Behar and the Carnatic, but elsewhere the weather was fine. On the 25th the barometer was generally falling except over the Peninsula, but the general conditions were unchanged, readings decreasing from a high pressure area in the north-west to a low pressure area in the extreme south. The winds were almost everywhere light and maintained the anti-cyclonic circulation noticed on the 24th. Light showers were reported from Nowgong, Salem, and Cuddalore. On the 26th the barometer continued to fall, but except that gradients became slighter there occurred no change in the general distribution. The winds were practically unaltered, and the only rainfall reported was a light shower at Sibsagar and Colombo. On the 27th a very feeble depression was shown advancing across the Indus Valley in the neighbourhood of Multan, while the area of highest pressure had deserted North-Western India and passed eastward to Rajputana, the central parts of the country and Behar. The winds were almost everywhere light. The only rainfall reported was at Dhubri and Darjeeling. The chart of the 28th showed that the depression had advanced eastward to the neighbourhood of Sirsa and Jeypore. The disturbance was exceedingly slight and the barometer was rising almost everywhere. The distribution had returned to its former condition, readings being highest again in the extreme north-west. The winds in Rajputana, Central India, and the Punjab were slightly affected by the depression, but elsewhere the general directions were unaltered. On the 29th there was no important change, and the only noticeable feature in the weather was the slight rain at Jeypore, Neemuch, and Negapatam. On the 30th the barometer was unusually uniform throughout the Indian region, though still somewhat higher in the north than in the south. Light rain was reported from Neemuch and Nowgong, but with this exception there was nothing worthy of note in the weather.

*Temperature.*—Owing probably to the continued absence of rain, the mean temperature has been high throughout almost the whole of India during the week under review.

The following table shows the variations of temperature from the normal average on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India :—

| PROVINCE. | 24th. | 25th. | 26th. | 27th. | 28th. | 29th. | 30th. | Mean variation of week. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burma . . . . | −0·7 | +0·1 | +0·5 | −0·3 | −0·1 | +0·1 | −0·4 | −0·1 |
| Bengal and Assam . . . | +2·9 | +4·4 | +4·5 | +2·6 | +2·3 | +2·6 | +2·6 | +3·1 |
| North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . . . . | +0·8 | +2·8 | +3·3 | +2·0 | +1·9 | +3·9 | +3·1 | +2·5 |
| Punjab . . . . . | +3·6 | +4·0 | +5·3 | +5·7 | +4·8 | +5·4 | +5·6 | +5·0 |
| Bombay . . . . . | +0·7 | +3·3 | +3·7 | +4·5 | +3·5 | +3·8 | +3·1 | +3·2 |
| Berar and Central Provinces . | +1·5 | +4·0 | +3·8 | +4·3 | +4·2 | +4·0 | +4·4 | +3·7 |
| Guzerat and Central India . | −4·1 | −0·3 | +3·6 | +5·0 | +6·9 | +8·7 | +6·0 | +3·7 |
| Sind and Rajputana . . | −4·2 | −0·7 | +1·8 | +2·7 | +4·8 | +7·7 | +6·3 | +2·6 |
| Madras . . . . . | +1·7 | +1·3 | +0·4 | +0·7 | +0·3 | +0·6 | +0·4 | +0·8 |
| MEAN FOR WHOLE INDIA . | +0·2 | +2·2 | +3·0 | +3·0 | +3·2 | +4·1 | +3·5 | +2·7 |

For the whole of India there was an average daily excess of over $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, the warmest day being the 29th when there was an average excess of $4^{\circ}$ and the coolest the 24th when the excess was only $0^{\circ}\cdot2$. In the provincial variations Burma is the only province which shows that the mean temperature of the week was below the normal. The greatest heat relatively to the average was experienced in the Punjab where the excess was as much as $5^{\circ}$. On the 29th the excess of temperature in Guzerat and Central India was as much as $8^{\circ}\cdot7$ and in Sind and Rajputana $7^{\circ}\cdot7$, but these excessive temperatures at the close of the week were partly balanced by the relatively low temperatures which prevailed at the commencement of the week,—a result of the rainfall described in the preceding summary.

*Rainfall.*—The rainfall of the week under review has been everywhere unimportant. The concluding table shows that rain occurred during the week only in twelve of the rainfall divisions, leaving thirty-nine divisions entirely without rain. Of the twelve divisions which received rain, only three had an average fall for the week equalling one-tenth of an inch. In every division in India the average fall was less than the normal, and the final columns of the table show that the rainfall for the month has been either *nil* or very largely deficient over nearly the whole of the Indian region.

The record of maximum falls during the week, though generally giving very small amounts, shows that in some districts fair rainfall was received. Thus:—

| | | | | Inch. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| The Sudder Station, | Gowhati | received | . . . . . | 0·65 |
| Gungapur | „ | Benares | „ . . . . . | 0·51 |
| Mirzapur | „ | Mirzapur | „ . . . . . | 0·52 |
| Sikandrabad | „ | Aligarh | „ . . . . . | 0·80 |
| Puranpur | „ | Pilibhit | „ . . . . . | 0·70 |
| Sironj | „ | Bhopal | „ . . . . . | 1·00 |
| Sudder | „ | S. Arcot | „ . . . . . | 0·62 |

| Provinces. | Division. | Rainfall data for week ending January 30th, 1892. | | | Rainfall data from January 3rd to January 30th, 1892. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Average actual rainfall of Division. | Average normal rainfall of Division. | Excess or defect in inches. | Average actual rainfall of season to date. | Average normal rainfall, January 3rd to January 30th. | Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage. |
| | | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Per cent. |
| Burma | Tenasserim | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Lower Burma | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0·06 | —100 |
| | Central ditto | 0 | 0·02 | —0·02 | 0 | 0.02 | —100 |
| | Upper ditto | 0 | ? | ? | 0 | ? | ? |
| | Arrakan | 0 | 0 04 | - 0 04 | 0 | 0·05 | —100 |
| Bengal and Assam | Eastern Bengal | 0 | 0·19 | —0·19 | 0 | 0·52 | —100 |
| | Assam (Surma) | 0 | 0·25 | —0.25 | 0·19 | 0·71 | —77 |
| | Ditto (Brahmaputra) | 0·14 | 0 32 | —0·18 | 0 68 | 0·88 | —23 |
| | Deltaic Bengal | 0 | 0·17 | —0·17 | 0 | 0·43 | —100 |
| | Central ditto | 0 | 0·14 | —0·14 | 0 | 0·39 | —100 |
| | North ditto | 0·03 | 0·18 | —0·15 | 0·03 | 0 44 | —93 |
| | Orissa | 0 | 0·16 | —0·16 | 0 | 0·29 | —100 |
| | Chota Nagpur | 0 | 0·23 | —0·23 | 0 | 0·58 | —100 |
| | behar (South) | 0 | 0·20 | —0·20 | 0·15 | 0·55 | —73 |
| | Ditto (North) | 0 | 0·22 | —0·22 | 0·01 | 0·56 | —98 |
| North-Western Provinces and Oudh. | North-Western Provinces (East) | 0·14 | 0·18 | —0·04 | 0·31 | 0·53 | —42 |
| | Oudh (South) | 0·02 | 0·29 | —0·27 | 0·10 | 0·69 | —86 |
| | Ditto (North) | 0 | 0·41 | —0·41 | 0·04 | 0·73 | —95 |
| | North-Western Provinces (Central) | 0 | 0·17 | —0·17 | 0·65 | 0·53 | +23 |
| | North-Western Provinces (West) | 0·06 | 0·19 | —0·13 | 0 55 | 0·51 | +8 |
| | North-Western Provinces (Submontane) | 0·03 | 0·41 | —0·38 | 0·08 | 1·06 | —92 |
| Punjab | Punjab (South) | 0 | 0·17 | —0·17 | 0·57 | 0·50 | +14 |
| | Ditto (Central) | 0 | 0 20 | —0·20 | 0·58 | 0·56 | +4 |
| | Ditto (Submontane) | 0 | 0·41 | —0·41 | 0·38 | 1·27 | —70 |
| | Ditto (Hill Districts) | 0 | 0·94 | —0·94 | 0·44 | 2·95 | —85 |
| | Ditto (North-West) | 0 | 0·53 | —0·53 | 0·33 | 1·44 | —77 |
| | Ditto (West) | 0 | 0·19 | —0 19 | 0·11 | 0·48 | —77 |
| Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras). | Malabar | 0 | 0·02 | —0·02 | 0 | 0·73 | —100 |
| | Madras (South Central) | 0 | 0·11 | —0·11 | 0 | 0·30 | —100 |
| | Coorg | 0 | 0·02 | —0·02 | 0 | 0 04 | —100 |
| | Mysore | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0·07 | —100 |
| | Konkan | 0 | 0·02 | —0·02 | 0 | 0·08 | —100 |
| | Bombay (Deccan) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 06 | —100 |
| | Hyderabad (North) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Khandeish | 0 | 0·01 | —0 01 | 0 | 0·11 | —100 |
| Central Provinces and Berar. | Berar | 0 | 0·04 | —0·04 | 0 | 0·41 | —100 |
| | Central Provinces (West) | 0 | 0·17 | —0·17 | 0·13 | 0·45 | —71 |
| | Ditto ditto (Central) | 0 | 0·14 | —0·14 | 0 33 | 0·50 | —34 |
| | Ditto ditto (East) | 0 | 0·16 | —0·16 | 0 | 0·40 | —100 |
| Bombay (North) | Guzerat | 0 | 0·06 | —0·06 | 0·01 | 0·07 | —86 |
| | Kattiawar | 0 | 0·01 | —0·01 | 0 | 0·01 | —100 |
| | Sind | 0·01 | 0·10 | —0·09 | 0·17 | 0·27 | —37 |
| Rajputana and Central India. | Central India (East) | 0·07 | 0·07 | 0 | 0·53 | 0·38 | +39 |
| | Rajputana (East), Central India (West) | 0·04 | 0·07 | —0·03 | 0·88 | 0·21 | +319 |
| | Rajputana (West) | 0 | 0·07 | —0·07 | 0·29 | 0·29 | 0 |
| Madras | East Coast (North) | 0 | 0·02 | —0·02 | 0 | 0·22 | —100 |
| | Ditto (ditto) (a) | 0 | ? | ? | 0 | ? | ? |
| | Hyderabad (South) | 0 | 0·03 | —0·03 | 0 | 0·12 | —100 |
| | Madras (Central) | 0 | 0·02 | —0·02 | 0 | 0·09 | —100 |
| | East Coast (Central) | 0·01 | 0·06 | —0·05 | 0·01 | 0·34 | —97 |
| | Ditto (South) | 0·10 | 0·19 | —0·09 | 0·11 | 0·79 | —86 |
| | Madras (South) | 0·01 | 0·21 | —0·20 | 0·09 | 0·77 | —88 |

W. L. DALLAS,

*Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

*Simla, the 4th February, 1892.*

E. C. BUCK,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

# Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

**Madras.**—*For week ending 6th February.*—Agricultural prospects unchanged. Harvest proceeding; southern districts' outturn only moderate, in affected area scanty. Crops nearly all harvested or withered. Want of fodder and water for cattle in many parts, and sufferings of cattle continue to increase. Prices show little change, rather easier in Deccan and north coast districts. Numbers on works:—East coast—men 593, women 618, children 183, return incomplete; South Central—men 1,132, women 2,719, children 756; Deccan—men 6,038, women 8,467, children 3,822; besides 146, details unknown; total 24,474 against 26,481 last week. On gratuitous relief:—South Central—men 34, women 89, children 137; Deccan—men 122, women 201, children 679; total 1,262 against 1,039 last week. Loans disbursed for construction and repair of wells:—East coast—R6,07,586; South Central—R2,51,028, Deccan—R1,16,333. Wells constructed 2,096, 230 (revised), and 78; and under construction 3,746, 1,270, and 1,081 in respective blocks. Amount disbursed under Agriculturists' Loans Act, R33,477, 73,038, and 20,841, respectively.

**Bombay.**—*For week ending 10th February.*—Slight rain in parts of Poona and Kathiawar. Standing crops suffering for want of moisture in parts of Upper Sind, Deccan, and Karnatak. Cotton in Dharwar blighted, wheat and cotton in one *taluka* of Ahmedabad injured by cloudy weather and crops generally in one *taluka* of Kolaba by insects. Fodder scarce in parts of Sind and seven districts of Deccan and Karnatak. Water insufficient and cattle being removed to other places in parts of four districts. Prices rising in parts of four districts; stationary elsewhere. Harvesting of late crops progressing in eight and cotton-picking in six districts. Numbers on relief works in Belgaum 945; children receiving relief 377.

**Bengal.**—*For week ending 9th February.*—No rain during the week with the exception of a slight drizzle in parts of the Patna Division on the 8th instant. Except in Orissa and parts of Eastern Bengal, the prospects of the *rabi* crops are poor owing to want of rain, and in the unirrigated tracts of Behar the outturn is expected to be very meagre. Some of the earlier *rabi* crops are, however, reported to be fair, and mustard is giving a twelve-anna outturn in many districts. Sugarcane is being cut and pressed, and is a fine crop all round. Tobacco prospects are fair. Poppy promises well except in the unirrigated lands. Extraction of opium has begun in Monghyr and Gya. Spring rice is still being transplanted, but rain is required for this crop in some districts and for the cultivation of the autumn crops in the Rajshahye Division. Prices are rising slowly in the Patna Division generally and in some other districts. Cattle are generally doing well, and there is ample supply of fodder and water. The reports now furnished from the Patna Division show that there will be little need for relief works before April. All the District Officers are still of opinion that they will be able to deal with the distress locally, but that funds may have to be advanced by Government in Gya, Mozufferpore, and Durbhunga. In this division the very gradual rise in the price of food-grains and the absence of any unusual demand for labour show that the people have resources, and up to date there are no signs of scarcity. In the Bhagulpore Division arrangements are said to have been made to start suitable relief works wherever necessary. In the Northern Bengal districts the situation is practically unchanged.

**North-Western Provinces and Oudh.**—*For week ending 10th February.*—Report not received.

**Punjab.**—*For week ending 10th February.*—Slight rain has fallen in the Rawalpindi district only. Prices rising in two districts, falling in four others; stationary elsewhere. Irrigation of *rabi* crops in progress, extra *rabi* crops being sown in Dera Ismail Khan. Rain badly wanted throughout the province. Prospects of standing crops are reported good in three districts and fair in three others; their condition is bad in five districts. Condition of cattle is improving in Hissar but is worse in Sialkot, it is bad in Shahpur and good elsewhere. Fodder scarce in six districts; sufficient elsewhere.

**Central Provinces.**—*For week ending 10th February.*—Slight fall of rain in some districts. Weather generally cloudy and is reported to be damaging standing crops in Raipur. Reaping of linseed and pulse continues. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. Prices unchanged.

**Burma.**—*For week ending 6th February.*—LOWER BURMA:—Reaping is practically completed; threshing and winnowing in progress. UPPER BURMA:—Mandalay—standing crops in good condition. Bhamo and Katha—*kaukkyi* paddy nearly all reaped and *mayin* paddy being sown in Katha; prospects of the *mayin* crop are good, but the area sown is less than last year. Shwebo—*mayin* cultivation progressing in the south. Ye-u—*mayin* cultivation progressing favourably in all townships. Sagaing—wheat, gram, *pegyi*, and *mayin* progressing in Sagaing sub-division; in Ava reaping of paddy, sesamum, and *jowar* completed; peas and *mayin* crops progressing; reaping completed in Myinmu. Upper Chindwin—wheat thriving and *mayin* planting in progress. Lower Chindwin—reaping of paddy, *jowari*, and sesamum completed nearly all over the district; in the eastern sub-division standing pea crops very bad, but fair in western sub-division. Myingyan—in Pagan *jowari* and late sesamum reaped, beans being reaped in Sale; on the mainland beans have been reaped; beans and tobacco in flower on the islands. Pakokku—prospects of dry-weather crop good. Minbu—no change in crop prospects since last week. Magwe—paddy and *lu* being threshed, *jowari* being reaped; island crops progressing favourably. Kyaukse—reaping of *kaukkyi* paddy completed, *mayin* being planted. Meiktila—*kaukkyi* and *jowar* being reaped, a good crop of wheat and gram expected. Yamethin- reaping in progress or completed. Pyinmana—paddy being threshed. Numbers on relief works:—Yamethin 2,656; Shwebo 1,181; Ye-u 2,940; Sagaing 2,543; Lower Chindwin 2,469; Myingyan 2,239; Minbu 494 (excluding one work for which report not received); Magwe 1,334; Meiktila 1,334. The price of paddy has risen in Rangoon, Prome, Bassein, Thongwa, Henzada, Shwegyin, Tounghoo, Katha, Pakokku (largely), and Pyinmana.

**Assam.**—*For week ending 10th February.*—Report not received.

**Mysore and Coorg.**—*For week ending 10th February.*—MYSORE:—Crops generally withering and no improvement in prospects. Public works started and relief works in affected parts are in progress. Prices fallen slightly in one district.

COORG:—Threshing of rice and *ragi* continues. Coffee-picking nearly completed. Prices of food-grains stationary. Forage and water-supply for cattle sufficient.

**Berar and Hyderabad.**—*For week ending 10th February.*—BERAR:—Weather fair and cold. Picking of cotton and threshing of *jowari* continues. *Rabi* crop poor in three districts. Fodder in one and water in another taluk insufficient. Prices high in three districts.

HYDERABAD:—No rain during week. Standing *rabi* crops are in fair condition except in one taluk, where owing to want of water sowing operations are not carried out. Scarcity of water and fodder for cattle is being felt in almost all taluks and especially in Ambarpett taluk, and tanks in some places are getting dried up. Prices:—wheat 9, coarse rice 8¾, white *juar* 14½, yellow *juar* 15¾, and *tur* 12 seers per current rupee.

**Central India.**—*For week ending 10th February.*—Some rain during week in Gwalior, Bhopal, and Western Malwa. Prices of food-grains rising in Goona and high in Neemuch. Weather cloudy and warm in Indore.

**Rajputana.**—*For week ending 10th February.*—Slight rain in Pertabgarh only. Standing crops in good condition everywhere. Good outturn expected in Sirohi and Dholepore. Cattle poor in six States and at Kherwara and Ajmere; satisfactory elsewhere. Pasturage or fodder scarce in seven States and at Ajmere and Kherwara. Water-difficulty for cattle has been removed by recent rains in Todgurh, but water scarce in Ajmere. Prices steady in eight States and at Ajmere, rising in one State and at Kherwara, fluctuating in one, and falling in three States. One hundred and three persons emigrated from Marwar; 369 emigrants and 1,687 cattle entered Kotah. In Marwar 2,942 persons employed on relief works and 1,542 gratuitously treated; in Ajmère 19,151 persons on relief works and 3,193 gratuitously treated; in Jeypore 4,743; in Kishengarh 1,143 on relief works and 106 gratuitously treated; in Bikanir 2,913 on relief works and 1,351 receiving gratuitous relief.

**Nepal.**—*For week ending 4th February.*—Weather fine. State and prospects of crops fair.

E. C. BUCK,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

*Printed and published for the* GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 8.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


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*Nothing for Publication*

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## PART I.

### Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

### HOME DEPARTMENT.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

*Calcutta, the 17th February, 1892.*

No. 567.—The "Officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India" is appointed *ex-officio* to be Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

MEDICAL.

*The 19th February, 1892.*

No. 82.—The services of Surgeon W. L. Price, M. B., Bengal Establishment, which were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces by Home Department notification No. 582, dated 3rd September, 1888, are placed permanently at his disposal.

JUDICIAL.

*The 15th February, 1892.*

No. 206.—Under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 104, Section 7, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. R. F. Rampini, Indian Civil Service, Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly, to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal during the absence on furlough of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tottenham, or until further orders.

*The 16th February, 1892.*

No. 218.—Mr. C. H. Hill took his seat as an Officiating Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the forenoon of the 5th February, 1892.

No. 229.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 527 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the Criminal appeals specified below from the Court of the Judicial

Commissioner, Upper Burma, to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, Lower Burma :—

| Appellant. | Respondent. | Charge. |
|---|---|---|
| Nga Lu Gale . | Queen Empress | Robbery, sections 392 and 75, Indian Penal Code. |
| Nga Po Kin . | Ditto . | Causing grievous hurt, section 326, Indian Penal Code. |
| Nga Sein Wa . | Ditto . | Dacoity, section 395, Indian Penal Code. |
| Nga Wa . . | Ditto . | Dacoity and dishonestly retaining dacoited property, sections 395 and 412, Indian Penal Code. |

*The 17th February, 1892.*

**No. 231.**—The Hon'ble Sir G. C. Paul, K.C.I.E., Advocate General for Bengal, is granted leave of absence for twelve months, on medical certificate, with effect from the 22nd March, 1892.

**No. 234.**—Mr. J. T. Woodroffe, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to officiate as Advocate General for Bengal during the absence on leave of the Hon'ble Sir G. C. Paul, K.C.I.E., or until further orders.

*The 18th February, 1892.*

**No. 239.**—In accordance with the provisions of section 37, sub-section (1) of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act (VI of 1886), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following rule which His Excellency in Council proposes to make under section 36(*g*) of the Act. The draft will be taken into consideration on the 4th March, 1892 :—

The certificates in writing required by section 34, sub-section (3) of the said Act (VI of 1886) shall be signed by not less than two Commissioners.

POLICE.

*The 15th February, 1892.*

**No. 79.**—The services of Captain G. R. MacMullen, I.S.C., 6th Punjab Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment as Deputy Inspector-General of Military Police in Burma.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

*The 19th February, 1892.*

**No 51.**—The Reverend A. H. Etty, Chaplain of Mhow, is granted privilege leave for three days in extension of that allowed in Home Department Notification No. 119, dated the 29th April, 1891.

**No. 53.**—With effect from the 8th February, 1892, or the subsequent date on which he assumed charge of his duties, the Reverend G. A. Ford, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment is appointed to be Chaplain of Mhow, Central India.

J. P. HEWETT,
*Offg Secretary to the Government of India.*

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BURMA.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

*Rangoon, the 6th February, 1892.*

**No. 68.**—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of Burma is pleased to extend the following enactments to Upper Burma exclusive of the Shan States :—

Act V of 1887 (an Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882);
Act XX of 1887 (the Wild Birds Protection Act, 1887);
Act III of 1888 (an Act to amend the law relating to the regulation of Police);
Act XX of 1889 (an Act to amend Act XXXVI of 1858);
Act II of 1890 (an Act to amend Acts XVII of 1864, X of 1865, II of 1874, and V of 1881), section 9;
Act X of 1890 (an Act to amend Act XXV of 1867);
Act XI of 1890 (the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890);
Act I of 1891 (an Act to amend the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, and incorporate therein Act XVIII of 1883);
Act II of 1891 (an Act to amend the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872);
Act III of 1891 (an Act to amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882);
Act IV of 1891 (an Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882);
Act X of 1891 (an Act to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882);
Act XVIII of 1891 (the Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891).

F. C. GATES,
*Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Burma.*

## REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SURVEYS.

*Calcutta, the 18th February, 1892.*

**No. 370-9.**—Mr. F. H. Smith, who has been appointed an Assistant Superintendent in the Geological Survey of India by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, joined his appointment on the forenoon of the 11th February, 1892.

PATENTS.

*The 18th February, 1892.*

**No. 403-*P*.**—Applications in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 13th February, 1892, under the provisions of Act V

of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—

No. 32 of 1892.—Francis Joseph Edward Spring, L.C E., M. Inst., C. E., Bezwada, Madras, India, and Harry James Thompson, A. K. C. Assoe, M. Inst., C. E., Kamalapuram, Madras, India, for a pneumatic attachment for foundation sinking.

No. 33 of 1892 —George Perfect, of Bahramghat, Oudh, for improvements in sugar-cane-crushing mills.

No. 34 of 1892.—James Cockle Coxe, a Sub-Engineer in the Public Works Department, Piplee, Pooree District, Bengal, for a combined improved punkah and punkah-pulling machines to be called "J. C. Coxe's combined punkah and punkah machine."

No. 35 of 1892.—Francis Thomas Vine, clerk in Holy Orders of Eastington Rectory, near Stonehouse, in the County of Gloucester, England, for improvements in oil-burning lamps.

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SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 16 of 1891.—Charles Cooper of Guildford, in the Colony of Western Australia, Civil Engineer, for an improved Spark Arrester for locomotive and other engines. (Filed 5th February, 1892.)

No. 80 of 1891.—Shaikh Gulam Sadik, Mukhtar and Merchant, care of Shaikh Gulam Hussun, Khan Bahadoor, Honorary Magistrate, Amritsur, Punjab, for an improved loom for making carpets. (Filed 14th November, 1891.)

No. 82 of 1891.—Herbert Akroyd Stuart of Bletchley, England, Engineer, for improvements in engines operated by the explosion of mixtures of combustible vapour or gas and air. (Filed 24th September, 1891.)

No. 198 of 1891.—Edmond Casimir Marc of Paris, France, Engineer, for improvements in machinery for obtaining fibrous material from ramie and other plants. (Filed 8th February, 1892.)

No. 221 of 1891.—Rudolf Graf Westphalen of Vienna, I, Nibelungengasse 13, in the province of Lower Austria, Empire of Austria, Hungary, manufacturer, for improvements in the manufacture of metallized plates or roofing-fabric of asbestos or other fibrous material. (Filed 5th February, 1892.)

No. 285 of 1891.—John Suydam of Schenectady, in the County of Schenectady and State of New York, United States of America, Agent for automatic pipe couplings for railway cars. (Filed 30th January, 1892.)

No 339 of 1891.—William Dunsmore Bohm of 51 Avenue Road, Acton, in the County of Middlesex, England, Metallurgical Chemist and Engineer, for improvements in, and apparatus for, the separation of gold and silver from ores or materials containing them. (Filed 22nd January, 1892.)

E. C. BUCK,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Fort William, the 15th February 1892.*

No 245-*G*.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Frederick Stork as Consul for the Netherlands at Rangoon.

*The 18th February 1892.*

No. 261-*G*.—The services of Surgeon R. C. Macwatt, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 14th January 1892, the date on which he was relieved of the duties of officiating Medical Officer, Malwa Bhil Corps and of the Bhopawar Political Agency.

No. 266-*G*.—Mr. H. S Barnes, Resident of the 2nd class and Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, is appointed to be Resident of the 1st class, substantive *pro tempore*, and Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, with effect from the 30th January 1892, and until further orders.

No. 270-*G*.—With reference to Foreign Department notification No. 513-G., dated the 8th April 1891, Mr. F. W. K. Von Syburg, Consul for Germany at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on the 8th February 1892.

No. 755-*I*.—Whereas His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore has granted to the British Government criminal jurisdiction within the lands in his territory which are occupied or may be hereafter occupied by the Periyar Project Camps;

In exercise of this jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders :—

(1) The Indian Penal Code (XLV of 1860), the Code of Criminal Procedure (X of 1882), and the Police Act (XXIV of 1859) shall be deemed to be in force in the said lands.

(2) The Governor of Fort St. George in Council and all officers of the Government subordinate to him exercising executive authority in the Madura District shall have within the said lands the same executive powers as they may respectively exercise under the provisions of the Acts above cited within the British territories subject to their administration.

(3) Subject to any directions from time to time given by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, all Courts having for the time being criminal jurisdiction within the Madura District shall, for the purposes of the Acts above specified, exercise the like jurisdiction within the said lands.

H. M. DURAND,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

### LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

*Calcutta, the 18th February, 1892.*

No. 708.—In the Notification in this Department, No. 223, dated the 15th January, 1892, published in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 16th January, 1892, for "9th December" read "13th December."

No. 709.—The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department during the month of January, 1892, are notified :—

With effect from the 4th January, 1892,—

Mr. W. H. Dobbie to officiate in class II,
Mr H. J Brereton to officiate in class III.
Mr. M Bhattacharya to officiate in class IV,
Mr. W. J. Williamson to officiate in class V, and
Mr. U. L Majumdar to officiate in class VI, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 10th January, 1892,—

Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph to officiate in class II instead of in class I,
Mr. W. H. Dobbie to revert to class III,
Mr. H. J. Brereton to revert to class IV,
Mr. M. Bhattacharya to revert to class V,
Mr. W. J. Williamson to officiate in class VI instead of in class V of the Enrolled List.
Mr. U. L. Majumdar to revert to the class of Probationers.

With effect from the 28th January, 1892,—

Mr. V. C. Scott O'Connor to officiate in class VI instead of in class V of the Enrolled List.
Mr. H. G. Tomkins to revert to the class of Probationers.

*The 19th February, 1892.*

No. 704.—Captain H. R. W. Lumsden, 1st Bengal Infantry, is appointed a Probationer in the Assay Department, Calcutta Mint.

## ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

### PUBLIC DEBT.

*The 16th February, 1892.*

**No. 677.**—In pursuance of Rule 22 of the Rules made by the Government of India under Section 14 of the Indian Securities Act, XIII of 1886, and published in the *Gazette of India* of the 7th January 1888, page 6, the following list is hereby advertised of Securities lost or destroyed, in respect of which an order has been made for payment of interest pending the issue of a duplicate Security, or for the issue of such duplicate Security. All persons, other than the respective claimants named below, who have any claim upon these Securities, should communicate immediately with the Comptroller General, the Treasury, Calcutta

The List is divided into two parts,—Part A being the list of Securities now advertised for the first time, and Part B the list of Securities previously advertised.

*N.B.*—Under Section 13 of the said Act, Government will be discharged from all liability in respect of these original Securities after the lapse of six years from (*a*) the several dates stated against them in the last column of the list, or (*b*) the last payment of interest on them, whichever date is the later.

### A

| No. of the Note and name of Loan. | Value. | In whose name issued. | From what date bearing interest. | Name of claimant for duplicate. | No. and date of Comptroller General's order. | Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R | | | | | |
| 170948 4% 1842-43 | 1,600 | Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. | Feb. 1, 1887 | M. La Bouchardiere | Order No. 493/D, dated 28-7-91 | Jan. 1892. |
| 087061 „ „ | 500 | Omesh Chunder Dutt | Feb. 1, 1886 | Mathura M. Ghose | „ 620/D, dated 1-9-91 | Ditto. |
| *Ct 6979 5½% 1859-60 | 3,500 | Tripasore Sashagererow | May 31, 1871 | Tripasore Sashagererow | „ 842/D, dated 21-1-86 | Ditto. |
| 225114 4% 1865 | 500 | The Bank of Bengal | Nov. 1, 1886 | Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jejeebhoy & Peroshaw Merwanjee Jejeebhoy. | „ 481/D, dated 27-7-91 | Ditto. |
| 247700 „ „ | 5,000 | Kanhya Loll Pundit | May 1, 1888 | Pundit Kanhya Loll | „ 548/D, dated 12-8-91 | Ditto. |
| 194173 „ „ | 2,000 | | Ditto | | | |
| 236645 „ „ | 1,000 | | Ditto | | | |
| B.156736 „ „ | 500 | Charles DaCosta | May 1, 1887 | Charles DaCosta | „ 555/D, dated 14-8-91 | Ditto. |
| 146611 „ „ | 500 | Poolin Behary Dey & Gosto Behary Dey. | | | | |
| †129949 „ „ | 800 | Binod Lall Sen | May 1, 1889 | Chunder Kishore Sen | „ 735/D, dated 3-10-91 | Ditto. |
| 161977 „ „ | 1,000 | The Bank of Bengal | May 1, 1887 | T. R. Stokoe | „ 737/D, dated 3-10-91 | Ditto. |
| 191011 „ „ | 1,000 | Deb Nath Sreemany | | | | |
| 078956 „ „ | 1,000 | Rai Dhunput Sing Bahadur | May 1, 1886 | Bhoobonesh Chuckerbutty | „ 949/D, dated 15-12-91 | Ditto. |
| 153252 „ „ | 1,500 | Deb Nath Sreemany | May 1, 1882 | Purna Chunder Ghose | „ 943/D, dated 14-12-91 | Ditto. |
| 093425 „ „ | 1,000 | Madhubun Doss, Dwarka Dass | May 1, 1877 | Gones Dass | „ 974/D, dated 18-12-91 | Ditto. |
| 093426 „ „ | 1,000 | | | | | |
| 087717 „ „ | 5,000 | Bolaki Dass | May 1, 1876 | Bolaki Dass | „ 975/D, dated 18-12-91 | Ditto. |
| 087764 „ „ | 2,000 | | | | | |
| 015116 4½% 1878 | 1,000 | Nandi Bai, Administratrix of Thakoor Pershad. | Sep. 15, 1887 | Siddessur Bose | „ 546/D, dated 12-8-91 | Ditto. |
| 060173 4½% 1879 | 500 | Major E. B. Corbyn | March 15, 1885 | Siddessur Bose | „ 546/D, dated 12-8-91 | Ditto. |
| ‡A.029771 Red. 4% 1879 | 500 | Surbessur Mitter | Jan. 16, 1887 | Surbessur Mitter | „ 530/D, dated 7-8-91 | Ditto. |
| A.034705 „ „ | 1,000 | Kanhya Loll Pundit | July 16, 1888 | Pundit Kanhya Loll | „ 548/D, dated 12-8-91 | Ditto. |
| 056857 „ „ | 5,000 | Ram Loll Budreedass | July 16, 1876 | Gones Dass | „ 974/D, dated 18-12-91 | Ditto. |

### B

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R | | | | | |
| 000936 4% 1832-33 | 2,000 | Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck | Nov. 1, 1873 | Kali Prosonno Ghuttuck, administrator, estate of Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck. | Letter No. 1281, dated 28-5-77 | Jan. 28, 1888. |
| 002134 „ „ | 500 | Bykant Nath Mookerjee | Nov. 1, 1882 | Bykant Nath Mukerjee & Kailas Chunder Mukerjee, administrators to the estate of their father, Fatick Chunder Mookerjee. | „ 1200/D, dated 26-1-91 | Aug. 1, 1891. |
| 10948 „ 1835-36 | 500 | James English | March 31, 1868 | Madho Mistry | „ 892, dated 16-5-76 | Jan. 28, 1888. |
| 006592 „ „ | 500 | Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck. | March 31, 1877 | Kali Prosonno Ghuttuck, administrator, estate of Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck. | „ 1281, dated 28-5-77 | Ditto. |
| 006296 „ „ | 500 | | Sep. 30, 1873 | | | |

* Duplicate of this Note has already been issued.
† Mutilated Note.—Duplicate has been issued.
‡ Half Note.—Duplicate has been issued.

| No. of the Note and name of Loan. | Value. | In whose name issued. | From what date bearing interest. | Name of claimant for duplicate. | No. and date of Comptroller General's order. | Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R | | | | | |
| 005783 4% 1835-36 | 600 | Nobokissory Dassee . . | Sep. 30, 1872 | Sreemutty Nobokissory Dassee. | Letter No. 2306, dated 27-7-77 | Jan. 25, 1888. |
| 001262 „ „ | 1,000 | Sreenath Mookerjee . . | March 31, 1871 | Doyal Chand Seal . . | „ 4315, dated 5-10-77 | Ditto. |
| 009710 „ „ | 500 | Rajnarain Chatterjee . . | March 31, 1875 | Rajnarain Chatterjee . | „ 1510, dated 13-6-78 | Ditto. |
| 008612 „ „ | 1,000 | Kudumbini Dabee . . | Sep. 30, 1874 | Hura Koomar Gossain and Soorjee Kumar Gossain. | Order No. 3, dated 8-2-82 . | Ditto. |
| 011382 „ „ | 1,000 | | | | | |
| 008595 „ „ | 1,000 | Prem Chand Bose . . | Sep. 30, 1870 | Sham Chand Bose . . | „ 15, dated 7-7-82 . | Ditto. |
| 002614 „ „ | 500 | Nobin Chunder Paul . . | Sep. 30, 1871 | Sreemutty Jadoomohinee Dabee, administratrix, estate of Rohoram Banerjee. | „ 21, dated 30-10-82 . | Ditto. |
| Ct. 13365 „ „ | 4,000 | Rajchandra Soor . . | March 31, 1879 | Haridhone Soor and Srimoti Hari Dassi. | „ 65, dated 28-8-84 . | Ditto. |
| Ct. 13367 „ „ | 1,000 | | | | | |
| 014514 „ „ | 1,000 | Mohima Chunder Mozumder, executor, estate, Opendro Chunder Mozumder. | Sep. 30, 1880 | Surendro Chunder Mozumder, executor, estate, Mohima Chunder Mozumder. | „ 24, dated 6-7-87 . | Ditto. |
| Ct. 6627 „ „ | 500 | Captain Christopher . . | April 1, 1860 | Raghubuns Rai . . | „ 637/D, dated 31-7-89 . | Jan. 25, 1890. |
| 019383 „ „ | 1,500 | Biddomoney Dassee . | April 1, 1887 | Srimotti Biddomoney Dassee. | „ 798/D, dated 9-10-90 . | Jan. 31, 1891. |
| 017045 „ „ | 500 | Bykant Nath Mookerjee . | Sep. 30, 1882 | Bykant Nath Mookerjee and Kailas Chunder Mookerjee, administrators to the estate of their father, Fatick Chunder Mookerjee. | „ 1200/D, dated 26-1-91 | Aug. 1, 1891. |
| 029914 4% 1842-43 | 1,000 | Tara Sundary Dabee . . | Aug. 1, 1874 | Sreemutty Tara Sundary Dabee. | Letter No. 6032, dated 9-2-77 . | Jan. 28, 1888. |
| 013697 „ „ | 500 | Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck | Feb. 1, 1873 | Kali Prosonno Ghuttuck, administrator, estate of Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck. | „ 1281, dated 28-5-77 . | Ditto. |
| 013698 „ „ | 500 | | Ditto . | | | |
| 013699 „ „ | 1,000 | | Feb. 1, 1874 | | | |
| 023259 „ „ | 1,000 | | Aug. 1, 1873 | | | |
| 014164 „ „ | 1,000 | | Ditto . | | | |
| 013481 „ „ | 500 | | Feb. 1, 1873 | | | |
| 014326 „ „ | 500 | | Aug. 1, 1873 | | | |
| Ct. 14914 „ „ | 1,000 | Bank of Bengal . | Aug. 1, 1871 | Doyal Chand Seal . . | „ 4315, dated 5-10-77. | Ditto. |
| 18998 „ „ | 1,000 | Potumber Dhur . . | | | | |
| 040876 „ „ | 5,000 | Bipro Dass Dass . . | Aug. 1, 1877 | Bipro Dass Dass . . | „ 2602, dated 20-6-80. | Ditto. |
| 075291 „ „ | 10,000 | Penumatcha Sitaramaraga . | Ditto . | Penumatcha Sitaramaraga Gara. | „ 6592, dated 27-12-80 | Ditto. |
| 029160 „ „ | 4,000 | Mothoora Nath Sircar . | Feb. 1, 1878 | Nilcunto Pal . . . | „ 180/D, dated 3-6-81 . | Ditto. |
| 019889 „ „ | 5,400 | Kadumbini Dabee . . | Ditto . | Huroo Kumar Gossain and Soorjee Kumar Gossain. | Order No. 3, dated 8-2-82 . | Ditto. |
| 056608 „ „ | 1,000 | Oriental Bank Corporation . | Feb. 1, 1878 | Sreemutty Degambery Dabee. | „ 30, dated 18-4-82 . | Ditto |
| 035874 „ „ | 1,000 | Bank of Bengal . . . | Feb. 1, 1877 | Sreemutty Bhoobunesurry Dabee. | | |
| 047000 „ „ | 1,000 | Mohesh Chunder Sen . | Feb. 1, 1877 | Mohesh Chunder Sen . | „ 32, dated 29-12-82 . | Ditto. |
| 047001 „ „ | 1,000 | | | | | |
| 047002 „ „ | 1,000 | | | | | |
| 047003 „ „ | 1,000 | | | | | |
| 089923 „ „ | 500 | Collector of Allahabad . | Aug. 1, 1879 | Subadar Boghaul Sing . | „ 47, dated 10-8-83 . | Ditto. |
| 038637 „ „ | 500 | Bank of Bengal . . . | | | | |
| 052900 „ „ | 5,000 | E. D. J. Ezra . . . | Feb. 1, 1878 | Indromony Dassee, administratrix, estate, Gunga Narain Sircar. | „ 48, dated 28-8-83 . | Ditto. |
| 056251 „ „ | 5,000 | Chartered Mercantile Bank | | | | |
| 001129 „ „ | 1,000 | Ram Rutton Bose . . | Aug. 1, 1874 | Sreemutty Drobomoye Dabee. | „ 52, dated 18-9-83 . | Ditto. |
| 089468 „ „ | 1,000 | Bank of Bengal . . | Aug 1, 1881 | Goshy Churn Dass . . | „ 60, dated 2-4-84 . | Ditto. |
| 067609 „ „ | 500 | | | | | |
| Ct. 19146 „ „ | 500 | Chandi Pershad Denonath . | Aug. 1, 1869 | Bhola Nath, son of Makhun Lall. | „ 67, dated 24-10-84 . | Ditto. |
| 086068 „ „ | 500 | Gopal Chunder Sreemany . | Feb. 1, 1879 | C. G. D'Souza . . . | „ 70, dated 17-12-84 . | Ditto. |
| 089582 „ „ | 4,000 | Debnath Sreemany . . | Feb. 1, 1881 | Sriram Chunder Ghosal . | „ 81, dated 15-7-85 | Ditto. |
| 088401 „ „ | 1,000 | Nobogopal Mitter . . | Feb. 1, 1882 | Srimoti Durgamoney Dassee. | „ 83, dated 11-9-85 . | Ditto. |
| 082943 „ „ | 500 | Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal. | Aug. 1, 1872 | Nolini Nath Mitter . . | „ 85, dated 17-9-85 . | Ditto. |
| 050117 „ „ | 500 | Oriental Bank Corporation . | Feb. 1, 1880 | Sreemutty Durga Monee Dabee. | „ 12, dated 28-2-87 . | Ditto. |
| 051414 „ „ | 1,000 | Burjorjee Framjee & Co. . | Feb. 1, 1878 | Administrator General, Bengal, Administrator, estate of Raj Chunder Ghose. | „ 13, dated 19-3-87 . | Ditto. |
| 099752 „ „ | 1,500 | Gopal Chunder Sreemany . | Aug. 1, 1881 | Burn & Co. . . . | „ 19, dated 13-6-87 . | Ditto. |
| 078500 „ „ | 2,000 | Mohima Chunder Mozumder, executor, estate, Opendro Chunder Mozumder. | Aug. 1, 1880 | Surendro Chunder Mozumder, executor, estate, Mohima Chunder Mozumder. | „ 24, dated 6-7-87 . | Ditto. |
| 142763 „ „ | 1,000 | The Bank of Bengal . . | Feb. 1, 1885 | Bholanath Banerjee . | „ 28, dated 15-12-87 | Ditto. |
| 103833 „ „ | 1,000 | Prosonno Coomar Mitter . | Ditto . | Opendro Kissen Mitter and Bepin Behari Mitter, administrators, estate, P. C. Mitter. | „ 30, dated 15-12-87 | Ditto. |
| 090867 „ „ | 500 | Bank of Bengal . . . | Aug. 1, 1879 | Notto Moyee Dassee, administratrix, estate, Akhoy Coomar Mullick. | „ 31, dated 15-12-87 | Ditto. |
| 092215 „ „ | 500 | The Bank of Bengal . . | Feb. 1, 1884 | Lalla Bhola Nath . . | „ 820/D, dated 25-9-88 | Jan. 19, 1889. |
| 051063 „ „ | 100 | The Oriental Bank Corporation. | Aug. 1, 1882 | Panna Lall Dass . . | Letter No. 886/D, dated 24-10-88 | Ditto. |
| 047153 „ „ | 500 | Mohamed Ali Rogay . | Aug. 1, 1884 | Dwarka Nath Raghoba Tarkhedkar. | Order No. 1289/D, dated 3-1-89 | July 27, 1889. |
| 134185 „ „ | 500 | The Bank of Bengal . | | | | |

| No. of the Note and name of Loan. | Value. | In whose name issued. | From what date bearing interest. | Name of claimant for duplicate. | No. and date of Comptroller General's order. | Date of publication under Act XIII of 1880 of list in which the Security was first mentioned. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R | | | | | |
| 059378 4% 1842-43 | 1,000 | The Oriental Bank Corporation. | Feb. 1, 1881 | Kunoji Rao Bin-Deojee Goond. | Order No. 1638/D, dated 13-3-89 | July 27, 1889. |
| 086093 „ „ | 500 | The Bank of Bengal . | | | | |
| C. 121012 „ „ | 1,000 | The Bank of Bombay . . | Feb. 1, 1885 | Hormusjee Sorabjee Metha. | „ 46/D, dated 10-4-89 | Ditto. |
| 124996 „ „ | 1,000 | Hira Lall Tribhubun Dass | Feb. 1, 1884 | Jose Joas Maria Moniz . | „ 190/D, dated 10-5-89 | Ditto. |
| 124997 „ „ | 1,000 | | | | | |
| 132109 „ „ | 1,000 | Bonomally Chatterjee . | Feb. 1, 1886 | Mohendro Nath Sett . | „ 1118/D, dated 17-12-89 | Jan. 25, 1890. |
| 135261 „ „ | 2,000 | Icharam Ramdial . | Ditto . | Lalla Benarsee Dass . | „ 1259/D, dated 30-1-90 | Aug. 2, 1890. |
| 172340 „ „ | 1,000 | Benarsee Doss . . . | Feb. 1, 1887 | | | |
| 042261 „ „ | 2,000 | Chede Lall . . . . | Aug. 1, 1885 | Bishumbher Nath Pundit | „ 872/D, dated 4-11-90 | Jan. 31, 1891. |
| 162825 „ „ | 1,000 | The Bank of Bengal . . | Aug. 1, 1886 | Framjee Aderjee Mistry . | „ 985/D, dated 29-11-90 | Ditto. |
| 133088 „ „ | 500 | Gopal Chunder Sreemany . | Aug. 1, 1884 | Srish Chunder Chuckerbutty. | „ 1046/D, dated 16-12-90 | Ditto. |
| 078549 „ „ | 1,000 | Radha Nath Dutt . . | Feb. 1, 1887 | Radha Nath Dutt . . | „ 358/D, dated 29-6-91 | Aug. 1, 1891. |
| 078550 „ „ | 1,000 | Raja Babu Dutt . . | Ditto . | Raja Babu Dutt . . | | |
| 000478 3½% 1853-54 | 5,000 | Shama Sundary . . . | Feb. 29, 1876 | Sreemutty Shama Sundary | „ 13, dated 23-6-82 . | Jan. 28, 1888. |
| 000589 „ „ | 500 | Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal. | Feb. 28, 1881 | Moolraj . . . . | „ 10, dated 5-2-87 . | Ditto. |
| 014423 4% 1854-55 | 1,000 | Hurrish Chunder Ghuttack | Dec. 31, 1873 | Kali Prosonno Ghuttuck, administrator, estate of Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck. | Letter No. 1281, dated 28-5-77 | Ditto. |
| 024588 „ „ | 1,000 | | | | | |
| 43985 „ „ | 1,000 | Petumber Dhur . . . | June 30, 1871 | Doyal Chand Seal . . | „ 4315, dated 5-10-77 | Ditto. |
| 019182 „ „ | 500 | Prem Chand Bose . . | Dec. 31, 1870 | Sham Chand Bose . | Order No. 15, dated 7-7-82 . | Ditto. |
| Ct. 10299 „ „ | 1,000 | Administrator General, Bengal. | June 30, 1868 | Sreemutty Bama Sundary Dabee. | „ 24, dated 30-10-82 . | Ditto. |
| 011859 „ „ | 500 | Bhojokisto Mullick & Sons . | June 30, 1877 | Bhojokisto Mullick & Sons | „ 44, dated 31-7-83 . | Ditto. |
| 42809 „ „ | 600 | A. M. Sutherland . . | June 30, 1879 | C. J. Vencatasoobiah . | „ 56, dated 22-2-84 . | Ditto. |
| 022431 „ „ | 900 | Bank of Madras . . | Ditto . | Ditto . . . | | |
| 019741 „ „ | 2,500 | The Collector of Kristna District. | Ditto . | Ditto . . . | | |
| 034039 „ „ | 2,000 | Pundit Ambica Proshad . | June 30, 1883 | Pundit Ambica Proshad . | „ 6, dated 23-9-86 . | Ditto. |
| 33693 „ „ | 1,000 | Abdul Rahman . . . | Dec. 31, 1855 | Mussummat Ammeeran, administratrix, estate, Abdul Rahman. | „ 25, dated 5-10-87 . | Ditto. |
| 048510 „ „ | 1,000 | Dwarka Nath Raghoba and Roghaba Pandurang. | July 1, 1884 | Dwarka Nath Raghoba Tarkhedkar. | „ 1289/D, dated 3-1-89 | July 27, 1889. |
| 047894 „ „ | 1,000 | Luchman Proshad . . | July 1, 1886 | Lalla Benarsee Dass . | „ 1219/D, dated 30-1-90 | Aug. 2, 1890. |
| 018438 „ „ | 1,000 | The Collector of 24-Pergunas. | Dec. 31, 1885 | Bykant Nath Mukerjee. | „ 1200/D, dated 26-1-91 | Aug. 1, 1891. |
| 036975 „ „ | 3,000 | Bykant Nath Mukerjee . | Ditto . | | | |
| 2766 „ 1865 | 500 | Modho Soodun Bose . . | May 1, 1867 | Saroda Churn Bose . | Letter No. 3849, dated 9-9-74 . | Jan. 28, 1888. |
| 1305 „ „ | 500 | Tulsey Das Mullick . . | May 1, 1873 | Woma Churn Chuckerbutty. | „ 6427, dated 3-3-77 . | Ditto. |
| 017194 „ „ | 500 | Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck . | May 1, 1873 | Kali Prosonno Ghuttack, administrator, estate of Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck. | „ 1281, dated 28-5-77 | Jan. 28, 1888. |
| 082310 „ „ | 3,000 | Joggon Mohini Dabee . | May 1, 1876 | Sreemutty Joggon Mohini Dabee. | „ 4439, dated 16 8-79 | Ditto. |
| 060464 „ „ | 500 | The National Bank of India, Limited. | Nov. 1, 1874 | Octavius Steel . . | „ 7196, dated 10-12-79 | Ditto. |
| 059217 „ „ | 900 | | | | | |
| 060053 „ „ | 600 | | | | | |
| 002175 „ „ | 2,000 | Brojo Nath Mullick and others, executors of Taruck Nath Mullick. | May 1, 1876 | Sheik Nazir Mundle and Sheik Syed Mundle. | „ 6590/D, dated 27-12-80 | Ditto. |
| 5256 „ „ | 500 | E. E. Petrocochino & Co. . | May 1, 1868 | Sreemutty Bama Soondary Dabee. | Order No. 24, dated 30-10-82 | Ditto. |
| 000208 „ „ | 500 | Kartick Chunder Bural . | Ditto . | Ditto . . . | | |
| 075629 „ „ | 500 | Gopal Chunder Sreemany . | Nov. 1, 1875 | Nilmoni Ghose . . | „ 26, dated „ | Ditto. |
| 048219 „ „ | 500 | Mooltan Chand . . . | May 1, 1876 | Chuna Lal . . . | „ 31, dated 29-12-82 | Ditto. |
| 032266 „ „ | 1,000 | Mohesh Chunder Sen . | Nov. 1, 1876 | Mohesh Chunder Sen . | „ 32, dated „ | Ditto. |
| 032267 „ „ | 1,000 | | | | | |
| 032268 „ „ | 1,000 | | | | | |
| 032269 „ „ | 1,000 | | | | | |
| 050218 „ „ | 500 | Deb Nath Sreemany . . | May 1, 1880 | Sreemutty Kudumbini Dassee. | „ 33, dated „ | Ditto. |
| 106688 „ „ | 1,000 | The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China. | Nov. 1, 1879 | C. J. Vencatasoobiah . | „ 56, dated 22-2-84 . | Ditto. |
| 106686 „ „ | 1,000 | | | | | |
| 036554 „ „ | 2,000 | | | | | |
| 067785 „ „ | 2,000 | | | | | |
| 053583 „ „ | 500 | Nobo Coomar Acharjee . | Nov. 1, 1877 | Lakhan Chunder Acharjee | „ 62, dated 5-6-84 . | Ditto. |
| 114368 „ „ | 500 | Jogo Mohun Lahiri . . | Nov. 1, 1882 | Jogo Mohun Lahiri . . | „ 72, dated 19-1-85 . | Ditto. |
| 119716 „ „ | 500 | | | | | |
| 089755 „ „ | 1,000 | Deb Nath Sreemany . . | | | | |
| 123866 „ „ | 500 | Jogo Mohun Lahiri . . | Ditto . | Sreemutty Bhobo Sundary Dabee. | | |
| 150377 „ „ | 1,000 | | | | | |
| 150385 „ „ | 500 | | | | | |
| 150386 „ „ | 1,000 | | | | | |
| 026520 „ „ | 1,100 | J. L. Duxbury . . . | May 1, 1878 | Pir Ali Behehiji . . | „ 73, dated 21-1-85 . | Ditto. |
| 036874 „ „ | 2,000 | Pundit Kishen Lall . . | May 1, 1877 | Pundit Kishen Lall . | „ 76, dated 24-1-85 . | Ditto. |
| 064391 „ „ | 1,000 | Ram Chund Seal . . | Nov. 1, 1880 | Sreeram Chunder Ghosal . | „ 81, dated 15-7-85 . | Ditto. |
| 073233 „ „ | 2,000 | Modhubun Dass-Dwarka Dass. | May 1, 1881 | Mussummat Kasee Dayee | „ 82, dated 10-8-85 . | Ditto. |
| 112316 „ „ | 500 | Ramjeebun Ghosh . . | Nov. 1, 1880 | R. C. Gunning . . | „ 86, dated 12-11-85 | Ditto. |
| 089663 „ „ | 500 | Debnath Sreemany . . | Ditto . | Ditto . . . | | |
| 038264 „ „ | 500 | Gopal Chunder Sreemany . | May 1, 1876 | Srimutty Brojocoomaree Dassee. | „ 87, dated 10-12-85 | Ditto. |
| 102595 „ „ | 500 | Ramjeebun Ghose . . | May 1, 1878 | Chundi Churn Sen . . | „ 3, dated 28-4-86 . | Ditto. |
| 038522 „ „ | 1,000 | The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China. | Nov. 1, 1871 | Omrito Kumari Dassi . | „ 4, dated 29-5-86 . | Ditto. |
| 037713 „ „ | 500 | Petrocochino Brothers . | | | | |
| 161053 „ „ | 1,000 | The Comptroller General . | Nov. 1, 1882 | Panna Lall . . . | „ 7, dated 16-10-86 . | Jan. 28, 1888. |
| 161054 „ „ | 1,000 | | | | | |
| 096652 „ „ | 1,000 | The Oriental Bank Corporation. | Nov. 1, 1877 | The Manager, National Bank of India, Limited, Madras. | „ 8, dated 28-10-86 . | Ditto. |

| No. of the Note and name of Loan. | Value. | In whose name issued. | From what date bearing interest. | Name of claimant for duplicate. | No. and date of Comptroller General's order. | Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R | | | | | |
| 134064 4% 1865 | 500 | The Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal. | May 1, 1881 | Moolraj . . . . | Order No. 10, dated 5-2-87 . | Jan. 28, 1888. |
| 103146 " " | 500 | Luchmee Chund Radha Kissen. | Nov. 1, 1877 | Administrator General, Bengal, administrator, estate of Raj Chunder Ghose. | " 13, dated 19-3-87 . | Ditto. |
| 105488 " " | 500 | Deb Nath Sreemany . . | Nov. 1, 1878 | Ditto . . . | | |
| 163257 " " | 500 | Kanye Lall Sein . . | Nov. 1, 1882 | Bunkoo Lall Dhur . . | " 17, dated 26-4-87 . | Ditto. |
| 108437 " " | 1,000 | The National Bank of India, Limited. | May 1, 1878 | P. Namasevoyam Modelier | " 18, dated 22-4-87 . | Ditto. |
| 110825 " " | 2,000 | P. Namasevoyam Modelier . | Ditto . | Ditto . . . | | |
| 091402 " " | 500 | Deb Nath Sreemany . . | Nov. 1, 1880 | Burn & Co. . . . | " 19, dated 13-6-87 . | Ditto. |
| 142787 " " | 1,000 | Bistu Das Ghose . . | Nov. 1, 1881 | Sreemutty Adya Suckty Dassee and Debendro Nath Ghose. | " 21, dated 27-6-87 . | Ditto. |
| 142785 " " | 500 | Ditto . . . . | Ditto . | Ditto . . . | " 22, dated 27-6-87 . | Ditto. |
| 142786 " " | 500 | | | | | |
| 104201 " " | 500 | Mohima Chunder Mozumder, executor, estate, Opendro Chunder Mozumder. | Nov. 1, 1880 | Surendro Chunder Mozumder, executor, estate, Mohima Chunder Mozumder. | " 24, dated 6-7-87 . | Ditto. |
| 104234 " " | 500 | | | | | |
| 193015 " " | 500 | The Bank of Bengal . . | May 1, 1885 | Mrs. Maria de Vizitacao E Souza. | " 1610/D, dated 13-3-89 . | July 27, 1889. |
| 191278 " " | 500 | | | | | |
| 163911 " " | 500 | Tarini Churn Ghose . | May 1, 1886 . | Sreemutty Kudumbini Dassee. | " 230/D, dated 17-5-89 . | Ditto. |
| 205192 " " | 500 | | | | | |
| 173492 " " | 1,000 | The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. | Ditto . | Doyal Chand Chuckerbutty, Seromoni. | " 278/D, dated 25-5-89 . | Ditto. |
| 173493 " " | 1,000 | | | | | |
| 173255 " " | 500 | | | | | |
| 208422 " " | 1,000 | The National Bank of India, Limited. | | | | |
| 212692 " " | 1,000 | The Bank of Bengal . | | | | |
| 212693 " " | 1,000 | | | | | |
| 188802 " " | 500 | Ditto . . . . | Ditto . | Jogendro Chunder Sen . | " 275/D, dated 25-5-89 . | Ditto. |
| 098407 " " | 500 | The Executive Commissariat Officer, Rawalpindi. | Nov. 1, 1870 . | Kampta Pershad and Ambika Pershad | " 371/D, dated 10-6-89 . | Ditto. |
| 128853 " " | 500 | Omar Chand Paul . . | Nov. 1, 1884 . | Miss F. M. Templeton . | " 561/D, dated 19-7-89 . | Jan. 25, 1890. |
| 077369 " " | 500 | Deb Nath Sreemany . . | Ditto . | Nilmoney Mitter . . | " 834/D, dated 16-9-89 . | Ditto. |
| 121965 " " | 500 | Nilmoney Mitter . . | May 1, 1881 . | | | |
| 089640 " " | 1,000 | Deb Nath Sreemany . . | May 1, 1879 . | Ram Lall Mitter . . | " 1053/D, dated 2-12-89 . | Ditto. |
| 227104 " " | 1,000 | The Bank of Bengal . | May 1, 1886 | T. Lutchman Pillai . | " 1473/D, dated 25-3-90 . | Aug. 2, 1890. |
| 227105 " " | 1,000 | | Ditto . | | | |
| 227106 " " | 1,000 | | Ditto . | | | |
| 227107 " " | 1,000 | | Ditto . | | | |
| 234771 " " | 1,000 | | Nov. 1, 1886 | | | |
| 234772 " " | 1,000 | | Ditto . | | | |
| 234773 " " | 1,000 | | Ditto . | | | |
| 203914 " " | 500 | Toolsiram . . . . | Nov. 1, 1884 | Toolsiram . . . | " 299/D, dated 19-6-90 . | Ditto. |
| 047269 " " | 1,000 | The National Bank of India, Limited. | May 1, 1883 | Sreemutty Rajballa Dabee | " 701/D, dated 19-9-90 . | Jan. 31, 1891. |
| 150770 " " | 500 | Deb Nath Sreemany . . | May 1, 1888 | Koylash Chunder Sircar . | " 747/D, dated 29-9-90 . | Ditto. |
| 103275 " " | 500 | The National Bank of India, Limited. | May 1, 1878 | Suresh Chunder Ghose and Sreemutty Kristnamoney Dassee. | " 945/D, dated 8-11-90 . | Ditto. |
| 112331 " " | 500 | Ramjeebun Ghosh .. . | May 1, 1879 | | | |
| 244329 " " | 1,000 | Rustomjee Ardaseer Daver . | Nov. 1, 1887 | Framjee Aderjee Mistry . | " 985/D, dated 29-11-90 . | Ditto. |
| 189247 " " | 1,000 | Girisa Chandra Bisvas . | Nov. 1, 1883 | Girisa Chunder Bisvas . | " 171/D, dated 18-5-91 . | Aug. 1, 1891. |
| 127766 " " | 500 | Gopal Chunder Sremany . | Nov. 1, 1880 | Sreemutty Tripoora Dassee. | " 291/D, dated 18-6-91 . | Ditto. |
| 128336 " " | 500 | | | | | |
| 247858 " " | 500 | Sreemutty Hurro Soondary Dassi. | May 1, 1887 | Sreemutty Hurro Soondary Dassi. | " 360/D, dated 29-6-91 . | Ditto. |
| 009719 4½% 1870 | 500 | Major R. Monks . . | Jan. 15, 1881 | Major R. Monks . . | " 88, dated 14-1-86 . | Jan. 28, 1888. |
| 011450 " " | 2,500 | Mohima Chunder Mozumder, executor, estate, Opendro Chunder Mozumder. | July 15, 1880 | Surendro Chunder Mozumder, executor, estate, Mohima Chunder Mozumder. | " 24, dated 6-7-87 . | Ditto. |
| 009706 " " | 3,500 | | | | | |
| 011458 " " | 500 | | | | | |
| 011459 " " | 500 | | | | | |
| 007874 " " | 800 | Henry Sevestre . . | Jan. 15, 1872 | Henry Sevestre . . | Letter No. 1089/D, dated 23-11-88 | Jan. 19, 1889. |
| 004367 " 1878 | 1,000 | The National Bank of India, Limited. | Sep. 15, 1879 | C. J. Vencatasobbiah . | " 862/D, dated 5-2-84 | Aug. 2, 1890. |
| 004407 R4% 1879 | 500 | Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck | Jan. 16, 1874 | Kali Prosonno Ghuttuck, administrator, estate of Hurish Chunder Ghuttuck. | " 1281, dated 28-5-77 | Jan. 28, 1888. |
| 004534 " " | 1,000 | | July 16, 1873 | | | |
| 023973 " " | 5,000 | Beetal Pershad . . . | Ditto . | Mussummat Laitmina, administratrix, estate of Beethal Pershad. | " 2305, dated 27-7-77 | Ditto. |
| 007068 " " | 500 | Mooktamoni Dabee . | Jan. 16, 1872 | Sreemutty Mooktamoni Dabee. | " 4876, dated 8-11-77 | Ditto. |
| 032999 " " | 1,000 | | | | | |
| 031511 " " | 500 | | | | | |
| 013984 " " | 500 | Den nath Gangooly . . | Ditto . | Denonath Gangooly . . | | |
| 008776 " " | 500 | Bunsi Lall Abeerchand . | July 16 1874 | P. Durgachellum Modelier. | Order No. 1, dated 8-2-82 . | Ditto. |
| 043475 " " | 4,000 | Jose Francisco de Piedade Pereira. | Jan 16, 1872 | Jose Andre Pereira . | " 9, dated 2-3-82 . | Ditto. |
| 034522 " " | 500 | Pundit Harshahye and his wife, Roopuanti. | Jan. 16, 1874 | Pundit Harshahye and his wife, Roopuanti. | " 23, dated 30-10-82 . | Ditto. |
| 034523 " " | 500 | | | | | |
| 027710 " " | 1,000 | Mohesh Chunder Sen . | Jan. 16 1887 | Mohesh Chunder Sen . | " 32, dated 29-12-82 . | Ditto. |
| 027711 " " | 1,000 | | | | | |
| 061360 " " | 500 | J. Alamalamena . . | July 16. 1880 | Mysore Sreenivasa Rao . | " 604/D, dated 22-2-84 . | Ditto. |
| A006463 " " | 500 | Seeta Nath Mytee . . | July 16, 1879 | Seeta Nath Mytee . . | " 53, dated 19-10-83 . | Ditto. |

| No. of the Note and name of Loan. | Value. | In whose name issued. | From what date bearing interest. | Name of claimant for duplicate. | No. and date of Comptroller General's order. | Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R | | | | | |
| 059007 R4% 1879 | 500 | Dr. John Meane | Jan. 16, 1879 | Dr. John Meane | Order No. 54, dated 19-10-83 | Jan. 28, 1888. |
| 059008 " " | 500 | | | | | |
| 059009 " " | 1,300 | | | | | |
| 029091 " " | 600 | C. A. Amchi | July 16, 1879 | C. J. Vencatasoobiah | " 56, dated 28-8-91 | Ditto. |
| 002748 " " | 500 | The Bank of Bengal | July 16, 1881 | Sancata Churn Mitter | " 68, dated 14-11-84 | Ditto. |
| 064279 " " | 2,000 | Dorabjee Dassabhai | Jan. 16, 1881 | Dorabjee Dassabhai | " 71, dated 8-1-85 | Ditto. |
| 036894 " " | 500 | Pandurang Gopal Pandhe Gurjar. | Jan. 16, 1878 | Rakhmabai or administrator. | " 75, dated 24-1-85 | Ditto. |
| 036895 " " | 1,000 | | | | | |
| 036896 " " | 1,000 | | | | | |
| 012497 " " | 4,000 | Sreeram Chunder Ghosal | Jan. 16, 1881 | Sreeram Chunder Ghosal | " 81, dated 15-7-85 | Ditto. |
| 012498 " " | 2,000 | | | | | |
| 006943 " " | 500 | Major R. Monks | Jan. 16, 1881 | Major R. Monks | " 88, dated 14-1-86 | Ditto. |
| 007588 " " | 1,000 | J. E. Sherlock | July 16, 1880 | Burn & Co. | " 19, dated 13-6-87 | Ditto. |
| 063502 " " | 1,000 | Mohima Chunder Mozumder, executor, Estate, Opendro Chunder Mozumder | Ditto | Surendro Chunder Mozumder, executor, estate, Mohima Chunder Mozumder | " 24, dated 6-7-87 | Ditto. |
| 055431 " " | 500 | Executive Commissariat Officer, Sialkote. | Jan. 16, 1876 | Bhogoan Dass | " 29, dated 15-12-87 | Ditto. |
| A027480 " " | 10,000 | Harmookraj Fool Chand | July 16, 1884 | Bissen Dyal-Hur Dyal | " $\frac{1068}{D}$, dated 20-11-88 | Jan. 19, 1889. |
| A020723 " " | 1,000 | Jwala Pershad, administrator of Kaniji Sahai. | Jan. 16, 1885 | Jwala Pershad | " $\frac{599}{D}$, dated 22-7-89 | Jan. 25, 1890. |
| 006896 4½% " | 6,000 | The National Bank of India | March 15, 1879 | The Oriental Bank Corporation, Calcutta. | Letter No. $\frac{454}{D}$, dated 27-9-82 | Aug. 2, 1890. |
| 011397 " " | 1,000 | The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China. | | | | |
| 011398 " " | 1,000 | | | | | |
| 011399 " " | 1,000 | | | | | |
| 011400 " " | 1,000 | | | | | |
| 025798 " " | 500 | Moongamoor Nursinha Row | March 15, 1880 | Moongamoor Nursinha Row. | " $\frac{219}{D}$, dated 25-6-83 | Ditto. |
| 024498 " " | 3,000 | C. J. Vencatasoobiah | March 15, 1879 | C. J. Vencatasoobiah | " $\frac{862}{D}$, dated 5-2-84 | Ditto. |
| 044752 " " | 1,000 | The Oriental Bank Corporation. | Mar. 15, 1880 | | | |
| 044753 " " | 1,000 | | | | | |
| 027496 " " | 500 | E. D. Evezard | March 15, 1879 | | | |
| 029625 " " | 5,000 | C. J. Vencatasoobiah | March 15, 1880 | | | |
| 037271 " " | 500 | The Bank of Bombay | March 15, 1880 | Sonabai and Cursetbai | " $\frac{982}{D}$, dated 7-3-84 | Ditto. |
| 008482 " " | 8,000 | Rev. Dr. T. C. Smyth | March 15, 1879 | Rev. Dr. T. C. Smyth | " $\frac{814}{D}$, dated 23-9-86 | Ditto. |
| 031829 " " | 2,000 | The Bank of Bengal | March 15, 1882 | Mrs. E. Sarstedt | " $\frac{887}{D}$, dated 11-10-87 | Ditto. |
| 031830 " " | 2,000 | | | | | |
| 027256 " " | 1,000 | D. F. Lobo | March 15, 1888 | D. F. Lobo | " $\frac{1303}{D}$, dated 19-2-91 | Aug. 1, 1891. |
| Non-transferable Treasury Note. 000062 5% | 500 | Gopika Bai, manager of Mandir Vital-Rookhmai of Ramtek. | March 16, 1883 | Gopika Bai, manager of Mandir Vital Rookhmai of Ramtek. | Order No. 11, dated 5-2-87 | Jan. 28, 1888. |
| 000019 4% Muttra and Hattras Light Railway Debenture. | 5,000 | Koer Sham Pershad | April 1, 1883 | Koer Sham Pershad | " 26, dated 3-12-87 | Ditto. |
| *10084 4% 1832-33 | sic. 500 | Shibnarain Roy | May 1, 1842 | Shibnarain Roy | Letter No. 7540, dated 20-3-78 | Ditto. |
| †14663 " " | 5,000 | Moti Khanum | Nov. 1, 1856 | Bisheshar Pershad | Order No. 55, dated 15-11-83 | Ditto. |
| *002205 " " | 500 | Opium Agent, Benares | May 1, 1882 | Opium Agent, Benares | " 84, dated 15-9-85 | Ditto. |
| *001565 " " | 2,000 | M. Amoorthlingum | May 1, 1878 | P. Rama Swamy Modelier | " $\frac{362}{D}$, dated 7-6-89 | Ditto. |
| *001566 " " | 3,000 | | | | | |
| *Ct. 12380 " 1835-36 | 1,000 | Shama Churn Ghose | March 31, 1871 | Shama Churn Ghose | Letter No. 6508, dated 5-12-73 | Ditto. |
| *Ct. 6737 " " | 500 | Boly Chand Dutt | March 31, 1866 | Boly Chand Dutt | " 3154, dated 17-8-75 | Ditto. |
| *006752 " " | 1,100 | Rakhal Chunder Bhuttacharji. | Sept. 30, 1872 | Rakhal Chunder Bhattacharji. | " 2960, dated 24-8-76 | Ditto. |
| *006814 " " | 500 | Tara Churn Bhuttacharji | Sept. 30, 1872 | Tara Churn Bhuttacharji | | |
| †2709 " " | 1,000 | Moti Khanum | Ditto | Bisheshar Pershad | " 55, dated 15-11-83 | Ditto. |
| *020690 " " | 1,000 | The Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners of the Suburbs of Calcutta. | Sept. 30, 1882 | Suburban Municipality, Alipur. | Order No. 57, dated 15-1[illegible]-83 | Ditto. |
| *000671 " " | 2,000 | Ladlipershad | Sept. 30, 1883 | Ladlipershad | " 74, dated 19-1-85 | Ditto. |
| *016103 " " | 5,000 | Unnodapershad Banerji | Sept. 30, 1880 | The Bank of Bengal | " 79, dated 15-4-85 | Ditto. |
| *016139 " " | 1,000 | Opium Agent | Sept. 30, 1882 | Opium Agent | " 84, dated 15-9-85 | Ditto. |
| *005940 " " | 2,800 | Mootoo Swamy Pillay | Sept. 30, 1871 | Mootoo Swamy Pillay | " $\frac{323}{D}$, dated 3-6-89 | Ditto. |
| *Ct. 8339 " " | 500 | Kristo Mohun Mitter | March 31, 1863 | Madhub Chunder Chatterji. | Letter No. $\frac{719}{D}$, dated 23-8-89 | Ditto. |
| *Ct. 3981 " " | 1,000 | Raja Indo Bhusan Deb Roy | March 31, 1861 | Poorno Chunder Gangooly | " $\frac{862}{D}$, dated 7-7-90 | Ditto. |
| 015719 " " | 1,000 | The Bank of Bengal | March 31, 1877 | Heera Lal | " $\frac{546}{D}$, dated 19-8-90 | Ditto. |
| *003254 " " | 2,500 | Nobotroy Jowallahnath | March 31, 1868 | Mt. Umabai, administratrix, estate of N. B. S. Wayaker | " $\frac{760}{D}$, dated 22-10-91 | Ditto. |
| *8136 " 1842-43 | 500 | Shama Churn Chatterji | Feb. 1, 1861 | Shama Churn Chatterji | " 5564, dated 25-10-73 | Ditto. |
| *Ct. 8475 " " | 500 | Brojo Gobind Shaha | Feb. 1, 1869 | Brojo Gobind Shaha | " 8770, dated 10-3-74 | Ditto. |
| *11380 " " | 700 | | | | | |
| *16245 " " | 5,000 | Nobokristo Ghose, deceased | Aug. 1, 1869 | Monemohun Ghose and Sreemutty Saroda Soondary Dassee. | " 6721, dated 25-1-75 | Ditto. |
| *Ct. 8653 " " | 3,000 | | | | | |
| *6024 " " | 500 | Kasee Nath Dhur | Aug. 1, 1859 | Sreemutty Shiboo Soondary Dassee. | " 565, dated 28-4-75 | Ditto. |
| *017871 " " | 500 | Kadumbini Dassee | Feb. 1, 1873 | Sreemutty Kadumbini Dassee. | " 2399, dated 13-7-75 | Ditto. |
| *000254 " " | 1,000 | | | | | |
| *020284 " " | 500 | | | | | |
| *011009 " " | 2,000 | | | | | |
| *021705 " " | 1,000 | Unnoda Churn Bhattacharji | Aug. 1, 1872 | Unnoda Churn Bhuttacharji. | " 2960, dated 24-8-76 | Ditto. |
| *Ct. 18856 " " | 500 | Modhoosoodon Chunder | Ditto | Ditto | | |

* Duplicates of these Notes have been issued. † Renewed on bond.

| No. of the Note and name of Loan. | Value. | In whose name issued. | From what date bearing interest. | Name of claimant for duplicate. | No. and date of Comptroller General's order. | Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R | | | | | |
| *21611 4% 1842-43 | 600 | Nobin Chunder Dass | Aug. 1, 1870 | Nobin Chunder Dass | Letter No. 3819, dated 12-10-76 | Jan. 28, 1888. |
| *022862 " " | 500 | Modhoosoodon Chowdhry | Aug. 1, 1873 | Ditto | | |
| *038336 " " | 1,000 | W. T. Lindsay | Feb. 1, 1875 | John Lindsay, administrator of W. T. Lindsay. | " 4507, dated 16-10-78 | Ditto. |
| *049945 " " | 2,000 | The Bank of Bengal | Feb. 1, 1878 | Mahomed Wujhoollah Khan. | " 9146/D, dated 13-1-80 | Ditto. |
| *056370 " " | 1,000 | The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China. | Aug. 1, 1878 | V. Kristnama Chetty | " 3142/D, dated 19-7-80 | Ditto. |
| *056453 " " | 2,000 | | | | | |
| *056371 " " | 1,000 | | | | | |
| *056372 " " | 1,000 | | | | | |
| *080125 " " | 1,000 | The Agra Bank, Limited | | | | |
| *063895 " " | 1,000 | The Bank of Bombay | | | | |
| *059414 " " | 1,000 | The Oriental Bank Corporation. | | | | |
| *016542 " " | 10,700 | H. Palmer | Aug. 1, 1878 | The Rev. Robert Milford Taylor, R. M. Taylor, Jr., and Alicia Mary Taylor. | " 3689/D, dated 5-8-80 | Ditto. |
| *Ct.14718 " " | 500 | Anup Chunder Moolchund | Aug. 1, 1858 | Bajoonjee Furdongjee | " 5111/D, dated 7-10-80 | Ditto. |
| *058152 " " | 100 | The Bank of Bombay | Feb. 1, 1879 | Surgeon H. D. Mussani | " 185/D, dated 3-6-81 | Ditto. |
| *065207 " " | 100 | The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. | | | | |
| *065211 " " | 100 | | | | | |
| *1133 " " | 500 | Kallypodo Mookerji, deceased. | Feb. 1, 1862 | Sreemutty Sowdamini Dabee. | " 614/D, dated 27-10-81 | Ditto. |
| *6970 " " | 1,000 | The Executive Commissariat Officer, Fort William. | | | | |
| *17528 " " | 500 | Digamburry Dassee | Aug. 1, 1874 | Sreemutty Digamburry Dassee. | " 108/D, dated 15-6-82 | Ditto. |
| *077070 " " | 500 | Sita Nath Mytee | Feb. 1, 1879 | Sita Nath Mytee | Order No. 18, dated 10-8-82 | Ditto. |
| *112962 " " | 500 | The Bank of Bengal | Aug. 1, 1882 | Collector of Bulandshahr. | " 36, dated 9-3-83 | Ditto. |
| *017477 " " | 5,000 | Wuzeeroonnissa Khanum | Aug. 8, 1881 | Jaffar Ali Khan | " 45, dated 31-7-83 | Ditto. |
| *017479 " " | 2,000 | | | | | |
| *3166 " " | 500 | Bama Kali Dabee | Feb. 1, 1874 | Sreemutty Bama Kali Dabee. | " 51, dated 13-9-83 | Ditto. |
| *077312 " " | 500 | The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. | Aug. 1, 1881 | Suburban Municipality, Alipur. | " 57, dated 15-12-83 | Ditto. |
| *066820 " " | 100 | The Bank of Bengal | Feb. 1, 1880 | | | |
| *052975 " " | 100 | Sodasook, Woodaymull, Sobhagmull. | | | | |
| *051136 " " | 100 | The Oriental Bank Corpn. | | | | |
| *110251 " " | 500 | The Chairman of the Municipal Commrs. of the Suburbs of Calcutta. | Aug. 1, 1882 | | | |
| *069450 " " | 100 | Wooma Ch. Soor | Feb. 1, 1878 | | | |
| *057185 " " | 100 | The Oriental Bank Corpn. | Feb. 1, 1879 | | | |
| *057133 " " | 100 | | | | | |
| *090485 " " | 2,000 | The National Bank, Ld. | Aug. 1, 1882 | | | |
| *077377 " " | 300 | Roma Nath Mannah | | | | |
| *032555 " " | 5,000 | The Bank of Bengal | Aug. 1, 1882 | J. L. Gallot | " 69, dated 13-11-84 | Ditto. |
| *24731 " " | 2,000 | Ramlall Buddredoss | Feb. 1, 1854 | Moonshi Nowal Kishore | " 1020/D, dated 4-12-86 | Ditto. |
| *016383 " " | 500 | Balorustna Myaram | Aug. 1, 1870 | Balorustna Myaram | " 125/D, dated 20-5-89 | Ditto. |
| *007603 " " | 3,500 | Mootoo Swamy Pillay | Aug. 1, 1871 | Mootoo Swamy Pillay | " 323/D, dated 3-6-89 | Ditto. |
| *20822 " " | 500 | Horri Nath Mookerjee | Feb. 1, 1861 | BeharyBhusan Mookerjee | Letter No. 434/D, dated 19-6-89 | Ditto. |
| *21200 " " | 500 | | | | | |
| *135234 " " | 1,000 | Parus Das | Feb. 1, 1885 | Bhajan Lall | " 562/D, dated 12-7-89 | Ditto. |
| *034182 " " | 1,000 | Jovanjee Bomanjee, Harmusjee Pestonjee and Fukerjee Lunjee. | Aug. 1, 1874 | Fukerjee Lunjee, survivor of Harmusjee Pestonjee and Fukerjee Lunjee | " 596/D, dated 22-7-89 | Ditto. |
| *024259 " " | 1,000 | Bholanath Mitter | Feb. 1, 1873 | Sreemutty Bama Soondari Dassee, administratrix to the estate of Bholanath Mitter. | " 779/D, dated 3-9-89 | Ditto. |
| *024261 " " | 1,000 | | | | | |
| *002540 " " | 1,000 | Peary Mohun Ghosamy | Aug. 1, 1866 | Gunga Gobind Chuckerbutty, administrator to the estate of Guru Churn Chuckerbutty. | " 873/D, dated 28-9-89 | Ditto. |
| *011852 " " | 1,000 | Noty Churn Bysack | Feb. 1, 1873 | Juggobundho Sen | " 1091/D, dated 11-12-89 | Ditto. |
| *045164 " " | 1,000 | Mungamur Lakshminarshoo and Mungamur Lakshmamma. | Aug. 1, 1879 | Mungumar Lukhshminarsoo and Mungamar Lakhshmamma. | Order No. 172/D, dated 22-5-90 | Ditto. |
| *000248 " " | 1,000 | Executive Commissariat Officer, Kusowlee. | Feb. 1, 1866 | Jowala Pershad | " 415/D, dated 18-7-90 | Ditto. |
| *009974 " " | 300 | Audit Chunder Addy | Aug. 1, 1880 | Gopal Chunder Ghose | " 515/D, dated 13-8-90 | Ditto. |
| *039090 " " | 500 | The Bank of Bengal | Feb. 1, 1879 | Mrs. S. J. Stuart | " 707/D, dated 22-9-90 | Ditto. |
| *039487 " " | 500 | S. T. Moysey | | | | |
| *131409 4% 1842-43. | 500 | Mohan Lal Dichit | Aug. 1, 1883 | Government Examiner of Accounts, Indian Midland Railway, Jhansi. | " 318/D, dated 22-6-91 | Aug. 1, 1891. |
| *490 3½% 1858-54 | 10,000 | Shama Soondary | Feb. 28, 1867 | Sreemutty Shama Soondary | Letter No. 947, dated 5-5-73 | Jan. 28, 1888. |
| *491 " " | 10,000 | | | | | |
| *492 " " | 3,000 | | | | | |
| *164 " " | 600 | Soolayman Mirza | Feb. 29, 1856 | Soolayman Mirza | " 1456, dated 3-6-75. | Ditto. |
| *000078 " " | 1,600 | Mootoo Swamy Pillay | Aug. 31, 1871 | Mootoo Swamy Pillay | " 323/D, dated 3-6-89. | Ditto. |

* Duplicates of these Notes have been issued.

| No. of the Note and name of Loan. | Value. | In whose name issued. | From what date bearing interest. | Name of claimant for duplicate. | No. and date of Comptroller General's order. | Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R | | | | | |
| *026294 4% 1854-55 | 50,000 | H. B. Goodall . . . | Dec. 31, 1873 | H. B. Goodall . . | Letter No. 5500, dated 30-11-74 | Jan. 28, 1888. |
| *024455 „ „ | 10,000 | | | | | |
| *024456 „ „ | 1,000 | | | | | |
| *026295 „ „ | 4,000 | | | | | |
| *022758 „ „ | 1,000 | The Oriental Bank Corporation. | | | | |
| *027593 „ „ | 2,000 | The Allahabad Bank, Limited. | | | | |
| *022887 „ „ | 5,000 | Major J. W. Hogan . . | Ditto . | The Delhi and London Bank, Limited. | „ 5789, dated 12-12-74 | Ditto. |
| *38714 „ „ | 4,000 | Nobokristo Ghose, deceased | Dec. 31, 1865 | Monomohun Ghose and Sreemutty Saroda Soondary Dassee. | „ 6721, dated 25-1-75 | Ditto. |
| *17950 „ „ | 1,500 | | | | | |
| *20762 „ „ | 500 | D. McCulluch . . . | June 30, 1859 | Sreemutty Shiboo Sundary Dassee. | „ $\frac{565}{D}$, dated 28-4-75 | Ditto. |
| *Ct.2830 „ „ | 500 | Obhoy Churn Dutt . . | | | | |
| *7532 „ „ | 500 | Rugghoonath Sucaba, deceased. | Dec. 31, 1867 | Morabha Saccaram . . | „ 2473, dated 15-7-75 | Ditto. |
| *Ct.772 „ „ | 1,000 | Boly Chand Dutt . . | June 30, 1866 | Boly Chand Dutt . . | „ 3154, dated 17-8-75 | Ditto. |
| *001886 „ „ | 1,000 | Moolchand Premjee & Co. . | June 30, 1875 | Capt. F J. Palmer . . | „ 1088, dated 23-5-76 | Ditto. |
| *008379 „ „ | 500 | Greesh Chunder Mitter . | June 30, 1872 | Unnoda Churn Bhuttacharjee. | „ 2960, dated 24-8-76 | Ditto. |
| *016140 „ „ | 500 | Rakhal Doss Bhuttacharjee | | Rakhal Chunder Bhattacharjee. | | |
| *016138 „ „ | 1,000 | Obhoy Churn Bhuttacharjee. | | Obhoy Churn Bhuttacharjee. | | |
| *009281 „ „ | 1,000 | | | | | |
| *Ct.10927 „ „ | 500 | The Executive Commissariat Officer, Gwalior. | June 30, 1865 | Rebecca Johnston . . | „ 4526, dated 17-11-76 | Ditto. |
| *Ct.9815 „ „ | 500 | The Administrator General, administrator to the estate of H. Randolph. | June 30, 1874 | Tara Kissur Mookerjee . | „ 6806, dated 17-3-77 | Ditto. |
| *36507 „ „ | 2,000 | Bullakedass Khemchand . | Dec. 31, 1863 | Veejachand Keekachand. | „ 2227, dated 12-6-79 | Ditto. |
| *39958 „ „ | 1,000 | Ditto . . . | Dec. 31, 1862 | | | |
| *Ct.6392 „ „ | 1,000 | Ditto . . . | Ditto . | | | |
| *011009 „ „ | 1,000 | The Administrator General, Bengal. | Dec. 31, 1877 | The Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, administrator of G. D. E. Doris. | „ $\frac{6}{D}$, dated 4-4-81. | Ditto. |
| *Ct.1868 „ „ | 500 | The Deputy Commissary General, Upper Circle. | Dec. 31, 1861 | Sreemutty Sowdamini Dabee. | „ $\frac{614}{D}$, dated 27-10-81 | Ditto. |
| †33666 „ „ | 4,100 | Motee Khanum . . . | Dec. 31, 1856 | Bisheshur Pershad . | „ 55, dated 15-11-83 | Ditto. |
| *027795 „ „ | 1,000 | Khandoss Muncharan . | Dec. 31, 1877 | Gurdhunbhai Doyaram . | „ $\frac{1200}{D}$, dated 13-12-88 | Ditto. |
| *034705 „ „ | 1,000 | J. H. Belchambers, W. L. Wenger, J. S. Sykes and R. Williamson. | June 30, 1878 | Survivors of the holders . | „ $\frac{1366}{D}$, dated 8-1-89. | Ditto. |
| *25289 „ „ | 2,000 | Mootoo Swamy Pillay. . | June 30, 1871 | Mootoo Swamy Pillay . | „ $\frac{323}{D}$, dated 3-6-89. | Ditto. |
| *Ct.401 „ „ | 1,000 | Gopal Chunder Seal & Co. . | Dec. 31, 1862 | Mahdub Chunder Chatterjee. | „ $\frac{719}{D}$, dated 23-8-89 | Ditto. |
| *021160 „ „ | 500 | Khetter Gopal Sen . . | June 30, 1873 | Sreemutty Motimohiny Ghose, administratrix to Khetter Gopal Sen. | „ $\frac{1302}{D}$, dated 26-2-90 | Ditto. |
| *035982 „ „ | 1,800 | Mungamur Laksminarsoo and Mungamur Lakshmamma. | June 30, 1879 | Mungamur Lakshminarsoo and Mungamur Lakshmamma. | Order No. $\frac{172}{D}$, dated 22-5-90 | Ditto. |
| *012572 „ „ | 500 | Gundappa Row . . | June 30, 1875 | I. G. Vijendra Row, J. Vinkoba Row, S. Raghavendra Row, and Buvaraha Row, administrators to the estate of Gundappa Row. | Letter No. $\frac{312}{D}$, dated 23-6-90 | Ditto. |
| *012559 „ „ | 500 | | | | | |
| *012560 „ „ | 1,000 | | | | | |
| *012561 „ „ | 1,000 | | | | | |
| *012562 „ „ | 1,000 | | | | | |
| *012563 „ „ | 1,000 | | | | | |
| *012564 „ „ | 1,000 | | | | | |
| *012565 „ „ | 1,000 | | | | | |
| *012566 „ „ | 1,000 | | | | | |
| *012567 „ „ | 1,000 | | | | | |
| *012568 „ „ | 1,000 | | | | | |
| *012569 „ „ | 1,000 | | | | | |
| *012570 „ „ | 2,500 | | | | | |
| *012571 „ „ | 1,500 | | | | | |
| *018972 „ „ | 4,600 | Moongamoor Nursimharaw | June 30, 1878 | Moongamoor Nursimharaw. | „ $\frac{1252}{D}$, dated 7-2-91. | Ditto. |
| *012558 „ „ | 500 | Gundappa Row . . | Aug. 31, 1875 | Raghavendra Row . . | „ $\frac{229}{D}$, dated 2-6-91. | Jan. 25, 1890. |
| *012573 „ „ | 500 | | | | | |
| *012574 „ „ | 500 | | | | | |
| *013121 5½% 1859-60 | 500 | Captain G. B. Tyrwhitt . | Nov. 30, 1868 | Framji Cowasjee Marker. | „ $\frac{1263}{D}$, dated 31-1-90 | Aug. 2. 1890. |
| *044056 „ „ | 1,000 | The New Bank of Bombay | Dec. 1, 1876 | Pirojbaie, wife of Merwanjee Nusseerwanjee Eyechee. | „ $\frac{801}{D}$, dated 6-11-90 | Ditto. |
| *044057 „ „ | 1,000 | | | | | |
| *040930 „ „ | 10,000 | E. M. Sidden . . . | May 30, 1878 | Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation, Madras. | „ $\frac{1183}{D}$, dated 21-1-91 | Aug. 1, 1891. |
| *011620 4% 1865 | 1,000 | J. W. Smyth . . . | Nov 1, 1869 | J. W. Smyth . . | „ 3393, dated 20-8-74 . | Jan. 28, 1888. |
| *011621 „ „ | 1,000 | | | | | |
| *011622 „ „ | 1,000 | J. W. Smyth . . . | Nov. 1, 1829 | | | |
| *011623 „ „ | 1,000 | | | | | |
| *011624 „ „ | 1,000 | | | | | |
| *035948 „ „ | 2,000 | Bevole Nath Haldar . . | May 1, 1873 | Bevole Nath Haldar . | „ 5535, dated 2-12-74 | Ditto. |
| *2009 „ „ | 1,000 | The Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, Limited. | May 1, 1865 | Khether Mohan Nag . | „ 1739, dated 16-6-75 | Ditto. |
| *020899 „ „ | 500 | Jebun Kristo Mullick . | Nov. 1, 1869 | Doorga Churn Mullick . | „ 3508, dated 2-9-75 . | Ditto. |
| *030158 „ „ | 500 | Doyal Chand Saboye . . | Nov. 1, 1870 | James Brown . . . | „ 5188, dated 30-11-75 | Ditto. |
| *1802 „ „ | 500 | Cossi Nath Mookerjee . | May 1, 1873 | Sreemutty Luckee Money Dassee. | „ 7292, dated 11-3-76. | Ditto. |

* Duplicates of these notes have been issued.

† Renewed on bond.

| No. of the Note and name of Loan. | Value. | In whose name issued. | From what date bearing interest. | Name of claimant for duplicate. | No. and date of Comptroller General's order. | Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R | | | | | |
| *035154 4% 1865 | 500 | Mohor Lall Shamunto . | May 1, 1873 | Mohor Lall Shamunto . | Letter No. 573, dated 2-5-76 . | Jan. 28, 1888. |
| *058157 „ „ | 500 | The National Bank of India, Limited. | May 1, 1874 | Opendro Nath Mitter . | „ 3626, dated 20-9-76 | Ditto. |
| *066458 „ „ | 1,000 | W. T. Lindsay . . . | May 1, 1875 | John Lindsay, administrator of W. T. Linsday. | „ 4507, dated 16-10-78 | Ditto. |
| *068459 „ „ | 1,000 | | | | | |
| *095149 „ „ | 500 | Tarincy Churn Ghose . . | May 1, 1877 | Chotay Lall . . . | „ 2125, dated 9-6-79 . | Ditto. |
| *099158 „ „ | 500 | Gourang Chunder Sircar . | Ditto . | Gourang Chunder Sircar . | „ 4201, dated 7-8-79 . | Ditto. |
| *099159 „ „ | 500 | | | | | |
| *107375 „ „ | 700 | Nogur Mull . . . | Nov. 1, 1878 | The Executive Commissariat Officer, Umballa. | „ 5073, dated 11-9-79 | Ditto. |
| *086879 „ „ | 1,000 | Bullvuddor Doss . . | Ditto . | The Uncovenanted Service Bank, Limited. | „ 5819, dated 10-10-79 | Ditto. |
| *097595 „ „ | 1,000 | H. L. Tonnochee . . | May 1, 1876 | H. L. Tonnochee . . | „ 6947/D, dated 1-12-79. | Ditto. |
| *099542 „ „ | 1,000 | The joint administrators of Bhownagar State. | Nov. 1, 1878 | V. Kristnama Chetty . | „ 3142/D, dated 19-7-80. | Ditto. |
| *014095 „ „ | 800 | The Administrator General, Bengal. | Nov. 1, 1877 | The Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, administrator of G. D. E. Doris. | „ 6/D, dated 4-4-81 . | Ditto. |
| *018419 „ „ | 800 | | | | | |
| *055526 „ „ | 1,000 | The New Bank of Bombay . | May 1, 1873 | Mrs. Tabitha Forrester . | „ 278/D, dated 31-7-82. | Ditto. |
| †094140 „ „ | 900 | Tarincy Churn Ghose . . | Nov. 1, 1878 | Dwarka Nath Pyne . | „ 507/D, dated 14-10-82 | Ditto. |
| *027720 „ „ | 1,000 | The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China. | Nov. 1, 1877 | Lieutenant-Colonel A. Copland. | Order No. 22, dated 6-11-82 . | Ditto. |
| *027942 „ „ | 500 | Byramji Nussurwanjee Sehi | May 1, 1878 | | | |
| *094745 „ „ | 500 | Executive Commissariat Officer, Morar. | | | | |
| *124757 „ „ | 500 | The Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners of the Suburbs of Calcutta. | Nov. 1, 1882 | Suburban Municipality, Alipur. | „ 57, dated 15-12-83 | Ditto. |
| *124758 „ „ | 500 | | | | | |
| *124759 „ „ | 1,000 | | | | | |
| *124760 „ „ | 500 | | | | | |
| *124761 „ „ | 500 | | | | | |
| *124762 „ „ | 1,000 | | | | | |
| *124763 „ „ | 10,000 | | | | | |
| *124771 „ „ | 500 | | | | | |
| *124772 „ „ | 500 | | | | | |
| *124773 „ „ | 1,000 | | | | | |
| *124774 „ „ | 1,000 | | | | | |
| *124775 „ „ | 1,000 | | | | | |
| *124776 „ „ | 2,000 | | | | | |
| *111627 „ „ | 500 | | | | | |
| *151974 „ „ | 500 | | | | | |
| *056847 „ „ | 500 | Ditto . . . | Nov. 1, 1877 | | | |
| *056848 „ „ | 500 | | | | | |
| *049461 „ „ | 500 | Cannoy Lall Laha . . | Nov. 1, 1882 | | | |
| *109021 „ „ | 2,000 | D. W. Madge . . . | | | | |
| *131234 „ „ | 500 | The Bank of Bengal . . | | | | |
| *155422 „ „ | 1,000 | Hara Kisore Sen . . | | | | |
| *041413 „ „ | 500 | Golab Shunkar Doobey . | Nov. 1, 1872 | Golab Shunkar Doobey . | „ 1033/D, dated 31-3-84 . | Ditto. |
| *094817 „ „ | 3,500 | Officer in charge, Residency, Indore. | Nov. 1, 1875 | Officer in charge, Residency, Indore. | „ 61, dated 14-4-84 . | Ditto. |
| *198933 „ „ | 2,000 | Controller of Military Accounts. | May 1, 1884 | Controller of Military Accounts. | „ 77, dated 19-1-85 | Ditto. |
| *185916 „ „ | 1,000 | The Comptroller General . | Nov. 1, 1883 | Joogul Kishore Lall and Rash Behary Lall. | „ 1, dated 26-4-86 | Ditto. |
| *072841 „ „ | 500 | Bank of Bengal . . | Nov. 1, 1875 | Shama Kanth Chatterjee | „ 9, dated 16-11-86 | Ditto. |
| *200570 „ „ | 1,000 | Ditto . . | Nov. 1, 1884 | Sreemutty Kristo Kaminee Rudra. | „ 14, dated 2-4-87. | Ditto. |
| *093935 „ „ | 500 | J. H. Belchambers, W. L. Wenger, J. S. Sykes, and R. Williamson. | May 1, 1878 | Survivors of the holders . | „ 1366/D, dated 18-1-88 | Ditto. |
| *203852 „ „ | 500 | Muty Lall Bural . . | Nov. 1, 1887 | The Delhi and London Bank, Limited. | „ 1433/D, dated 30-1-89 | July 27, 1889. |
| *099215 „ „ | 1,000 | Baroda Prasad Mookerjee and another | May 1, 1879 | Ishan Chunder Bose . | „ 1614/D, dated 6-3-89. | Jan. 28, 1888. |
| *107595 „ „ | 500 | Ramjeebun Ghose . . | | | | |
| *045261 „ „ | 1,000 | The Bank of Bengal . . | Nov. 1, 1873 | Byramjee Harmusjee . | „ 1705/D, dated 26-3-89 | Ditto. |
| *090048 „ „ | 500 | Luchmeechand Radhakisen. | May 1, 1879 | Soobol Chunder Sen . | „ 1718/D, dated 28-3-89 | Ditto. |
| *205064 „ „ | 2,000 | Issur Dass and Banarasi Dass. | Nov. 1, 1884 | Bhajan Lall . . . | „ 562/D, dated 12-7-89 | Ditto. |
| *086179 „ „ | 500 | Troylucko Mohinee Dassee | Nov. 1, 1877 | Sreemutty Troylucko Mohinee Dassee. | „ 586/D, dated 19-7-89 | Ditto. |
| *052804 „ „ | 500 | Gopal Chunder Sreemany . | May 1, 1873 | Ram Gopal Pal and Deno Nath Ruckhit. | „ 685/D, dated 15-8-89 | Ditto. |
| *055837 „ „ | 500 | Bijraj Ingram . . . | | | | |
| *063409 „ „ | 5,000 | Dheer Chand Pal . . | Nov. 1, 1877 | Dheer Chand Pal . . | „ 862/D, dated 26-9-89 | Ditto. |
| *063410 „ „ | 5,000 | | | | | |
| *063411 „ „ | 2,000 | | | | | |
| *063412 „ „ | 500 | | | | | |
| *063413 „ „ | 500 | | | | | |
| *063618 „ „ | 1,500 | | | | | |
| *066944 „ „ | 500 | Bissonath Bakchee . . | May 1, 1878 | Sreemuty Bhabatarini Dabya, administratrix to B. N. Bakchee. | „ 940/D, dated 30-10-89 | Ditto. |
| *078693 „ „ | 500 | The National Bank of India, Ld. | May 1, 1880 | Ram Coomar Chooramoney | „ 973/D, dated 8-11-89 | Ditto. |
| *066583 „ „ | 1,300 | The Administrator General, Bengal. | Nov. 1, 1877 | C. Doris, administrator of G. D E. Doris. | „ 1014/D, dated 22-11-89 | Ditto. |

* Duplicates of these notes have been issued. † Renewed on bond.

| No. of the Note and name of Loan. | Value. | In whose name issued. | From what date bearing interest. | Name of claimant for duplicate. | No. and date of Comptroller General's order. | Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R | | | | | |
| *036850 4 % 1865 | 1,000 | E. E. J. Tweedie . . | Nov. 1, 1875 | Prosono Coomar Bose . | Order No. 1022/D, dated 23-11-89 | Jan 28, 1888. |
| *003330 " " | 2,000 | Netye Churn Bysack . . | Nov. 1, 1872 | Juggobundhu Sen . . | " 1091/D, dated 11-12-89 | Ditto. |
| *059314 " " | 500 | Shamjee Jadoji . . | Nov. 1, 1875 | Framji Cowasji Marker . | Letter No. 1263/D, dated 31-1-90 | Jan. 19, 1889. |
| *059315 " " | 500 | | | | | |
| *024219 " " | 500 | The New Bank of Bombay, Ld. | | | | |
| *028408 " " | 500 | Khetter Gopal Sen . . | Nov. 1, 1873 | Sreemutty Motimohiny Ghose, administratrix to K. G. Sen. | " 1392/D, dated 26-2-90 | Jan. 28, 1888. |
| *037871 " " | 500 | Doyal Chunder Saboojee . | May 1, 1873 | Brojendro Coomar Sen . | " 215/D, dated 30-5-90 | Ditto. |
| *037506 " " | 500 | The Bank of Bengal . . | Nov. 1, 1875 | Comul Churn Endro . | " 201/D, dated 10-6-90 | Ditto. |
| *106893 " " | 1,000 | The National Bank of India. | May 1, 1878 | Natha Laljee Kothra, executor of Golal Chund Heerjee Kothra. | " 418/D, dated 18-7-90 | Ditto. |
| *106894 " " | 1,000 | | | | | |
| *106895 " " | 1,000 | | | | | |
| *106896 " " | 1,000 | | | | | |
| *095796 " " | 1,000 | Bank of Bengal . . . | May 1, 1877 | Heera Lall . . . | " 546/D, dated 19-8-90 | Ditto. |
| *205819 " " | 1,000 | The Bank of Bengal . | Nov. 1, 1886 | Government Examiner of Accounts, Indian Midland Railway, Jhansi | " 318/D, dated 22-6-91 | Aug. 1, 1891. |
| *205820 " " | 1,000 | | | | | |
| *236782 " " | 500 | Ditto . . . | May 1, 1887 | General Dumber Shamsher Jang, Rana Bahadur of Nepal. | " 357/D, dated 29-6-91 | Ditto. |
| *236783 " " | 500 | | | | | |
| *087736 " " | 5,000 | Modhubun Dass-Dwarka Dass. | Ditto . | Jadob Chunder Pal . | " 382/D, dated 4-7-91. | Jan. 28, 1888. |
| *085045 " " | 5,000 | Dr. Charles, J. Jackson, and William M. Souter. | May 1, 1877 | Sreeram Chunder Pal . | " 384/D, dated 4-7-91. | Ditto. |
| *001015 " " | 2,000 | Moodubun Dass, Dwarka Dass. | May 1, 1868 | Mussummat Umabai, administratrix, estate of N. B. S. Wayaker. | " 700/D, dated 22-10-91 | Ditto. |
| *115472 " " | 500 | Helen T. Schumacher . | Nov. 1, 1879 | Mrs. H. J. Macgregor, admx., estate of Mrs. Helen T. Schumacher. | Order No. 675/D, dated 21-11-91 | Ditto. |
| *115473 " " | 500 | | | | | |
| *115474 " " | 500 | | | | | |
| *005806 4½ % 1870 | 700 | The Bank of Madras . . | Jan. 15, 1872 | Lalladhur Zavir Chand . | Letter No. 4478, dated 27-12-75 | Ditto. |
| *000996 " " | 500 | Chundy Churn Ghose . . | July 15, 1873 | Chundy Churn Ghose . | " 1480, dated 14-6-76 | Ditto. |
| *048736 R 4% 1879 | 1,000 | Shumboo Pundoorung . | Jan. 16, 1879 | The Deputy Commissioner of Balaghat. | Order No. 1307/D, dated 15-5-80 | Ditto. |
| *056565 " " | 10,000 | The Bank of Madras . . | Jan. 16, 1876 | V. Thavasumatha Nadan | " 7283/D, dated 24-1-81 | Ditto. |
| *A009862 " " | 2,000 | The Bank of Bengal . . | July 16, 1880 | The Inspector-General of Police, N.-W. Provinces. | Letter No. 216/D, dated 11-6-81 | Ditto. |
| *A005090 " " | 5,000 | The Agra Bank, Limited . | | | | |
| *025359 " " | 5,000 | The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China. | July 16, 1877 | Davidas Pranjeevandas . | " 767/D, dated 13-12-81 | Ditto. |
| *060638 " " | 2,500 | Narsing Dass . . . | July 16, 1881 | Treasury Officer, Lahore, on behalf of Nursing Dass. | " 131/D, dated 5-6-82. | Ditto. |
| *008825 " " | 500 | J. W. Fordham . . . | Jan. 16, 1879 | Seeta Nath Mytee . . | " 18, dated 10-8-82 | Ditto. |
| *065269 " " | 3,000 | Aspinwall & Co. . . | July 16, 1878 | Aspinwall & Co. . . | " 29, dated 29-11-82 | Ditto. |
| *033562 " " | 1,000 | P. Valloida Che . . | Jan. 16, 1878 | | | |
| *033563 " " | 1,000 | | | | | |
| *033564 " " | 1,000 | | | | | |
| *034126 " " | 4,000 | Triposore Shashagerow of Aska, Ganjam. | Sept. 15, 1885 | Triposore Shashagerow of Aska, Ganjam. | " 842/D, dated 2-1-86. | Ditto. |
| *056278 " " | 500 | Chareoondah Rama Chundriah. | July 16, 1876 | Chareoondah Rama Chundriah. | " 1280/D, dated 5-3-87. | Ditto. |
| *021728 " " | 700 | The Oriental Bank Corporation. | July 16, 1883 | Dewan of Mysore . . | " 1174/D, dated 10-12-88 | Jan. 19, 1889. |
| *049224 " " | 1,000 | Khandas Muncharam . | Jan. 16, 1878 | Gurdhunbhai Doyram . | " 1200/D, dated 13-12-88 | Jan. 28, 1888. |
| *049225 " " | 1,000 | | | | | |
| *005172 " " | 1,000 | Bhoobun Mohinee Dassee . | Jan. 16, 1877 | Sreemutty Bhoobun Mohinee Dassee. | " 141/D, dated 26-1-89 | Ditto. |
| *012607 " " | 1,000 | Pundit Sheo Churn . . | Jan. 16, 1872 | Pundit Sheo Churn . | " 1583/D, dated 1-3-89. | Ditto. |
| *A009538 " " | 1,000 | Nund Kishore . . . | Jan. 16, 1889 | Nund Kishore . . | " 366/D, dated 10-6-89 | July 27, 1889. |
| *041272 " " | 1,000 | C. M. H. Day . . . | Jan. 16, 1875 | Vullub Dass Heera Chund | " 882/D, dated 16-10-89 | Jan. 28, 1888. |
| *004614 " " | 800 | The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China. | Jan. 16, 1872 | Khetter Nath Moostophi and Chundergutty Moostophi. | " 1133/D, dated 21-12-89 | Ditto. |
| *027398 " " | 1,000 | Nowrojee Bazanji Fukerjee | Jan. 16, 1877 | Merwanjee Framjee Moody and Jarbi Jamsetjee, Ratnagar. | " 1863/D, dated 20-2-90 | Ditto. |
| *024163 " " | 1,000 | Dhunjeebhoy Nanobhoy . | | | | |
| *028833 " " | 1,000 | J. W. Chisholm . . | | | | |
| *028834 " " | 1,000 | | | | | |
| *057055 " " | 3,000 | Bhawanji Khosal Chand . | July 16, 1876 | Davidas Pranjeevandas . | " 324/D, dated 25-6-90 | Ditto. |
| *049515 " " | 500 | S. T. Moysey . . . | Jan. 16, 1879 | Mrs. S. J. Stewart . . | " 707/D, dated 22-9-90 | Ditto. |
| *054501 " " | 1,100 | Ramtaruck Mookerji . . | July 16, 1877 | Sreemutty Kadumbini Dabee. | " 867/D, dated 20-11-91 | Jan. 28, 1888. |
| *A013755 " " | 1,000 | Eduljee Hormusjee Bai . | Jan. 16, 1887 | Eduljee Dorabjee and Bai Avabai (daughter of Byramjee Bapoo Ooker). | " 1181/D, dated 21-1-91 | Aug. 1, 1891. |
| *A011498 " " | 5,000 | Ram Lall Badree Dass . | Jan. 16, 1881 | Registrar, High Court, Allahabad. | " 1814/D, dated 26-2-91 | Jan. 28, 1888. |

* Duplicates of these Notes have been issued.

| No. of the Note and name of Loan. | Value. | In whose name issued. | From what date bearing interest. | Name of claimant for duplicate. | No. and date of Comptroller General's order. | Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | | | | | |
| *005235 R 4% 1879 | 500 | Rajkristo Banerjee . . | July 16, 1874 | Omesh Chunder Banerjee | Letter No. $\frac{95}{D}$, dated 29-4-91 | Jan. 28, 1892. |
| *065878 " " | 500 | The Bank of Bengal . . | Jan. 16, 1880 | Mrs. H. J. Macgregor, administratrix, estate of Mrs. Helen T. Schumacher. | " $\frac{875}{D}$, dated 21-11-91 | Ditto. |
| †033891 4½% " | 1,000 | Jumnadoss Burma Dutt . | Sept. 16, 1881 | J. A. Campbell . . | " $\frac{627}{D}$, dated 17-9-84 | Ditto. |
| †052357 " " | 2,000 | Russick Lall Ghose . . | Sept. 15, 1885 | Russick Lall Ghose. . | " 16, dated 19-4-87 . | Aug. 2, 1890. |
| *000010 Non-transferable 5% Try. Note. | 500 | Gopika Bai, manager of Mundir Vithul Rukmai. | Sept. 16, 1874 | Gopika Bai, manager of Mundir Vithul Rukmai. | " 2053, dated 29-6-75 | Jan. 28, 1888. |
| *003488 5% Debenture Loan of 1867. | 1,000 | The Bank of Bengal . . | June 1, 1878 | Moonsee Purbhoodial . | " 8832, dated 5-2-80. | Ditto. |
| *000017 Nagpore-Raipur Railway Provincial Debenture Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent | 200 | Bewa Pershad . . . | July 1, 1880 | Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore, on behalf of the Debenture-holders specified opposite. | " 17, dated 12-8-82 | Ditto. |
| *000097 | 500 | Nirunjan Pershad Sukul . | | | | |
| *000098 | 500 | | | | | |
| *000050 | 500 | Doorga Pershad . . . | | | | |
| *000167 | 500 | Raja Mohip Singh . . | | | | |
| *000178 | 500 | Sheodat Ram Sukul . . | | | | |

* Duplicates of these Notes have been issued. † Half-note—duplicate has been issued.

## ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

### ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

*The 18th February, 1892.*

**No. 720.**—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

**January 1892.** [Lakhs of Rupees

| [For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.] | In January. | | To end of January. | | Whole Year | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1891-92. | 1890-91. | 1891-92. | 1890-91. | Budget, 1891-92. | Actuals, 1890-91. |
| **Civil Revenue.** | | | | | | |
| Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation) | 4,14 | 4,28 | 16,30 | 16,48 | 25,16 | 24,75 |
| Opium | 61 | 00 | 6,65 | 6,65 | 7,59 | 7,88 |
| Salt | 72 | 77 | 7,11 | 7,03 | 8,34 | 8,52 |
| Stamps | 37 | 37 | 3,50 | 3,39 | 4,15 | 4,07 |
| Excise | 43 | 44 | 4,16 | 4,05 | 4,95 | 4,95 |
| Provincial Rates | 60 | 60 | 2,71 | 2,72 | 3,53 | 3,49 |
| Customs | 15 | 16 | 1,21 | 1,30 | 1,70 | 1,74 |
| Assessed Taxes | 11 | 11 | 1,32 | 1,30 | 1,50 | 1,50 |
| Forest (Madras and Bombay only) | 5 | 5 | 34 | 36 | 53 | 51 |
| Registration | 3 | 3 | 33 | 30 | 37 | 36 |
| Tributes from Native States | 18 | 18 | 51 | 50 | 77 | 76 |
| Other Civil Revenue | 23 | 30 | 2,68 | 2,70 | 3,62 | 3,73 |
| TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS | 7,62 | 7,89 | 46,82 | 46,78 | 62,21 | 62,26 |
| **Civil Expenditure.** | | | | | | |
| Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works | — 28 | — 28 | — 3,47 | — 3,67 | — 4,16 | — 4,35 |
| Opium | — 7 | — 10 | — 1,78 | — 2,08 | — 2,27 | — 2,18 |
| Other Civil Expenditure | — 1,85 | — 1,83 | — 18,29 | — 17,76 | — 24,34 | — 23,92 |
| TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS | — 2,20 | — 2,21 | — 23,54 | — 23,51 | — 30,77 | — 30 45 |
| **Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.** [The figures comprising Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.] | | | | | | |
| Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than issues) | + 6 | + 3 | + 58 | + 34 | + 65 | + 62 |
| Forest, Marine (Net as above) | ... | + 2 | + 13 | + 18 | + 19 | + 26 |
| Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above) | + 38 | + 47 | + 3,67 | + 3,17 | + 3,65 | + 4,04 |
| Do. Repayment of surplus profits, etc. | ... | ... | — 74 | — 47 | — 57 | — 47 |
| Military Receipts | + 4 | + 5 | + 59 | + 43 | + 66 | + 68 |
| Military Issues | — 1,30 | — 1,29 | — 12,32 | — 11,69 | — 13,89 | — 14,50 |
| Telegraph Receipts | + 6 | + 5 | + 55 | + 50 | } — 6 | { + 64 |
| Do. Issues | — 6 | — 6 | — 53 | — 54 | | { — 69 |
| Public Works Department— State Railways Receipts | + 99 | + 1,01 | + 9,25 | + 7,64 | + 10,66 | + 9,79 |
| " " Issues | — 67 | — 64 | — 6,82 | — 6,30 | — 9,09 | — 7,71 |
| East Indian Railway Receipts | + 33 | + 36 | + 3,59 | + 3,12 | + 3,91 | + 3,87 |
| " " " Issues | — 9 | — 8 | — 1,09 | — 1,03 | — 1,32 | — 1,29 |
| Ordinary Branches Receipts | + 32 | + 27 | + 1,94 | + 1,73 | + 2,13 | + 2 33 |
| " " Issues | — 69 | — 61 | — 6,33 | — 5,68 | — 7,63 | — 7,53 |
| TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS | — 63 | — 42 | — 7,53 | — 8,66 | — 10,71 | — 9 96 |
| **Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.** | | | | | | |
| Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, —Receipts less, than payments) | ... | ... | — 5 | ... | — 1 | — 1 |
| Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above) | + 20 | + 33 | — 6 | + 19 | — 9 | — 9 |
| Exchange on Remittance Accounts | — 78 | — 43 | — 5,19 | — 3,45 | — 5,83 | — 5,06 |
| Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R10 per £ | — 72 | — 1,10 | — 13,67 | — 10,70 | — 17,30 | — 13,88 |
| Other Debt heads (Net as above) | — 3 | + 13 | — 61 | — 25 | — 73 | + 32 |
| TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS | — 1,33 | — 1,13 | — 19,58 | — 14,21 | — 23,96 | — 18,72 |
| GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES | + 3,46 | + 4,13 | — 3,83 | + 40 | — 3,23 | + 3,13 |
| Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks | 10,59 | 11,02 | 17,88 | 14,75 | 16,80 | 14,75 |
| Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks | 14,05 | 15,15 | 14,05 | 15,15 | 13,57 | 17,88 |

J. F. FINLAY,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Fort William, the 19th February, 1892.*

### APPOINTMENTS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

No. 162.—Major A. R. Martin, Indian Staff Corps, 2nd-in-command, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, Punjab Frontier Force, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Egerton, whose tenure of the appointment has expired. Dated 1st February, 1892.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 163.—*2nd Lancers*—

Lieutenant H. A. Lane, officiating Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Officer, sub. *pro tem.*, *vice* Captain E. L. Wright, appointed first class Station Staff Officer, Bolarum. Dated 9th January, 1892.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 164.—The undermentioned Surgeon-Captain, appointed to the Bengal Establishment in G. G. O. No. 961 of 1891, reported his arrival at Karachi on the date specified:—

Benjamin Hobbs Deare,—19th January, 1892.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 165.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Lionel Arthur Watson, Leicestershire Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 30th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—11th November, 1890.

Second-Lieutenant Thomas Williams Lightfoot, South Wales Borderers, Wing Officer, 8th Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—15th July, 1890;

Second-Lieutenant Lightfoot will rank as Lieutenant from the 15th July, 1890, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 166.—The following direct appointment is made with effect from the date of joining:—

*11th Bengal Lancers.*

Harnám Singh to be Jemadar on probation, *vice* Nathu Singh, transferred to the pension establishment.

### FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 167.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—

Colonel O. Menzies, Indian Staff Corps, Inspector-General of Police, Punjab, and Under Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Home (Police) Department, (p.a.) till 26th August, 1892.

Major C. H. Brookes, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Department, (p.a.) for one year, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Captain J. L. Parker, Royal Artillery, Commandant, the Punjab Garrison Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, (p.a.) for one year and 96 days, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 168.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under clause 155, India Army Circulars, 1891:—

Colonel T. Walker, Royal Artillery, Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras Circle, (p.a.) for eight months.

Captain J. Willcocks, D. S. O., 1st Battalion, The Prince of Wales' Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), Station Staff Officer, 1st class, (p.a.) for eight months.

Captain K. E. Lean, 2nd Battalion, The Royal Scots Fusiliers, Station Staff Officer, 1st class, (p.a.) for eight months.

No. 169.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Colonel H. H. P. Cowper, General List, Cavalry, Controller of Military Accounts, Bombay Circle, till 31st October, 1892. Pension Service—33rd year commenced 11th October, 1891.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. MacCall, General List, Infantry, Squadron Commander, 8th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, up to 20th July, 1892. Pension Service—32nd year commenced 21st July, 1891.

Major H. A. Abbott, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, 15th (the Ludhiana Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for eight months. Pension service—25th year commenced 15th February, 1892.

Major C. F. Vyse, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 27th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for seven months. Pension service—22nd year commenced 14th December, 1891.

Captain G. S. Ommanney, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, for one year. Pension service—14th year commenced 1st May, 1891.

Captain W. A. D'O. O'Mealy, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 1st (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Regiment of Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year. Pension Service—20th year commenced 12th February, 1892.

Lieutenant R. P. Warren, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 9th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—11th year commenced 22nd October, 1891.

Lieutenant R. J. D. Moseley, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 15th (the Ludhiana Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—9th year commenced 25th August, 1891.

No. 170.—The undermentioned Warrant Officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under Article 920-F, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the

specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—

Sub-Conductor A. Cook, Assistant Barrack-master, Military Works Department, for one year.

Sub-Conductor W. Alves, Commissariat-Transport Department, for one year.

No. 171.—Conductor E. White, Ordnance Department, Millman, Gunpowder Factory, Ishapore, is granted furlough in India (p. a.) for two years, under rule I of the Regulations of 1875, with effect from the date of quitting his station. (This cancels the furlough granted to him in G. G. O. No. 137 of 1892.)

No. 172.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Colonel E. C. Garstin, Indian Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Public Works Department, Punjab, (p. a.) without pay, till 29th May, 1892, inclusive.

Lieutenant A. S. Begbie, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, (m. c.) for six months.

Sub-Conductor W. Davis, Ordnance Department, (m. c.) for two months.

No. 173.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to reside out of India under Article 738(*b*), Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I:—

Colonel G. A. Way, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, 7th (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, on vacating regimental command on the 6th March, 1892.

Colonel E. C. Garstin, Indian Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Public Works Department, Punjab, on vacating civil appointment on the 30th May, 1892.

Colonel D. W. Inglis, General List, Infantry, Commandant, 35th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, on vacating regimental command on the 26th April, 1892.

Colonel W. H. Beckett, General List, Infantry, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Department, on vacating his departmental appointment on the 18th February, 1892.

No. 174.—Colonel C. H. Cantor, Indian Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, 2nd grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is permitted to reside out of India under Article 738 (*b*), Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, after vacating his civil appointment on the 1st April, 1892. Pension service—36th year commenced 13th January, 1892.

## LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 175.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

*"London Gazette," dated the 22nd January, 1892, pages 372 and 373.*

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,

*22nd January, 1892.*

* * * *

Captain and Brevet Major C. F. Gambier, Indian Staff Corps, to be a Staff Captain at Head-quarters, *vice* Captain J. Haughton, Indian Staff Corps, who has resigned that appointment.—Dated 1st January, 1892.

* * * *

## INDIAN ARMY.

The surname of Major-General F. S. Iredell, Bombay Infantry, placed on the Unemployed Supernumerary List in the Gazette of 12th January, 1892, is as now, and not as therein, stated.

## PROMOTIONS.

No. 176.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

### STAFF CORPS.

*To be Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Major Edward Henry Bingham, 13th February, 1892.

*To be Major.*

Captain Robert Fenton, 17th February, 1892.

*To be Captain.*

Lieutenant James Mann Ransom, 1st February, 1892.

### NATIVE ARMY.

No. 177.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments:—

*2nd Bengal Lancers.*

Dafadar Wazir Chand to be Jemadar, *vice* Gulâb Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 20th October, 1891.

*7th Bengal Cavalry.*

Dafadar Sahaj Rám to be Jemadar, *vice* Fidali Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 5th December, 1891.

*9th Bengal Lancers.*

Kot-Dafadar Sundar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Thakar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 9th December, 1891.

*10th Regiment of Bengal Infantry.*

Jemadar Khushiya Khan to be Subadar, and Havildar Sardár Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Mansur Ali Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 19th January, 1892.

*16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.*

Subadar Jagat Singh to be Subadar-Major on probation, *vice* Miha Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the date on which he takes up the appointment.

*26th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.*

Havildar Shah Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Azimullah, transferred to the 40th (Pathan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, with effect from the 1st September, 1891.

*29th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.*

Jemadar Mihr Khan to be Subadar, and Havildar Fakir Muhammad to be Jemadar, *vice*

Hasan Ali Khan, transferred to the Hong Kong Regiment, with effect from the 20th January, 1892.

*34th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers).*

Jemadar Sáwan Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Harnám Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Gurbakhsh Singh, deceased, with effect from the 26th October, 1891.

Jemadar Jhanda Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Gobind Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Partáb Singh, deceased, with effect from the 9th January, 1892.

*40th (Pathan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.*

Color-Havildars Juma Khan and Kabút Khan to be Jemadars, *vice* Sargand and Mukarrab Khan, promoted, with effect from the 20th November, 1891.

*43rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.*

Havildar Gokul Singh Nagarkoti to be Jemadar, *vice* Abi Lal Rai, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st October, 1891.

*1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifle Regiment.*

Subadar Tezu Khanka to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Dalbír Thápa to be Subadar, and Color-Havildar Ran Singh Gurúng to be Jemadar, *vice* Matbar Singh Thápa, *Sardár Bahádur*, transferred to the pension establishment,—

Jemadar Karnbír Thápa to be Subadar, and Havildar Nandbír Rána to be Jemadar, *vice* Partáb Bisht, transferred to the pension establishment,—

with effect from the 1st January, 1892.

Pay-Havildar Tulbír Ráwat to be Jemadar, *vice* Tularám Pun, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st October, 1891.

Color-Havildar Sher Singh Láma to be Jemadar, *vice* Gamà Thápa, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November, 1891.

*1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.*

Havildar Tilakbír Gharti to be Jemadar, *vice* Nain Singh Gurúng, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January, 1892.

## RETIREMENTS.

No. 178.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted to retire from the service with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Colonel William Graham Smith, General List, Infantry, 11th January, 1892.

Colonel Henry Edgcumbe Eliot, General List, Infantry, Commandant, the 4th (Prince Albert Victor's) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, 13th February, 1892.

## REWARDS.

### ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 179.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit of the undermentioned sepoys for conspicuous gallantry displayed at the storming of the fort at Nilt in Hunza on the 2nd December, 1891:—

No. 3728 Sapper Abdullah Khan, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

No. 3593 Sapper Hazara Singh, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

No. 3712½ Sepoy Mir Khan, 20th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 2994 Sepoy Kaman Singh Burathoki, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.

No. 2875 Sepoy Bhagatbir Thapa, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.

No. 75 Bugler Nandia Thapa, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.

## VOLUNTEER CORPS.

### APPOINTMENTS.

No. 180.—*1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. Thomas Samuel Earl to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 181.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Honorary Colonel) Allen Mears, A.D.C., to be Commandant, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel (Honorary Colonel) N. St. L. Carter, resigned.

No. 182.—*Berar Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. Robert Aitken to be Lieutenant, *vice* Taylor, transferred to the Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 183.—*Hyderabad Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. Godfrey Slanton Evans to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 184.—*Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. George Moss Harriott to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Forrest, promoted.

### PROMOTIONS.

No. 185.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Major Alan Wood Rendell to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel (Honorary Colonel) N. St. L. Carter, resigned.

Captain (Honorary Major) Edwin Weatherdon to be Major, *vice* Rendell, promoted.

Lieutenant Henry Glen Stuart to be Captain, *vice* Weatherdon, promoted.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 19th February, 1892.*

Under Clause 25 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 13th and the 19th February, 1892 :—

| Corps. | Rank and Names. | Date of decease. | Place of decease. | Testate or intestate. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade . . | Lieutenant B. W. J. Alexander | 12th February, 1892 | Lucknow. | | |
| Subordinate Medical Department . | Apothecary L. DeCruze . . | 23rd January, 1892 . | Calcutta. | | |

E. H. H. COLLEN,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 13th February, 1892.*

No. 44.—The undermentioned officers are transferred from the establishment under the control of the Government of Bengal to that under the Chief Commissioner of Burma :—

Mr. G. W. Faulkner, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.

Rai Bahadur Amrito Lall Roy Chowdry, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.

Mr. C. J. K. Watson, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*

Mr. A. Monies, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.

*The 15th February, 1892.*

No. 45.—Mr. A. S. Bailey, class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, is permitted, at his own request, to resign the service of Government.

*The 16th February, 1892.*

No. 46.—Mr. G. A. Savielle, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, State Railways, is promoted to Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, with effect from the 28th October, 1891.

No. 47.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions in and to the classes of Superintending Engineers, with effect from the 9th December, 1891 :—

| NAMES. | From | To | Nature of promotion. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Harvey, Lieutenant-Colonel E., R.E. | Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem.* | Superintending Engineer, 2nd class. | Permanent. |
| Coaker, Lieutenant-Colonel W. H., R.E. | Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary rank.* | Ditto . . . . | Sub. *pro tem.* |
| Jacob, Lieutenant-Colonel S. L., R.E. | Superintending Engineer, 3rd class. | Ditto . . . . | Temporary. |
| Oates, E. W. . . . | Executive Engineer, 1st grade | Superintending Engineer, 3rd class. | Permanent. |

No. 48.—Major B. Scott, C.I.E., R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, whose services were lent to the Finance and Commerce Department, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta.

*The 18th February, 1892.*

No. 49.—Captain C. R. Hoskyn, R.E., Government Examiner of Accounts, Indian Midland Railway, is appointed Examiner of Public WorksAccounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, *vice* Colonel J. Grierson, I. S. C., proceeding on furlough.

No. 50.—Mr. H. Rainier, Examiner of Accounts, is appointed Government Examiner of Accounts, Indian Midland Railway.

J. G. FORBES, *Colonel, R.E.*,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART II.

### Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

## GAZETTE OF INDIA.

### NOTICE.

*The 21st October, 1891.*

From the 14th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 7th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

*Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.*

| | Per annum. R | a. | p. |
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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

*Publisher, Gazette of India.*

No. 1726.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first*

| | REVENUE. | Estimates, 1891-92. | April 1890 to October 1890. | April 1891 to October 1891. | COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Rs.* | *Rs.* | *Rs.* | *Rs.* | *Rs.* |
| I | Land Revenue* | 25,155,500 | 9,162,100 | 9,318,600 | 156,500 | ... |
| II | Opium | 7,593,400 | 4,605,000 | 4,677,100 | 72,100 | ... |
| III | Salt | 8,343,500 | 4,911,500 | 4,942,200 | 30,700 | ... |
| IV | Stamps | 4,148,200 | 2,389,700 | 2,461,800 | 72,100 | ... |
| V | Excise | 4,953,700 | 2,825,400 | 2,941,200 | 115,800 | ... |
| VI | Provincial Rates | 3,530,900 | 1,512,200 | 1,515,900 | 3,700 | ... |
| VII | Customs | 1,700,900 | 929,900 | 887,900 | ... | 42,000 |
| VIII | Assessed Taxes | 1,610,300 | 1,034,200 | 1,044,000 | 9,800 | ... |
| IX | Forest | 1,511,100 | 665,400 | 632,700 | ... | 32,700 |
| X | Registration | 369,900 | 223,700 | 242,400 | 18,700 | ... |
| XI | Tributes from Native States | 765,000 | 274,400 | 288,400 | 14,000 | ... |
| XII | Interest | 764,700 | 406,600 | 452,400 | 45,800 | ... |
| XIII | Post Office | 1,423,900 | 821,200 | 849,500 | 28,300 | ... |
| XIV | Telegraph | 755,000 | 398,700 | 488,500 | 89,800 | ... |
| XV | Mint | 266,300 | 163,600 | 62,300 | ... | 101,300 |
| XVI | Law and Justice: Courts of Law | 353,800 | 204,800 | 219,600 | 14,800 | ... |
| | Law and Justice: Jails | 321,000 | 124,800 | 133,300 | 8,500 | ... |
| XVII | Police | 357,000 | 192,100 | 211,800 | 19,700 | ... |
| XVIII | Marine | 199,100 | 89,000 | 107,500 | 18,500 | ... |
| XIX | Education | 203,600 | 107,300 | 114,400 | 7,100 | ... |
| XX | Medical | 60,200 | 25,300 | 30,500 | 5,200 | ... |
| XXI | Scientific and other Minor Departments | 72,700 | 41,500 | 47,700 | 6,200 | ... |
| XXII | Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc. | 213,400 | 110,000 | 105,600 | ... | 4,400 |
| XXIII | Stationery and Printing | 69,300 | 33,900 | 38,200 | 4,300 | ... |
| XXIV | Exchange | 41,400 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XXV | Miscellaneous | 357,000 | 135,600 | 177,000 | 41,400 | ... |
| XXVI | State Railways (Gross Receipts) | 14,659,700 | 7,135,400 | 9,087,200 | 1,951,800 | ... |
| XXVII | Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts) | 3,180,000 | 1,972,800 | 2,119,300 | 14 ,500 | ... |
| XXVIII | Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest) | 32,400 | 19,600 | 12,200 | ... | 7,400 |
| XXIX | Irrigation Major Works: Direct Receipts | 1,223,700 | 690,600 | 742,900 | 52,300 | ... |
| XXX | Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation | 180,700 | 89,300 | 101,900 | 12,600 | ... |
| XXXI | Military Works | 43,500 | 24,700 | 23,700 | ... | 1,000 |
| XXXII | Civil Works | 518,700 | 263,200 | 273,700 | 10,500 | ... |
| XXXIII | Army: Effective | 688,500 | 395,500 | 368,200 | ... | 27,300 |
| | " Non-effective | 61,500 | 27,200 | 34,500 | 7,300 | ... |
| | | 85,729,500 | 42,006,200 | 44,754,100 | 2,747,900 | ... |
| | England, including Army, Public Works, etc. £ | 212,600 | 185,300 | 140,800 | ... | 44,500 |
| | Exchange added to Revenue | 83,200 | 56,800 | 57,200 | 400 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 86,025,300 | 42,248,300 | 44,952,100 | 2,703,800 | ... |

* Includes Land Revenue due to Irrigation, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

THE TREASURY;
*Calcutta, the 18th February, 1892.*

*seven months of the year 1891-92, as compared with the corresponding period of 1890-91.*

| | EXPENDITURE. | Estimates, 1891-92. | April 1890 to Oct. 1890. | April 1891 to Oct. 1891. | COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. |
| 1 | Refunds and Drawbacks | 231,400 | 143,300 | 147,000 | 3,700 | ... |
| 2 | Assignments and Compensations | 1,522,400 | 586,000 | 585,200 | ... | 800 |
| 3 | Land Revenue | 3,886,400 | 2,005,100 | 2,072,300 | 67,200 | ... |
| 4 | Opium (including Cost of Production) | 2,273,900 | 1,952,400 | 1,671,200 | .. | 281,200 |
| 5 | Salt ( do. do. ) | 466,100 | 271,200 | 297,900 | 26,700 | ... |
| 6 | Stamps | 88,300 | 49,000 | 51,500 | 2,500 | ... |
| 7 | Excise | 188,600 | 72,200 | 73,300 | 1,100 | ... |
| 8 | Provincial Rates | 51,800 | 29,600 | 33,700 | 4,100 | ... |
| 9 | Customs | 140,500 | 77,300 | 77,300 | ... | ... |
| 10 | Assessed Taxes | 31,600 | 16,700 | 16,900 | 200 | ... |
| 11 | Forest | 902,800 | 362,900 | 381,200 | 18,300 | ... |
| 12 | Registration | 201,900 | 116,300 | 123,600 | 7,300 | ... |
| 13 | Interest on Ordinary Debt * | 4,154,300 | 2,586,700 | 2,485,500 | ... | 101,200 |
| 14 | Do. on other Obligations | 473,900 | 56,500 | 51,400 | ... | 5,100 |
| 15 | Post Office | 1,326,100 | 741,500 | 740,100 | ... | 1,400 |
| 16 | Telegraph | 622,700 | 328,400 | 324,500 | ... | 3,900 |
| 17 | Mint | 105,200 | 62,400 | 46,400 | ... | 16,000 |
| 18 | General Administration | 1,422,500 | 790,400 | 810,600 | 20,200 | ... |
| 19 | Law and Justice { Courts of Law | 2,839,200 | 1,584,600 | 1,629,200 | 44,600 | ... |
| | Law and Justice { Jails | 916,100 | 503,400 | 512,800 | 9,400 | ... |
| 20 | Police | 3,938,500 | 2,170,000 | 2,153,800 | ... | 16,200 |
| 21 | Marine (including River Navigation) | 471,200 | 217,300 | 232,900 | 15,600 | ... |
| 22 | Education | 1,424,400 | 684,200 | 737,200 | 53,000 | ... |
| 23 | Ecclesiastical | 169,100 | 93,500 | 91,800 | ... | 1,700 |
| 24 | Medical | 822,700 | 451,000 | 486,900 | 35,900 | ... |
| 25 | Political | 733,600 | 448,200 | 443,200 | ... | 5,000 |
| 26 | Scientific and other Minor Departments | 576,000 | 279,400 | 420,800 | 141,400 | ... |
| 27 | Territorial and Political Pensions | 498,800 | 302,000 | 290,400 | ... | 11,600 |
| 28 | Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances | 1,300 | 1,800 | 600 | ... | 1,200 |
| 29 | Superannuation Allowances and Pensions | 830,300 | 473,500 | 486,300 | 12,800 | ... |
| 30 | Stationery and Printing | 513,100 | 283,600 | 328,100 | 44,500 | ... |
| 32 | Miscellaneous | 318,600 | 139,800 | 129,500 | ... | 10,300 |
| 33 | Famine Relief | 3,000 | 3,700 | 4,400 | 700 | ... |
| 34 | Construction of Protective Railways | 975,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 35 | Construction of Protective Irrigation Works | 65,000 | 43,300 | 44,900 | 1,600 | ... |
| 37 | Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance) | 210,500 | —17,400 | 26,700 | 44,100 | ... |
| 38 | State Railways (Working Expenses) | 7,654,200 | 3,646,500 | 4,680,000 | 1,033,500 | ... |
| | Interest on Capital deposited by Companies | 19,400 | 4,900 | 4,900 | ... | ... |
| 39 | Guaranteed Companies (Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision) | 599,000 | 424,900 | 648,000 | 223,100 | ... |
| | Interest | 2,500 | 1,000 | 18,800 | 17,200 | ... |
| 40 | Subsidized Companies (Land, etc.) | 50,100 | 24,700 | 23,300 | ... | 1,400 |
| 41 | Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure | 128,800 | 63,800 | 60,900 | ... | 2,900 |
| 42 | Irrigation Major Works (Working Expenses) | 753,700 | 425,800 | 434,100 | 8,300 | ... |
| 43 | „ Minor Works and Navigation | 1,022,000 | 441,100 | 519,800 | 78,700 | ... |
| 44 | Military Works | 1,118,900 | 549,100 | 554,800 | 5,700 | ... |
| 45 | Civil Works | 4,845,100 | 1,974,300 | 2,129,300 | 155,000 | ... |
| 46 | Army: Effective | 13,649,800 | 7,735,700 | 8,383,100 | 647,400 | ... |
| | „ Non-effective | 915,700 | 615,300 | 605,700 | ... | 9,600 |
| 47 | Special Defence Works | 360,000 | 123,700 | 122,300 | ... | 1,400 |
| | | 64,516,000 | 33,941,200 | 36,194,100 | 2,252,900 | ... |
| | England, including Army, Public Works, Guaranteed Interest, etc. £ | 15,972,100 | 9,204,700 | 9,487,200 | 282,500 | ... |
| | Exchange charged as Expenditure | 6,250,000 | 2,820,400 | 3,855,500 | 1,035,100 | ... |
| | | 86,738,100 | 45,966,300 | 49,536,800 | 3,570,500 | ... |
| | *Deduct*—Provincial Deficits | 828,400 | 75,900 | 94,400 | ... | 18,500 |
| | | 85,909,700 | 45,890,400 | 49,442,400 | 3,552,000 | ... |
| | *Expenditure not charged to Revenue*— | | | | | |
| | Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works— | | | | | |
| | In India— | | | | | |
| 48 | State Railways | 1,291,600 | 980,600 | 854,100 | ... | 126,500 |
| 49 | Irrigation Works | 543,900 | 174,800 | 343,200 | 168,400 | ... |
| | In England— | | | | | |
| 48 | State Railways £ | 1,192,000 | 661,600 | 466,100 | ... | 195,700 |
| 49 | Irrigation Works £ | 4,400 | 3,200 | 3,200 | ... | ... |
| 50 | Capital Charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities £ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue | 468,100 | 203,800 | 190,700 | ... | 13,100 |
| | | 3,500,000 | 2,024,200 | 1,857,300 | ... | 166,900 |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 89,409,700 | 47,914,600 | 51,299,700 | 3,385,100 | ... |

* Includes Interest on Debt incurred for Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

T. H. S. BIDDULPH,
*Offg. Dy. Comptroller-General.*

STEPHEN JACOB,
*Comptroller-General.*

## BANK OF BENGAL.

*Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th February, 1892.*

| LIABILITIES. | R | a. | p. | R | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital paid up | | | | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund | | | | 47,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 78,17,270 | 1 | 2 | 1,64,32,802 | 12 | 6 |
| Public Deposits at Branches | 86,15,532 | 11 | 4 | | | |
| Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches | | | | 5,06,06,076 | 5 | 1 |
| Bank Post Bills, etc. | | | | 3,29,476 | 15 | 11 |
| Sundries | | | | 29,73,056 | 6 | 1 |
| RUPEES | | | | 9,50,41,412 | 7 | 7 |

| ASSETS. | R | a. | p. | R | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government Securities | | | | 49,82,948 | 8 | 0 |
| Other authorized Investments | | | | 47,76,836 | 0 | 0 |
| Loans on Government and other authorized Securities | | | | 1,46,41,634 | 8 | 0 |
| Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities | | | | 1,02,62,958 | 1 | 11 |
| Bills discounted and purchased | | | | 2,69,72,754 | 12 | 5 |
| Balances with other Banks | | | | 9,14,278 | 15 | 0 |
| Bullion | | | | 8,98,465 | 0 | 4 |
| Dead Stock | | | | 12,11,419 | 6 | 8 |
| Stamps | | | | 10,758 | 6 | 10 |
| Sundries | | | | 15,26,167 | 15 | 2 |
| | | | | 6,61,98,221 | 10 | 4 |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office | 1,31,94,009 | 4 | 10 | 2,88,43,190 | 13 | 3 |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Branches | 1,56,49,181 | 8 | 5 | | | |
| RUPEES | | | | 9,50,41,412 | 7 | 7 |

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
*Secretary and Treasurer.*

BANK OF BENGAL,
*Calcutta, the 18th February, 1892.*

E. J. BIRCH,
*Offg. Chief Accountant.*

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 41·.

## CALCUTTA MINT.

*Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 17th February, 1892.*

| | R | R |
|---|---|---|
| Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 10th February, 1892 | 58,46,615 | |
| Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date | 21,04,096 | 79,50,711 |
| ADD— | | |
| Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department | 3,93,275 | |
| Ditto ditto Government | 590 | 3,93,865 |
| | | 83,44,576 |
| DEDUCT— | | |
| New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week | 7,00,000 | |
| Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes | ... | 7,00,000 |
| Balance on the evening of the 17th February, 1892 | ... | 76,44,576 |
| The Balance comprises— | | |
| Silver held on account of the Currency Department | 55,28,908 | |
| Ditto ditto Government | 21,15,668 | 76,44,576 |
| There is in addition awaiting assay— | | |
| Bullion belonging to Private Individuals | 17,88,641 | |
| Ditto ditto Government | ... | 17,88,641 |

B. SCOTT, *Major, R.E.,*
*Offg. Master of the Mint.*

CALCUTTA MINT,
*The 18th February, 1892.*

## SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Simla, the 6th February, 1892.*

**No. 5.**—The undermentioned Pensioned Officers are temporarily re-employed under the Home Department Resolution No. 13—579-91, dated 11th November, 1886, and their services placed at the disposal of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government, with effect from the dates specified :—

Honorary Surgeon J. C. Ellis,—1 ;th December, 1891.

First grade Senior Apothecary C. Briscoe,—19th August, 1891.

**No. 6.**—Assistant Surgeon Jai Singh, of the Punjab Provincial List, is permitted to resign the service of Government.

G. BOMFORD, *M.D.*,
for *Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.*

## SURVEY OF INDIA.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 15th February, 1892.*

**No. 889**—Captain F. B. Longe, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave from 23rd February to 31st March, 1892, under Clause 155, Rule II (*a*) of the India Army Circulars, dated 31st October, 1888.

*The 17th February, 1892.*

**No. 890.**—The following appointments are made with effect from the dates specified against the names:—

Mr. J H. Nichol to be Assistant Surveyor, 3rd grade, from 12th December, 1889.

Mr. C. Litchfield to be Assistant Surveyor, 3rd grade, from 10th January, 1892.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.*,
*Surveyor-General of India.*

## CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Camp Kerowlee, the 9th February, 1892.*

**No. 590-C**—In exercise of the power conferred on him by Section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest the following Magistrates of the first class to try, in a summary way, the offences mentioned in Section 260 of that Code:—

1. Bhai Arjan Singh, Temporary Extra Assistant Commissioner, Merwara.
2. Sayad Dilawar Ali Shah, Temporary Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere.

By Order,
K. D. ERSKINE, *Lieut.*,
*First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.*

## CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers; any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

### Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regr. No. | No. of Notes. | Value. | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1890. | | R | |
| H 80 | U 56—28768 | 100 | Mr. J. Kabiraj, Samastipur, District Durbhangah. |
| | R 66—76650 | 100 | |

H. KEENE,
*Asst. Comptroller Genl., in charge, Paper Currency.*

CALCUTTA,
*The 19th February, 1892.*

## POST OFFICE.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 17th February, 1892.*

**No. 12272.**—Mr. A. St. G. Pusey, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for two days, from the 21st January, 1892.

**No. 12278.**—Mr. G. W. Schœneman, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for 27 days, from the 14th January, 1892.

**No. 12309.**—Mr. Chandulal Mathuradas, Superintendent of Post Offices, officiating in the 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, from the 13th February, 1892, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it, and the following acting appointments are made during his absence, or until further orders:—

Mr. Dinsha Jijibhai Chhapgar, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Mr. Vinayak Karnanand, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Mr. Sorabji Jamshedji Lalkaka to act in the 4th grade.

**No. 12312.**—Mr. R. H. McKillop, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, is granted leave on private affairs for six months and extraordinary leave without allowances for four months, in continuation from the 1st March, 1892, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it, and the following acting appointments are made during his absence, or until further orders:—

Mr. H. Wooster, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade.

Mr. V. Kanakashhai Pillai, B.A., B.L., Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Mr. G. W. Schœneman, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th gradé, to act in the 3rd grade.

Mr. J. L. Siddle to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

**No. 12324.**—Mr. S. Gutmann, Postmaster, Quetta, is granted privilege leave for one month, from the 4th February, 1892.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
*Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 16th February, 1892.*

Bower, A.
Bradford, W.
Carter, John W.
Chase, Mrs. Levi.
Enguene, Madame.
Foy, J. & Co.
Helm & Co., F. A.
Miller, Mrs. M.
Sassoon, M. A.
Schwartzchild, Messrs.
Secy., Property Mortgage Co., Ld.
Simson, Mrs.
Smith, Messrs. J. & W.
Spences, D. Clarke.
Tietsch, Herrman.
Webb, E. H.

*Letters marked "Care of Post Office."*

Abramovitz, Hermann.
Ameera.
Ancell, Frederick.
Anderson, Aleck.
Arline, Miss Nellie.
Armfield, Fred.
Baldry, Thomas.
Baron, Ch.
Batchelor, Mrs. F.
Beal, Rev. Arthur.
Behr, F. R.
Berryman, T.
Bindley, Lt.-Col.
Bohur, Fritz.
Bowie, Col. M. M.
Bowman. J. C.
Buckland, Henry.
Bush, Rev. H.
Busey, Duncan C.
Bohin Fritz.
Campton, H.
Carmichael, R. S.
Cautlie, Mrs.
Charteris, R. B.
Christison, Geo. W.
Clark, Harry.
Cooke, E. J., Mrs.
Cooper, W.
Courjon, Miss T.
Crane, H.
Crole, C. S.
Crow, W. H. F. R.
Cuthbertson, Wm.
Daly, Mrs. A.
Damoy, C.
Deavin, H. P.
Detilloux, Theo.
Dewar, Major D. E.
DeCasse, LaComteese.
Douglass, Miss L.
Dowling, M. W.
Dutch, A.
D'Souza, P. B.
Dyer, Mrs.
Eldridge, J. E.
Ewan, Captain D. S.
Fanning, Mrs. F. C.
Farrell, Mrs. M.
Feimer, Mrs R. S.
Fienberg, Mrs. M.
Flynn, W.
Folk, S.
Fordham, Montague.
Fordham, J.
Fredericks, Mrs.
Fremlin, W. T.
Gallien, C. L.
Gay, Mrs. A.
Gedeon, E.
Greaves, E. S.
Greenhalgh, Capt. J. H.
Haiman, Alexis.
Haimon, Monsieur.
Hamilton, G. S.
Harrison, J. J.
Henderson. J.
Henry John, J.
Herklots, Mrs.
Herklots, Rev. G.
Hesse, Chas.
Holland, H. C.
Holmberg, W.
Homan, Leonard.
Honghyne, A. P.
Hume, Col.
Hyde, John Colville.
Johnson, E. T. S.
Jones, Mr. M.
Keay, J. Seymour.
Kimerling Meilech.
Kitts, E. J.
Kuper, Miss.
Lawrence, A. J.
Lewis, Miss.
Love, Mrs. G.
Lunge, Dr. Carl.
Luttwitz, Baron.
Lynch, H. W.
Lyon, Palyhemus.

*Letters marked "Care of Post Office"*—contd.

Manager, Kankee Tea Estate.
Marchetto, Sig. Alberto.
Massy, Miss E. G.
Maystein, Monsieur.
McCartie, Surgeon-Major.
McGregor, D.
Miller, E.
Mitchell, Mrs. H. C.
Molloy, P.
Morgan, Lt. G. A.
Moris, M., Monsieur.
Mosenthal, H.
Munro, James.
Nicoll, Geo.
Norton, Mrs.
O'Brien, G.
O'Clein, Percy.
Oglevy, Mrs.
Oomregur, Mr.
Page, Mr.
Paterson, Mrs.
Patey, Miss Vera.
Paton, Jas.
Patten, L. P.
Paul, Dr. C. G.
Payne, Professor W. J.
Pearson, H. J. T. G.
Pease, E. H.
Pease, W.
Penfold, George W.
Perurei, Mrs.
Phear, W.
Radford, Major.
Radford, Mrs.
Raynand, Mary C.
Roahe, Victor.
Roberts, H.
Robertson, Graham.
Roberts, Miss L.
Rogers, F. N.
Rose, J.
Rose, A. S.
Ryder, Mrs. H.
Saldan, Paul.
Salvatori, Mons.
Sanderson, P. J.
Saxby, Frank.
Scaife, T. J.
Shaw, Mrs.
Simes, George.
Simmons, E.
Sinclair, Capt. Thos.
Slater, Mrs. C.
Sleeman, J.
Smith, Chaloner.
Stewart, Miss Burnett.
St. John, Mrs. D.
Stretton, Capt.
Valentine, T. H.
Wakefield, L. C.
Watson, Mr.
Wheeler, E. L.
Whiting, Rev. J. L.
Wichmann, Baron.
Wilkins, W. D.
Williams, Fred.
Wilderman, Adolf.
Withycombe, A. G.
Workman, E.

*Registered Letters.*

Heider, Moriz.
Jones, F. H.
Marchetto, Alberto.
Moris, Capt. M.
Pease, W.
Raynaud, Madame Caccia.
Stengel, V. S.

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.*

Allas, R. H.
Alexander.
Allschall.
Armsstrong, W., Miss.
Atkins, C.
Abrein, M. M.
Blandford, M. D.
Beale, H. K.
Barston, F. A., Miss.
Barker, F. S.
Boadon Durgee.
Briggs.
Buckner, E. M., Miss.
Brown, L., Mrs.
Blanchard, J. A.
Bloch, Madam.
Bruley, N.
Brown, T. R.
Bulkely, Mrs.
Brown, A.
Bartley, W.
Clarke, P. I.
Connor, J. L.
Christain, J. T.
Craig, M., Miss.
Clarke, R. T.
Cheadle, W. W.
Causloble, Miss.
Carlander.
Castillo, R. J.
Charington, C.
Cantler, R.
Coatts, Mrs.
Craw Hall, L. W.
Cooper, Mrs.
Cooper, H.
Davidson, W. J.
Dove, F. S.
De'Mello, J. S.
Durant, H.
Donelly, M., Mrs.
Deadate, Madam.
Drury, F. M., Capt.
Dillon, E.
Ellis, H.
Elliott, T.
Elliott, F.
Ekills, G. R., Revd.
French, R., Mrs.
Fosher, C. F., Dr.
Foy, W.
Freinteen, F.
Flemming, H.
Feedler, A.
Freech, Miss.
Giffert, G. G.
Gomes, F.
Goltam, H.
Gorer, E.
Greene, Dr.
Gorton, F.
Good, D.
Gibson, E.
Geanes, Mrs.
Greenfield.
Greenfield, Mrs.
Green, M., Miss.
Grienes, F. J.
Hewett, C., Mrs.
Hukey, Dr.
Harrington, P. C.
Halluck, S., Mrs.
Hozan, E. C.
Hapkins, W., Mrs.
Herbert, A. R. K., Brig.-Genl.
Howard, Miss.
Heneleary, Lady.
Hayemate, E.
Halurlandt, G.
Hardy, I. P.
Jopp, K. A., Lieut.-Col.
Jones, M. R.
Jardine, M. D. P.
Jenkins, W. A.
John, A.
Kitson, H. H.
Kohn, S.
Kilton, T.
Lancaster, J.
Littlewood, R.
Lascillis, J. H.
Long, J.
Lennox, M.
Leslie, Mrs.
Lynne.
Mendouca, J. A.
McDonald, W.
Martille, Col.
Morris, J. B., Supdt.
Maxewell, Miss.
Martin, J.
Margan, O. V.
Morris, A. F.
Moriarity, E., Mrs.
Nott, Mrs.
Newman.
Nood, W. C.
Norris, E. J.
Olibar, A. S.
Owen, W. S.
Parson, Robert.
Playford, T.
Powell, L. W., Miss.
Pereira, Miss.
Peyarilal.
Peares, H.
Pascha, A.
Power, J. H.
Piris, G.
Pringe, A. G.
Ross, D., Capt.
Ross, B.
Roche, V.
Robinson, J.
Robertson, T. H.
Richardson, W.
Reed, L. H., Capt.
Rogers, A.
Robertl.
Raynand, H.
Rosenbury, M.
Ross, F., Miss.
Souza, C. O.
Sturmer, E.
Small, A. J.
Starn, Col.
Stowell, G. F.
Sencox.
Smith, Miss.
Smith, C.
State, J., Dr.
Schell, G.
Speeler, L.
Shute, H. G.
Silly, H. J.
Stonbury.
Todd, Ry.
Topping, R.
Temple, C. L., Mrs.
Unwin, F.
Vaughan, W. E.
Venizino, D. C.
Vencent, A. H.
Viganoui, C., Maj.
Venour, W. E.
Wilson, Miss.
Wells, M., Miss.
Whitefield, Geo.
Wilson, T. N.
Wright, T. A. B.
Wingfield, R.
Walker, J. R. E., Mrs.
Wright, W. R.
Wadia, D., Dr.
Watson, J. S.
Warran.
Walter, Mrs.
Walson, Mrs.
Wyman, A.
Younghusband.

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 15th February, 1892.*

Archard, F. H.
Dawson, E. J.
Hay, P.
Marshall, R. G.
Munn P. W.
Rydquist, C. E.
Sandeman, G.
Scryengeour, D.
Smellie, R.
Stevenson, A.

E. HUTTON,
*Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.*

*The 20th February, 1892.*

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

| Mails for | Date of closing at Calcutta. | Route by which despatched. |
|---|---|---|
| | 1892. | |
| Egypt, Europe, America. Cape Colonies through United Kingdom. | 24th Feb. | Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay. |
| Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets). | 23rd ,, | Ditto. |
| Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colonies. | 24th ,, | Ditto. |
| Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands China, and Japan. | 22nd ,, | Ditto. |
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Report of the Excise Commission, 1883-84. Volumes I and II. R8 (8a)
Bengal Census Report, 1881. R16 (R1-14.)
Report on the Dyes and Tans of Bengal. By H. W. M'CANN, M.A., D.SC. Full bound, cloth. R2-8 (3a. 6p.)
Papers regarding the Tea Industry in Bengal. R (3a.)
Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Ganja. R1-8 (2a.)
Ditto ditto in Jute. R8 (7a)

### JUDICIAL.

Manual of Notifications and Orders having the force of Law. R5 (8a.)
Question Papers set at the Pleadership and Mooktearship Examinations for the years 1883—90. 8a. (2a.)
Ditto ditto for 1891. 2a. (1a)

### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Manual on the Safe use of Steam, in Hindi. 6a. (2a.)
The Safe Use of Steam, in Bengali. 2a (½a.)
Distribution Return of Officers and Subordinates employed on Local Works in Bengal. Corrected up to 31st December 1891. 2a. (½a.)
Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment of the Public Works Department, Bengal. Corrected up to 31st December, 1891. 6a (1a. 6p.)
Memoranda on the System of Brick-making at Akra. By A. G. BREMNER, Assistant Engineer. R3 (4a.)
Schedule of Contract Rates for work of different kinds in the several Divisions in Bengal. Corrected up to 31st December, 1888. R5 (6a.)
Table of Tolls prepared by the Collector and Supervisor of the Calcutta Canals. R2-8 (2a.)

### MARINE.

The River Hooghly: Calcutta to Saugor Island, with Charts and Diagrams. By S. R. ELSON. R2-8 (2a.)
The Bengal Pilots' Code of Signals. R3 (2a. 6p.)
Regulations and Suggestions as to the Survey of the Hull, Equipments, and Machinery of seagoing Steam-ships carrying passengers, and of Inland Steam-vessels. R1 (2a.)
Memorandum on the different methods of ascertaining the discharges of Rivers, Canals, etc. By C. W. ODLING, ESQ., M.I.C.E. R1 per copy (1a.)
Regulations relating to the Examination of Engineers for Colonial Certificates of Competency under Act VII of 1884. R1 (1a.)
Ditto relating to the Examination of Engine-drivers under Act VII of 1884. 2a. (1a.)
Ditto relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates in the Mercantile Marine for Colonial Certificates of Competency. R1 (1a.)
Ditto relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates for local certificates in the Mercantile Marine, under Act I of 1859. R1 (1a.)
Ditto relating to the Examination of Masters, Engineers and Engine-drivers under the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884. 4a. (1a.)
Instructions as to the Survey of Passenger Accommodation on Inland Steam-vessels. 2a. (1a.)
Rules, Bye-Laws, Regulations, and Notifications relating to the Port of Chittagong. 4a. (1a.)

### APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 1st January, 1892. R3 (4a.)

### REVENUE.

Papers relating to the Cultivation and Trade of Wheat. 8a. (2a.)
Land Registration Manual, 1889. R1-8 (4a)
Wards' Manual, 1888. R2 (4a.)
Cess Manual, 1888. R1-8 (4a.)
Records' Manual, 1888. 12a. (1a. 6p.)
Revenue Officers' Manual, 1888. R1 (3a.)
Certificate Procedure Manual, 1888. 8a. (1a. 6p.)
Waste Lands Manual, 1888. 12a. (2a.)
Stamp Manual, 1890. R1-8 (4a.)
Land Acquisition Manual, 1890. R1 (3a.)
Excise Manual, 1891. R2-8 (6a.)
The Salt Manual, 1891. R1-8 (3a.)
Bengal Embankment Manual. R2. With Map. R3 (2a.)
Rules for the Guidance of Officers in the Administration of the Salt Department. R1-4 (3a.)
Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act, in English 2a. (½a)
Bihar Peasant Life. *Illustrated.* By G. A. GRIERSON, Esq., B.C.S. R5 (8a.)
Memorandum on the Revenue History of Chittagong. By H. J. S. COTTON, C.S. R2-4 (4a.)
A Revenue History of the Sunderbuns. By F. E. PARGITER, C.S R2-8 (3a.)
A Sketch of the Administration of the Hooghly District. By Mr. G. TOYNBEE. R1-8 (3a.)
The Fauna of British India, Part I. Mammalia. R7-8 (3a.)
Ditto ditto Fishes. Volume I. R15 (6a.)
Ditto ditto ditto. Volume II. R15 (6a.)
Ditto ditto Birds. Volume I. R15 (6a.)
Ditto ditto ditto. Volume II. R11-4 (4a.)
Ditto ditto Reptilia and Batrachia. R13 (6a.)
The Fauna will be complete in 7 Volumes. The book will be sold as a complete work in 7 Volumes. Subscription in advance for the complete set must be paid before any volume is supplied.
Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for 1890-91. 8a. (2a.)

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Way to Health, in Bengali. (1a.) per copy.
Ditto in Kaithi. (1a.) per copy.

☞ ***The List of Books available for sale at the Secretariat Press will in future be published once only in each month.***

***Spare copies of the List will, however, be kept in stock ready for issue on receipt of applications for them.***

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART III.

### Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

### PROMISSORY NOTES.

#### Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 060141 to 060145, and 060148, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1854-55, six notes for ₹5,000 each, originally standing in the name of The Agra Bank, Limited, and last endorsed to Heerabai, widow of Jamsetjee Nesserwanjee Petit, the proprietress, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress.

HEERABAI, *widow of Jamsetjee Nesserwanjee Petit.*

BOMBAY,
*The 16th January, 1892.*

#### Lost or Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 85202, dated 15th March, 1879, of the Bengal Bank at Calcutta, for ₹500 only, originally standing in the name of Harpershad Piaraylal, Numberdar of Garha Kota, District Saugor, and last endorsed to Moriram Gokulchand and Ganpat of Gadarwara, District Narsinghpur, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor, after two years from date of last advertisement.

MORIRAM GOKULCHAND AND GANPAT,
*of Gadarwara, District Narsinghpur.*

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## PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill, and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, are published for general information, by order of His Excellency the Governor General, under the 22nd of the Rules for the Conduct of the Legislative Business of the Council of the Governor General :—

### No. 4 OF 1892.

*A Bill to amend the Court of Wards Act, 1879 (B. C.).*

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Court of Wards Act, 1879 (B. C.) ; It is hereby enacted as follows :— (B. C.) of 79.

Construction and commencement. 1. This Act shall be read with, and taken as part of, the Court of Wards Act, 1879 (B.C.); and it shall come into force from the date on which it may be published in the Calcutta Gazette with the assent of the Governor General. (B. C.) of 79.

Addition to section 3. 2. In section 3, at the end of the clause defining "estate" shall be added the following words, namely :—" and includes a share in or of an estate."

Addition to section 6. 3. To section 6 the following clause shall be added :—

" (*e*) persons as to whom the Local Government has declared, on their own application, that they are disqualified, and that it is expedient, in the public interest, that their estates should be managed by the Court of Wards."

Addition to section 7. 4. The following proviso shall be added to section 7 :—

" Provided that the Court shall not be empowered to take charge of the person of a proprietor disqualified on his own application under clause (*e*) of section 6."

Addition to section 9. 5. At the end of section 9 the following shall be added :—

" And in any case in which the Court has taken charge of the property of a person disqualified from managing his own estates under the provisions of section 6, clause (*e*), it may in its discretion—

(*e*) at any time withdraw from such charge, or

(*f*) retain such charge, notwithstanding any application made for the release of the estate, or the death of the proprietor, until all debts and liabilities incurred by, or due from, the said proprietor, or which are a charge upon the property or any part thereof, together with all interest due thereon, have been discharged ;

Provided that, after the death of the proprietor, the Court shall not retain charge on account of any debt or liability not binding on the representative of such deceased proprietor."

Amendment of section 10. 6. In section 10, in the place of the first two clauses shall be inserted the following words, namely :—

" whenever a Civil Court is satisfied that an order should be made under section 7 of Act VIII of 1890, appointing a guardian of the person or property of a minor, or both ;

" whenever a Civil Court removes a guardian under section 39 of Act VIII of 1890."

Insertion of new sections after section 10.

7. After section 10 shall be inserted the following three sections :—

Court of Wards may take over charge of property from executors.

"10A. The Court of Wards may, at the request and with the consent of any executor or administrator, take charge of so much of the property lately belonging to the deceased person as it may think fit, if any person entitled to an estate included in such property is a person disqualified to manage his own property under section 6."

Court of Wards may be executors.

"10B. The Court of Wards may be appointed the executor or administrator to the estate of a deceased person, if any person entitled to an 'estate' included in such estate of a deceased person is a person disqualified to manage his own property under section 6; and any probate or letters of administration granted to the Court shall be deemed to be granted to the person or persons constituting the Court for the time being."

Court of Wards to be the guardian within sections 215 to 218 of Act X of 1865, and sections 31 to 33 of Act V of 1881.

"10C. Where a ward is sole executor or sole universal or residuary legatee, or would be solely entitled under an intestacy, the Court shall be deemed to be his legal guardian for the purposes of sections 215 to 218 of the Succession Act, X of 1865, and sections 31 to 33 of the Probate and Administration Act, V of 1881."

Amendment of section 11.

8. In section 11, for the words "the Civil Court which would have jurisdiction under Act XL of 1858 may, on the application of the Court of Wards, direct the Court of Wards to retain" there shall be substituted the following words, namely :—"the Court of Wards may retain," and the words "during the continuance of their disqualification, or, subject to the provisions of section 12, for so long as such Civil Court may order," shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 12.

9. In section 12, for the words "which before the commencement of this Act was placed," shall be substituted the following, namely :—"which either before or after the commencement of this Act was or is placed," and at the end of the first clause, after the figures 1858, shall be added the following words, namely :—"or under any other enactment for the time being in force."

Addition to section 13.

10. To the end of section 13 shall be added the following words, namely :—"or until all debts and liabilities, together with any interest due thereon, have, under the provisions of section 9, been discharged."

Insertion of new sections after section 13.

11. After section 13 shall be inserted the following two sections :—

"13A. The Court of Wards shall not be required to verify, otherwise than by the signature of the Court, any petition presented by the Court; and if the facts stated in any such petition are not within the personal knowledge of the person, or one or more of the persons constituting the Court for the time being, the petition may be subscribed and verified by any person competent to make the verification."

"13B. The Court of Wards shall not be liable to give security or render accounts to any Civil Court as an executor or administrator, but all such accounts and inventories as may be by law required from an executor or administrator shall be kept in the office of the Court of Wards, and shall be open to inspection by persons interested in such accounts at such times as the Court of Wards may think fit."

Addition to clause 1 of section 23.

12. To clause 1 of section 23, after the word "Court" the following words shall be added, namely :—

"and all estates in respect of which the Court is the executor or administrator shall be exempt from sale for any arrear of revenue."

Repeal of proviso in section 48.

13. In section 48 the proviso in class III shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 49.

14. In section 49, for the words "remains under the charge of the Court with his consent under section 11" shall be substituted the following words, namely :—"is under the charge of the Court under clause (*e*) of section 6, or under the second clause of section 11."

Amendment of section 56.

15. In section 56, instead of the words "who has consented to leave his property under the charge of the Court of Wards, as provided in the second clause of section 11" shall be substituted the following words, namely :—"whose property is under the charge of the Court under clause (*e*) of section 6, or under the second clause of section 11."

16. To section 60 the following words and paragraph shall be added, namely :—"or to assign over or charge any allowance to be received by him from the Court.

"No property which is or has been under the charge of the Court of Wards shall be liable, either during such period or in the hands of any person other than the ward, for the satisfaction of any debt or decree incurred by or obtained against the ward."

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

UNDER the law at present in force, Bengal Act IX of 1879, the Court of Wards can assume the management of the estates of adult male proprietors only in certain specified cases, namely, when they have been adjudged by the ordinary tribunals to be incapable of managing their own affairs, by reason of physical or mental infirmity. But cases have occurred in which proprietors not disqualified in this manner have themselves applied for the protection of the Court, and in which it appeared that their requests should not be refused. The Bill provides a procedure under which the Court of Wards may comply with such applications when Government has decided that the proprietors are disqualified, and that the public interest requires that their property should be placed under State management.

It also extends the definition of estate in section 3 of the Act so as to include a share in an estate. This appears to be in accordance with the law in Madras, the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, and is intended to remove the inconvenience arising from the interpretation put upon it as excluding from the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards proprietors of shares of estates, however large their property might be.

Some slight formal alterations in the Wards Act have become necessary owing to the repeal of Act XL of 1858, and these are provided in the Bill.

Finally, provision has been made to allow the Court of Wards to take out probate and letters of administration, and to act in certain cases under the Succession Act, X of 1865, and the Probate and Administration Act, V of 1881.

JOHN EDGAR.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

*The 19th February, 1892.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it are published for general information, by order of His Excellency the Governor General, under the 22nd of the Rules for the conduct of the Legislative Business of the Council of the Governor General :—

### No. 5 OF 1892.

*A Bill for the Regulation of the Bengal Military Police.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for the better regulation of the Bengal Reserve Police; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

[Act XV of 1887, s. 1.] Title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Bengal Military Police Act, 1892.

(2) It extends to the whole of the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal: and

(3) It shall come into force on such day as the Local Government may, by notification in the Calcutta Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

[Ditto, s. 3.] Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "Military Police-officer" means a person appointed to the Bengal Police Force under section 7 of Act V of 1861, who has signed the statement in the schedule to this Act, in accordance with the provisions of this Act:

(2) "active service" means service against hostile tribes or other persons in the field:

(3) "District Magistrate" includes a Deputy Commissioner, an Assistant Commissioner in charge of a sub-division, and the Superintendent of the South Lushai Hills:

(4) "Commandant" means a person appointed by the Local Government to be a Commandant of Military Police and includes a District Superintendent of Police and an Assistant District Superintendent of Police in charge of the civil police of a district or of a sub-division:

(5) "Second-in-Command" means a person appointed by the Local Government to be a Second-in-Command of Military Police, and includes an Assistant District Superintendent of Police not in charge of the civil police of a district or of a sub division: and

(6) the expressions "reason to believe," "criminal force," "assault," "fraudulently" and "voluntarily causing hurt" have the meanings assigned to them respectively in the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

[Act XV of 1887, s. 4.] Enrolment and discharge of Military Police-officers.

3. (1) Before an officer appointed to the Bengal Police Force under section 7 of Act V of 1861 is appointed to be a Military Police-officer, the statement in the schedule shall be read to him in the presence of a Magistrate, Commandant or Second-in-Command, and shall be signed by him in acknowledgment of its having been so read to him.

(2) Notwithstanding any notice given under section 9 of Act V of 1861, a Military Police-officer shall not be entitled to be discharged from the Bengal Police Force except in accordance with the terms of the statement which he has signed under this Act.

[Act XV of 1887, s. 5.] Classes and grades of Military Police-officers.

4. (1) There shall be eight classes of Military Police-officers, namely :—

(i) subadars-major,
(ii) subadars,
(iii) jamadars,
(iv) havildars-major,
(v) havildars,
(vi) naiks,
(vii) buglers, and
(viii) sepoys,

and such grades in each class as the Local Government may direct.

(2) The expression "superior officer" in this Act includes—

(a) in relation to a sepoy, any sepoy of a higher grade, and any bugler, naik, havildar, havildar-major, jamadar, subadar or subadar-major;

(b) in relation to a bugler, any bugler of a higher grade, and any naik, havildar, havildar-major, jamadar, subadar or subadar-major;

(c) in relation to a naik, any naik of a higher grade and any havildar, havildar-major, jamadar, subadar or subadar-major;

(d) in relation to a havildar, any havildar of a higher grade and any havildar-major, jamadar, subadar or subadar-major;

(e) in relation to a havildar-major, any havildar-major of a higher grade, and any jamadar, subadar or subadar-major;

(f) in relation to a jamadar, any jamadar of a higher grade and any subadar or subadar-major;

(g) in relation to a subadar, any subadar of a higher grade and any subadar-major;

(h) in relation to a subadar-major, any subadar-major of a higher grade; and

(i) in relation to any Military Police-officer, any Second-in-Command, Commandant or District Magistrate.

[Ditto, s. 6.] More heinous offences.

5. A Military Police-officer who—

(a) begins, excites, causes or joins in any mutiny or sedition, or, being present at any mutiny or sedition, does not use his utmost endeavours to suppress it, or, knowing or having reason to believe in the existence of any mutiny, or of any intention to

mutiny, does not without delay give information thereof to his commanding or other superior officer; or

(*b*) uses, or attempts to use, criminal force to, or commits an assault on, his superior officer, whether on or off duty; or

(*c*) shamefully abandons or delivers up any garrison, fortress, post or guard which is committed to his charge or which it is his duty to defend; or

(*d*) directly or indirectly holds correspondence with, or assists or relieves, any person in arms against the State, or omits to discover immediately to his commanding or other superior officer any such correspondence coming to his knowledge: or

who, while on active service,—

(*e*) disobeys the lawful command of his superior officer; or

(*f*) deserts the service; or

(*g*) being a sentry, sleeps upon his post, or quits it without being regularly relieved or without leave; or

(*h*) without authority leaves his commanding officer, or his post or party, to go in search of plunder; or

(*i*) quits his guard, picquet, party or patrol without being regularly relieved or without leave; or

(*j*) uses criminal force to, or commits an assault on, any person bringing provisions or other necessaries to camp or quarters, or forces a safeguard or without authority breaks into any house or any other place for plunder, or plunders, destroys or damages any property of any kind; or

(*k*) intentionally causes or spreads a false alarm in action, camp, garrison or quarters,

shall be punished with transportation for life or for a term of not less than seven years, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to fourteen years, or with fine which may extend to three months' pay, or with fine to that extent in addition to such sentence of transportation or imprisonment, as the case may be, as may be passed upon him under this section.

Act XV of 1887, s. 7.] Less heinous offences.

6. A Military Police-officer who—

(*a*) is in a state of intoxication when on or for any duty or on parade or on the line of march; or

(*b*) strikes or attempts to force any sentry; or

(*c*) being in command of a guard, picquet or patrol, refuses to receive any prisoner duly committed to his charge, or without proper authority releases any prisoner, or negligently suffers any prisoner to escape; or

(*d*) being under arrest or in confinement, leaves his arrest or confinement before he is set at liberty by proper authority; or

(*e*) is grossly insubordinate or insolent to his superior officer in the execution of his office; or

(*f*) refuses to superintend or assist in the making of any field-work or other work of any description ordered to be made either in quarters or n the field; or

(*g*) strikes or otherwise ill-uses any Military Police-officer subordinate to him in rank or position; or

(*h*) being in command at any post or on the march, and receiving a complaint that any one under his command has beaten or otherwise maltreated or oppressed any person, or has committed any riot or trespass, fails, on proof of the truth of the complaint, to have due reparation made to the injured person and to report the case to the proper authority; or

(*i*) designedly or through neglect injures or loses, or fraudulently disposes of, his arms, clothes, tools, equipments, ammunition, accoutrements or Military Police necessaries, or any such articles entrusted to him or belonging to any other person; or

(*j*) malingers, or feigns or produces disease or infirmity in himself, or intentionally delays his cure, or aggravates his disease or infirmity; or

(*k*) with intent to render himself or any other person unfit for service, voluntarily causes hurt to himself or any other person; or

who, while not on active service,—

(*l*) disobeys the lawful command of his superior officer; or

(*m*) plunders, destroys or damages any property of any kind; or

(*n*) being a sentry, sleeps upon his post or quits it without being regularly relieved or without leave; or

(*o*) deserts the service;

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to three months' pay, or with both.

Minor punishments. [Act XV of 1887, s. 9.]

7. (*1*) A District Magistrate, Commandant or Second-in-Command, or an officer not being below the rank of subadar commanding a separate detachment or an outpost or in temporary

command at the head-quarters of a district during the absence of the District Magistrate, Commandant and Second-in-Command, may, without a formal trial, award to any Military Police-officer who is subject to his authority any of the following punishments for the commission of any petty offence against discipline which is not otherwise provided for in this Act, or which is not of a sufficiently serious nature to call for a prosecution before a Criminal Court, that is to say—

(*a*) imprisonment to the extent of seven days in the quarter-guard or such other place as may be considered suitable, with forfeiture of all pay and allowances during its continuance;

(*b*) punishment drill, extra guard, fatigue, or other duty, not exceeding thirty days in duration, with or without confinement to quarters.

(*2*) Any one of these punishments may be awarded separately or in combination with any one or more of the others.

[Act XV of 1887, s. 10.]

Place of imprisonment.

8. A person sentenced under this Act to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months shall, when he is also dismissed from the Bengal Police Force, be imprisoned in the nearest or such other jail as the Local Government may, by general or special order, direct; but, when he is not also dismissed from that force, he may, if the convicting officer or District Magistrate so directs, be confined in the quarter-guard or such other place as the convicting officer or District Magistrate may consider suitable.

[Regulation II of 1887, s. 8.]

Saving of prosecutions under other laws.

9. (*1*) Nothing in this Act shall prevent any person from being prosecuted under Act V of 1861, or under any order or rule made under that Act or under any other enactment for the time being in force for any act or omission punishable hereunder, or from being liable if so prosecuted to any other or higher penalty than is provided for that act or omission by this Act:

(*2*) Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

[Act XV of 1887, s. 11.]

Conferment of magisterial powers on Police-officers.

10. Notwithstanding anything in Act V of 1861 or in any other enactment for the time being in force, the Local Government may invest any Police-officer not below the rank of Commandant with the powers of a Magistrate of any class for the purpose of enquiring into or trying any offence committed by a Military Police-officer and punishable under Act V of 1861 or this Act.

[Ditto, s. 12.]

Disciplinary and other powers of Commandants and Seconds-in-Command of Military Police otherwise than in respect of Military Police.

11. (*1*) Subject to such rules as the Local Government may make in this behalf, a Commandant or Second-in-Command of Military Police shall have, with respect to Police-officers appointed to the Bengal Police Force under section 7 of Act V of 1861, who are not Military Police-officers, the same disciplinary powers as a District Superintendent of Police has with respect to them under that section.

(*2*) The Local Government may confer on a Commandant or Second-in-Command of Military Police, by name or by virtue of his office, any other power of a District Superintendent of Police under Act V of 1861, or any other enactment for the time being in force, or under any rule under any such enactment, and may define the circumstances in which any power so conferred may be exercised by such Commandant or Second-in-Command.

[Act XV of 1887, s. 13.]

Privileges of Commandants and Seconds-in-Command of Military Police as Police-officers.

12. A Commandant or Second-in-Command of Military Police shall be entitled to all the privileges which a Police-officer has under sections 42 and 43 of Act V of 1861, section 125 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, and any other enactment for the time being in force.

[Ditto, s 14.]

Power to make rules.

13. The Local Government may, as regards the Military Police, make such orders and rules consistent with this Act as it thinks expedient relative to the several matters respecting which the Inspector General of Police, with the approval of the Local Government, may, as regards the rest of the Bengal Police Force, frame orders and rules under section 12 of Act V of 1861.

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## THE SCHEDULE.

### STATEMENT.

(*See sections 2 and 3.*)

[Ditto, Sch.]

AFTER you have served for three years in the Bengal Military Police, you may, at any time when not on active service, apply for your discharge, through the officer to whom you may be subordinate, to a Commandant of Military Police or to the District Magistrate of the district in which you may be serving, and you will be granted your discharge after two months from the date of your application, unless your discharge would cause the vacancies in the Bengal Military Police to exceed one-tenth of the sanctioned strength; in that case you must remain until this objection is waived by competent authority or removed. But when on active service you have no claim to a discharge, and you must remain and do your duty until the necessity for retaining you in the Bengal Military Police ceases, when you may make your application in the manner hereinbefore prescribed. In the event of your re-enlistment, after you have been discharged, you will have no claim to reckon for pension or any other purpose your service previous to your discharge.

(Signature of Police-officer in acknowledgment of the above having been read to him.) } *A.B.*

Signed in my presence after I had ascertained that *A. B.* understood the purport of what he signed. } *C. D.*, *Magistrate, Commandant or Second-in-Command.*

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill, which has been prepared at the request of the Government of Bengal, is to constitute a body of Military Police for service in the South Lushai Hills and in such other frontier districts as they may be required. The Bill follows the Burma Military Police Act, 1887, so closely that no explanation of the proposed measure appears necessary.

JOHN EDGAR.

*The 19th February, 1892.*

S. HARVEY JAMES,
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

No. 8.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1892.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*A* SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

### SEPARATE REVENUE.

Post Office.

### REVIEWING THE REPORT ON THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA FOR 1890-91.

No. 688, dated Calcutta, the 17th February 1892.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Read—

Report on the Post Office of India for the year 1890-91.

RESOLUTION.—The principal modifications, all in the direction of progress and improvement, made in the year in the working of the Inland Post were the following:—

(1) An accelerated railway mail service between Calcutta, Bombay, and Northern India, and between Madras and Central and Northern India, was introduced.

(2) The system of paying revenue by money orders was extended to certain districts of the Madras Presidency and the Punjab.

(3) The system of payment of rent by money orders was extended in Bengal.

(4) An experimental system of receiving payment at the Post Office for salt supplied to purchasers from the Rajputana sources and the Punjab mines was introduced.

All these measures have worked successfully.

2. The principal changes in the working of the Foreign Post were the following:—

(5) The rate of postage on letters from India to the United Kingdom was reduced from 4½ annas to 2½ annas per half-ounce.

(6) The rate of postage between India and Aden was reduced to the inland rate.

(7) An exchange of money orders between the Indian Post Office and Mombasa was effected.

(8) A direct money order exchange between India and Malta, and

(9) the value-payable post between India and Ceylon, were introduced, as well as

(10) an exchange of parcels with South Australia.

3. The progress which has been the rule in the operations of the Post Office was maintained during the year. The transactions of the Imperial Post Office during the last two years compare as follows:—

| | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | Increase per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Post Offices | 8,102 | 8,394 | 3·6 |
| " Letter boxes | 11,218 | 11,999 | 6·96 |
| " Letters and Post-cards issued for delivery | 271,359,394 | 280,740,412 | 3·45 |
| " Newspapers issued for delivery | 23,286,544 | 24,935,368 | 7·08 |
| " Parcels " " | 1,882,265 | 1,901,547 | 1·02 |
| " Packets " " | 8,700,791 | 10,375,319 | 19·24 |
| " Letters and Parcels insured | 237,473 | 262,727 | 10·63 |
| " Inland Money Orders issued | 6,759,116 | 7,326,065 | 8·38 |
| Value of Inland Money Orders issued | R14,65,32,147 | R15,77,70,303 | 7·67 |
| Commission realised on Inland Money Orders issued | R17,95,350 | R19,37,598 | 7·92 |
| Number of Telegraphic Money Orders issued | 71,929 | 84,975 | 18·13 |
| Value of " " " " | R76,65,846 | R92,57,635 | 20·76 |
| Commission realised on Telegraphic Money Orders issued | R78,575 | R94,724 | 20·55 |
| Number of Foreign Money Orders issued by India | 45,641 | 52,295 | 14·58 |
| Value of Foreign Money Orders issued by India | £162,945 | £196,730 | 20·73 |
| Number of Foreign Money Orders paid in India | 23 193 | 22,649 | —2·34 |
| Value of Foreign Money Orders paid in India | £195,505 | £185,580 | —5·07 |
| *Mileage of Mail Lines*:— | | | |
| Railway | 15,720 | 16,514 | 5·05 |
| Mail Carts | 3,980 | 4,126 | 3·66 |
| Runners and Boats | 39,204 | 41,476 | 5·79 |
| Steamers | 12,224 | 12,277 | 0·43 |

4. The total number of articles (including money orders) sent out for delivery was upwards of 325 millions, of which about 316½ millions were actually delivered, the percentage of deliveries being 97·31 against 98·26 in the previous year. There is a steady decline in the number of unpaid letters and a constantly growing demand for post-cards.

5. The declared value of insured articles during 1890-91 was R7,99,16,217 against R8,98,75,023 in the previous year, and the insurance fees realised amounted to R2,10,873 against R2,29,659, the decrease being due to the limitation from the 1st May 1890 to R1,000 of the value for which an article

can be insured. There was, however, an increase of 8,644 in the number of letters, and of 16,610 in the number of parcels, insured during the year as compared with the previous year, and the operation of the new rule has not interfered with the legitimate insurance business of the Post Office.

6. Of Inland Money Orders 7,326,065 were issued during the year for a value of over 15¾ crores of rupees, the commission realised being nearly ₹15½ lakhs. The following figures shew the progress of this branch of postal business during the last five years:—

| | Total number of orders issued. | Total value of orders issued. | Commission realised. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | ₹ | ₹ |
| 1886-87 . . | 4,821,117 | 10,68,49,151 | 13,37,820 |
| 1887-88 . . | 5,512,395 | 11,84,43,573 | 14,94,381 |
| 1888-89 . . | 6,136,790 | 12,99,06,864 | 16,57,761 |
| 1889-90 . . | 6,759,116 | 14,65,32,147 | 17,95,350 |
| 1890-91 . . | 7,326,065 | 15,77,70,303 | 19,37,598 |

7. The operations of the Postal Savings Banks during the year compare thus with those of the two previous years:—

| | 1888-89. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Banks . . | 6,056 | 6,350 | 6,455 |
| " accounts at the close of the year . | 311,001 | 358,272 | 408,544 |
| Deposits during the year | ₹4,33,51,982 | ₹3,27,83,155 | ₹3,47,55,976 |
| Withdrawals . . | ₹3,69,63,000 | ₹3,50,51,000 | ₹3,21,70,000 |
| Value of deposits at the close of the year . | ₹5,88,64,681 | ₹5,86,96,755 | ₹6,34,67,408 |

In 1889-90, the deposits were reduced in consequence of the reduction of the maximum limit for deposits made in a year from ₹500 to ₹200; but they are increasing again.

8. The number of complaints made by the public against the Post Office was 8,188, but more than 42 per cent. were found to be groundless.

9. The following statement shows the Revenue and Expenditure of the Post Office in the last three years:—

| | 1888-89. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| Revenue . . . . | 1,28,15,399 | 1,30,13,621 | 1,40,27,482 |
| Expenditure . . . . | 1,34,24,524 | 1,37,65,939 | 1,39,65,357 |
| —Deficit or +Surplus . . | —6,09,125 | —7,52,318 | +62,125 |

Making the same adjustments as in previous years the results are:—

| | 1888-89. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| Deficit or surplus according to Statement XI of the Report (purely postal transactions including exchange) . . | —6,09,125 | —7,52,318 | +62,125 |
| *Add*— | | | |
| Indirect expenditure . | —7,53,041 | —8,02,832 | —10,60,522 |
| | —13,62,166 | —15,55,150 | —9,98,397 |
| *Deduct*— | | | |
| District post charges . . | 11,24,591 | 11,37,893 | 11,23,210 |
| Resulting deficit or surplus . | —2,37,575 | —4,17,257 | +1,24,813 |

10. The Governor General in Council is glad to notice the names of the officers of whom favourable mention is made in paragraph 60 of the Report.

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ORDERED, that copy of the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Director General of the Post Office of India, and that the Resolution and the Report be published in the *Gazette of India*.

J. F. FINLAY,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# ANNUAL REPORT

ON

# THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA

FOR THE YEAR

# 1890-91.

No. 10784, dated the 15th January 1892.

*From*—A. U. FANSHAWE, Esq., *Director General of the Post Office of India,*
*To*—*The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.*

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Post Office of India for the official year 1890-91.

2. There were no changes of first rate importance under the head of Inland Post, but the year was one of continued progress in all branches of postal business; some special steps were taken to improve through mail communications by railway; and there was a further exemplification of the growing tendency on the part of other branches of the Government service to employ the Post Office for various purposes for which special agencies have previously been used. The year, too, was remarkable for a forgery of the one rupee postage stamp of which an account will be found in the appropriate section of this report. With the constant growth of the Railway system in India, the arrangement of through mail services has become an intricate and difficult class of work, and a special Railway Conference was held on the subject at Cawnpore in September 1890 under the presidency of an Officer of the Department, the result of which was the introduction of the fastest mail service that has yet been seen in this country between Calcutta, Bombay and Northern India, and an important acceleration of the mail transit between Madras and Central and Northern India. A system of dropping and picking up the mails by means of special apparatus, for which the Post Office has been pressing for some time past, was also introduced successfully at small stations on the East India Railway. The Nagpur and Bengal Railway was opened for through traffic towards the end of the year, but it is not probable that it will be used as a through mail line for some time to come. The Revenue Money Order system was for the first time made applicable, with the approval of the Local Government, to certain districts of the Madras Presidency, and was also introduced in the Punjab in the districts of Delhi, Ferozepore, Sealkot and Lahore with the permission of the Lieutenant-Governor. The system of payment of rent by means of money orders, which had been tried experimentally in the districts comprising the Burdwan Commissionership, having proved a success, was extended with the sanction of the Bengal Government, to the Presidency, Dacca and Rajshahye divisions of the Lower Provinces with effect from the 1st July 1890. It was stated in last year's report that it had been decided that the agency of the Post Office should be used for summoning Army reservists, and during the year now under report the work of recalling sepoys on leave has also been transferred from the district authorities to the Post Office. The duty of receiving money on behalf of the Salt Department for the purchase of salt, under the through traffic system, from salt depôts was also

Principal events, Inland Post.

undertaken as an experiment, from the beginning of the year in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Punjab. There were various small expeditions during the year for which field post offices had to be opened. The Zhob field force started in September 1890; in January 1891 the Postmaster General, Punjab, was called upon to organize a postal service for the Miranzai and Hazara field forces; and the Deputy Postmaster General, Burma, had to make special arrangements for the postal communications in connection with the Wuntho expedition. The close of these various expeditions, and the arrangements for the Manipur field force do not fall within the scope of the present report but it may be stated that in every case the work done by the Post Office secured the unqualified approval of the Military authorities.

Principal events, Foreign Post.

3. The following were the principal events of the Foreign Post:—Arrangements were made with effect from the 1st September 1890 for an exchange of money orders between the Indian Post Office and the Post Office of the Imperial British East Africa Company with its head-quarters at Mombassa, and a direct exchange of money orders was introduced from the 1st November 1890 between India and Malta. The agreement with South Australia for a direct exchange of parcels which was reported last year, was brought into operation from the 1st April 1890, and a number of British colonies and possessions, and of foreign union countries were added to the list of places to which parcels can be sent from India through the United Kingdom. The postage on letters from India to the United Kingdom was reduced with effect from the 1st January 1891 to 2½ annas per half ounce or fraction of half an ounce, and in the absence of a 2½-anna stamp the immediate requirements of the public were provided for by overprinting the stocks of 4½-anna stamps and envelopes with the lower postage rate. At the same time the opportunity was taken to effect a reform, which has been urged by me for some years past, by reducing the postage rates between India and Aden to ordinary inland rates, and thereby recognizing, in a practical way, its position as an integral part of British India. The Value-Payable post was introduced experimentally between India and Ceylon from the 1st January 1891, and has already proved a success; and it may be added that during the official year the Postal Administration of British North Borneo and the German Postal Agencies opened at Bagomoyo and Dar-es-Salaam on the East Coast of Africa entered the Postal Union.

Working of the P. & O. Contract.

4. Until about the middle of January 1890, the English mails were due in Bombay, according to the contract time allowed for the voyage, at noon on Monday of each week, but since then, owing to a change in the hour of departure from Brindisi, they have been due at 8 A.M. on Monday. During the year under report, the P. & O. Company's mail steamers arrived in Bombay on five occasions after contract time, the vessel being 18 hours 3 minutes late on one occasion, 15 hours 5 minutes on another occasion, and less than 12 hours late on the other three occasions. These delays were due in two instances to the detention of the steamers in the Suez Canal; in two instances to detention at Brindisi owing to bad weather and the late arrival of the mail train, and in one instance to severe weather which the steamer carrying the mails encountered after leaving Aden. On three occasions the steamer arrived on Saturday more than 36 hours before contract time, on twenty-three occasions on Sunday, and on twenty-five occasions on Monday. The average time occupied by the English mails during the year was 16 days 10 hours 5 minutes homewards, and 16 days 1 hour 46 minutes outwards.

Charge of the Post Office.

5. The administration of the Department was in the hands of Mr. H. M. Kisch during the greater part of the year. I held charge from the 1st April to the 18th May 1890, and during my absence on furlough for the remainder of the year, Mr. Kisch officiated as Director General.

## Section I.—Post Offices, Letter-Boxes, and Village Postmen.

Post Office receptacles and rural delivery.

6. Appendix I compares the number of post offices, letter-boxes and village postmen of the Imperial Post in each circle on the 31st March 1891 with the number at the close of the previous year, and in the marginal abstract will be found the figures of the past two years for the whole of India for both the Imperial and District Post separately and together. It will be seen that 295 new post offices were opened, 948 new letter-boxes established, and 37 additional village postmen entertained during the year under report. The majority of the 295 new post offices opened were placed in charge of schoolmasters and others, who receive a small allowance from the Department and are not regular servants of the Post Office. In every circle, there was an increase in the number of letter-boxes, the greatest, 302, being in the North-Western Provinces circle, where the subject of the collection of letters in villages received special attention. Besides the post offices, letter-boxes, and village postmen of the Imperial Post shown in Appendix I, there were at the close of the year 1,025 post offices, 2,310 letter-boxes, and 2,544 village postmen of the District Post.

| | Imperial Post. | | District Post. | | Total. | | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number at close of 1889-90. | Number at close of 1890-91. | Number at close of 1889-90. | Number at close of 1890-91. | Number at close of 1889-90. | Number at close of 1890-91. | |
| Post Offices | 8,102 | 8,394 | 1,022 | 1,025 | 9,124 | 9,419 | 295 |
| Letter-Boxes | 11,218 | 11,999 | 2,143 | 2,310 | 13,361 | 14,309 | 948 |
| Village Postmen. | 3,690 | 3,707 | 2,524 | 2,544 | 6,214 | 6,251 | 37 |

## Section II.—Postal Lines.

Postal communications.

7. Appendix II contains statistics according to postal circles of the different classes of Imperial postal lines over which mails were carried during the year; and it will be seen from the abstract in the margin that there was an increase under every head. The increase in the railway mileage was due to the opening of new sections of railway in various parts of the country, and to the utilization, for the conveyance of mails, of 49¾ miles of railway which had not previously been used for this purpose. The largest sections of new railway lines opened during the year, and used for postal purposes, were on the Bengal Nagpur Railway, the South Indian Railway, the Southern Mahratta Railway, the Delhi, Umballa and Kalka Railway, and the Tirhoot State Railway. The increase in railway communications was followed by the closing of various runner lines, and of one or two mail cart services, the most notable of which was the service between Umballa and Kalka. But a considerable number of new runner lines were established during the year, principally in Madras, where, owing to the conversion of District Post establishments into Imperial, 1,623 miles of foot line were added to the Imperial Post, and there were several new mail cart lines chiefly in the Punjab. In addition to the Imperial mail lines shown above, there were 34,839 miles of District Post mail lines, so that the total length of the lines over which mails were conveyed was 109,232 miles at the close of the year under report, as compared with 107,086 miles at the close of the the previous year.

| Imperial Mail Lines. | Total mileage in 1889-90. | Total mileage in 1890-91. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Railway | 15,720 | 16,514 | 794 |
| Mail Cart | 3,980 | 4,126 | 146 |
| Runners and Boats | 39,204 | 41,476 | 2,272 |
| Steamers | 12,224 | 12,277 | 53 |
| Total | 71,128 | 74,393 | 3,265 |

## Section III.—Correspondence and Parcels.

General results.

8. The estimated number of postal articles of all kinds that were issued for delivery during the year was nearly 318 millions, or about 13 millions in excess of the number issued during the previous year. Statistics showing the different classes of articles delivered in the various postal circles will be found in Appendix III, and a general summary of the figures for the whole of India is given in the statement at the end of this paragraph. It will be seen that, except as regards unpaid letters, there was an increase in the total number of articles issued for delivery under every head. The largest proportional increase, 11·35 per cent, was in the Burma Circle, Oudh stands next with an increase of 7·65 per cent., then Madras with an increase of 7·45 per cent., and then Eastern Bengal with an increase of 6·80 per cent., while in the remaining circles, the increase was below 5 per cent. A reference to Appendix III will show that the falling off in unpaid letters was 633,640, or 2·34 per cent. out of nearly 27 millions, and for the last three years now there has been a steady decline in the number of unpaid letters. They are still most numerous in Burma, though the proportion is not quite as high as one-half of the whole as it has been in former years, and in Oudh and Behar, both of which provinces have a large emigrant population, among whom the belief that a letter is more certain of delivery, if posted unpaid, seems to die hard. In paid letters, there was an increase of more than 3 millions, in single post-cards of more than 6½ millions, in registered letters of 121,920, and both in newspapers and in unregistered ordinary book and pattern packets of more than 1½ millions. The most noticeable feature is the constantly growing popularity of post-cards among the Natives of the country.

| Year | Post-cards. | Letters paid. | Letters unpaid. | Letters registered. | Total of letters and post-cards. | Newspapers. | Parcels. | Book and pattern packets. | Grand total (all postal articles except money orders). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | No. | No. | o. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| 1889-90 . . | 94,437,925 | 144,225,576 | 26,984,006 | 5,711,887 | 271,359,394 | 23,286,544 | 1,882,265 | 8,700,791 | 305,228,994 |
| 1890 91 . . | 101,062,176 | 147,494,063 | 26,350,366 | 5,833,807 | 280,740,412 | 24,935,368 | 1,901,547 | 10,375,319 | 317,952,646 |
| Increase . . or | 6,624,251 | 3,268,487 | ... | 121,920 | 9,381,018 | 1,648,824 | 19,282 | 1,674,528 | 12,723,652 |
| Decrease . . | ... | ... | 633,640 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Percentage of Increase . . | 7·01 | 2·26 | ... | 2·13 | 3·45 | 7·08 | 1·02 | 19·2 | 4·16 |
| Percentage of Decrease . . | ... | ... | 2·34 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

Average number of letters and post-cards to each person.

9. A new Census was taken in February 1891, and though the final returns are not yet ready, I have obtained provisional figures by the courtesy of the Census Commissioner, from which the following comparative table has been prepared, showing the average number of letters and post-cards per head of population in the different postal circles in 1881 and in 1891. For the purposes of the present comparison these figures are believed to be sufficiently accurate, and it is interesting to note that, however backward India may be according to a European standard, the percentage of letters to each person has undoubtedly increased, during the last decade, for every province. Now, as in 1881, the Bombay Presidency including Sind stands first with a present average of something over 2 letters for each person, and it will be noticed that in three other provinces, Bengal, Burma and the Punjab, an average of rather more than 1 letter for each person has been reached.

*Comparative Statement showing the average number of letters and other articles per head of population as ascertained by Census of February 1891, and of February 1881.*

| POSTAL CIRCLES. | POPULATION. | | LETTERS AND POST-CARDS GIVEN OUT FOR DELIVERY. | | | | ARTICLES OTHER THAN LETTERS AND POST-CARDS GIVEN OUT FOR DELIVERY. | | | | TOTAL. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | NUMBER. | | AVERAGE PER INDIVIDUAL. | | NUMBER. | | AVERAGE PER INDIVIDUAL. | | NUMBER. | | AVERAGE PER INDIVIDUAL. | |
| | Per Census of February 1891. | Per Census of February 1881. | During 1890-91. | During 1881-82. | During 1890-91. | During 1881-82. | During 1890-91 | During 1881-82. | During 1890-91. | During 1881-82. | During 1890-91 | During 1881-82. | During 1890-91. | During 1881-82. |
| Bengal (*a*) | 40,719,360 | 38,282,204 | 40,970,755 | 24,085,255 | 1·01 | ·63 | 7,908,436 | 2,897,161 | ·19 | ·08 | 48,879,191 | 26,982,416 | 1·20 | ·71 |
| Bombay (*b*) | 26,478,300 | 23,166,845 | 54,095,945 | 28,913,475 | 2·04 | 1·25 | 6,226,491 | 2,777,363 | ·23 | ·12 | 60,322,436 | 31,690,838 | 2·27 | 1·37 |
| Madras (*c*) | 55,875,420 | 48,382,151 | 51,120,180 | 25,353,787 | ·91 | ·53 | 7,929,506 | 3,508,692 | ·14 | ·07 | 59,049,686 | 28,862,479 | 1·05 | ·60 |
| N.-W. Provinces (*d*) | 35,077,440 | 33,461,878 | 32,708,243 | 18,825,214 | ·93 | ·56 | 5,249,449 | 2,244,228 | ·15 | ·07 | 37,957,697 | 21,069,442 | 1·08 | ·63 |
| Punjab (*e*) | 27,574,790 | 22,712,120 | 31,386,768 | 19,486,151 | 1·14 | ·86 | 4,737,586 | 2,502,831 | ·17 | ·11 | 36,124,354 | 21,988,982 | 1·31 | ·97 |
| Assam (*f*) | 5,424,190 | 4,881,426 | 4,276,288 | 2,709,134 | ·79 | ·56 | 1,392,341 | 557,329 | ·25 | ·11 | 5,668,629 | 3,266,463 | 1·04 | ·67 |
| Behar | 23,471,520 | 22,416,656 | 11,794,272 | 6,834,521 | ·50 | ·30 | 1,764,300 | 795,257 | ·07 | ·04 | 13,558,572 | 7,629,778 | ·57 | ·34 |
| Burma | 7,554,410 | 3,736,771 | 9,284,360 | 1,961,796 | 1·23 | ·52 | 2,697,016 | 546,797 | ·35 | ·15 | 11,981,376 | 2,508,593 | 1·58 | ·67 |
| Central India | 10,139,570 | 9,261,907 | 3,168,056 | 2,669,531 | ·31 | ·29 | 553,235 | 361,846 | ·05 | ·04 | 3,721,331 | 3,031,377 | ·36 | ·33 |
| Central Provinces (*g*) | 15,829,000 | 14,221,184 | 11,637,738 | 6,820,599 | ·73 | ·48 | 1,798,568 | 653,949 | ·11 | ·05 | 13,436,306 | 7,474,548 | ·84 | ·53 |
| Eastern Bengal | 10,162,440 | 8,838,001 | 9,869,130 | 3,513,464 | ·97 | ·40 | 1,395,297 | 430,179 | ·13 | ·05 | 11,264,427 | 3,943,643 | 1·10 | ·45 |
| Oudh | 12,652,730 | 11,387,741 | 7,307,248 | 4,234,287 | ·58 | ·37 | 1,092,323 | 674,807 | ·08 | ·06 | 8,399,571 | 4,909,094 | ·66 | ·43 |
| Rajputana (*h*) | 12,842,040 | 10,729,114 | 6,701,712 | 3,513,751 | ·52 | ·33 | 658,316 | 324,615 | ·05 | ·03 | 7,360,028 | 3,838,366 | ·57 | ·36 |
| Sind (*j*) | 2,895,750(*i*) | 2,413,823(*i*) | 6,419,672 | 3,375,311 | 2·21 | 1·39 | 1,135,435 | 336,921 | ·39 | ·14 | 7,555,107 | 3,712,232 | 2·60 | 1·53 |
| TOTAL | 286,696,960 | 253,891,821 | 280,740,412 | 152,296,276 | ·98 | ·60 | 44,538,299 | 18,611,975 | ·15 | ·07 | 325,278,711 | 170,908,251 | 1·13 | ·67 |

*Notes for 1891.*

(*a*) Including Andamans (Port Blair).
(*b*) Including Baroda and Native States and Aden and Perim.
(*c*) Including Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore, Cochin and Coorg and Laccadive Islands.
(*d*) Including Rampur and Garhwal.
(*e*) Including Native States.
(*f*) Excluding Manipur.
(*g*) Including Berar.
(*h*) Including Ajmere.
(*i*) This denotes the population of Sind Proper and Quetta with its outlying cantonments and railway premises.

*Notes for 1881.*

(*b*) Including Baroda and Native States.
(*c*) Including Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore, Cochin, and Coorg.
(*d*) Including Rampur and Native Garhwal.
(*e*) Including Native States and Khyber troops.
(*g*) Including Berar.
(*h*) Including Ajmere.
(*i*) Excluding Baluchistan.
(*j*) As no Census figures are available for Baluchistan, the correspondence returns relating to that province have been omitted.

Foreign correspondence including that with United Kingdom.

10. The figures in Appendix III include the foreign correspondence received in India for delivery, but a special table is given at the end of this paragraph showing separately the amount of correspondence in each direction between India and the United Kingdom, and between India and foreign countries. Last year there was a slight decrease in the number of letters and post-cards received from the United Kingdom which has been more than counterbalanced by an increase of nearly 7 per cent. in the figures for the year under report. So far as the correspondence sent home is concerned, the reduced letter postage rate, which was in force for three months of the year, can hardly be said to have had any effect. But it is probable that the reduction would be more quickly and more largely taken advantage of in the United Kingdom than in this country, and the increase of nearly 7 per cent., already referred to, may be due, in part, to this. It is too early, however, to form any trustworthy conclusions as to the effect of the reduction of the letter postage rate on the number of letters. Statistics of correspondence with foreign countries are taken only once in three years, alternately in May and November, and the figures given in the table are those of May 1890, so that no remarks are called for regarding them.

| | Class. | Estimated aggregate number. [The figures relating to the United Kingdom do not represent the actual number of letters, newspapers, packets, and books but the number of rates of postage.] | | Percentage of | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | Increase. | Decrease. | |
| Despatched from India to the United Kingdom | Letters including post-cards | 3,243,652 | 3,339,682 | 2·96 | ... | These figures are based on the monthly accounts between India and the United Kingdom. |
| | Newspapers | 427,999 | 437,410 | 2·19 | ... | |
| | Books, &c. | 808,046 | 851,616 | 5·39 | ... | |
| Received in India from the United Kingdom | Letters including post-cards | 3,231,945 | 3,458,151 | 6·99 | ... | |
| | Newspapers | 2,855,209 | 3,002,956 | 5·17 | ... | |
| | Books, &c. | 2,529,317 | 2,730,027 | 7·93 | ... | |
| Grand total of all correspondence exchanged with United Kingdom. | Letters including post-cards | 6,475,597 | 6,797,833 | 4·97 | ... | |
| | Newspapers | 3,283,208 | 3,440,366 | 4·78 | ... | |
| | Books, &c. | 3,337,363 | 3,581,643 | 7·31 | ... | |
| Despatched from India to Foreign countries other than United Kingdom. | Letters including post-cards | 1,446,332 | 1,446,332 | ... | ... | Under the system prescribed by the Universal Postal Union, statistics are taken once every three years; for this reason the figures shown in the report for the year 1889-90 are here repeated; they are based on statistics recorded in May 1890. |
| | Other articles | 571,520 | 571,520 | ... | ... | |
| Received in India from Foreign countries other than United Kingdom. | Letters including post-cards | 1,436,752 | 1,436,752 | ... | ... | |
| | Other articles | 1,364,180 | 1,364,180 | ... | ... | |
| Grand total of correspondence exchanged with Foreign countries other than United Kingdom. | Letters including post-cards | 2,883,084 | 2,883,084 | ... | ... | |
| | Other articles | 1,935,700 | 1,935,700 | ... | ... | |

11. The following statement gives details of the foreign parcel traffic both to and from India during the last two years:— Foreign Parcels.

| Parcel Exchange. | Total Number of parcels. | | Average Weight of each parcel. | | Net Revenue of the Indian Post Office.* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. |
| *With United Kingdom.* | | | | | | |
| (*1st—through London Post Office.*) | No. | No. | lbs. oz. | lbs. oz. | R | R |
| To India . . . . | 70,567 | 77,979 | 2 9·26 | 2 11·31 | 51,362 | 59,301 |
| From India . . . . | 48,805 | 52,298 | 2 2·20 | 2 2·70 | 34,599 | 37,521 |
| TOTAL . | 119,372 | 130,277 | 2 6·37 | 2 7·86 | 85,961 | 96,822 |
| (*2nd—through Peninsular and Oriental Company.*) | | | | | | |
| To India . . . . | 37,167 | 37,784 | 3 7·99 | 4 5·08 | 43,299 | 36,790 |
| From India . . . . | 1,711 | 1,775 | 16 13·48 | 15 15·91 | 9,911 | 10,351 |
| TOTAL . | 38,878 | 39,559 | 4 1·39 | 4 13·46 | 53,210 | 47,141 |
| Total number of parcels through both Agencies (London Post Office and Peninsular and Oriental Company) . . | 158,250 | 169,836 | 2 13·15 | 3 0·61 | 139,171 | 143,963 |
| *With Continent of Europe.* | | | | | | |
| To India . . . . | 3,375 | 3,521 | 5 13·53 | 6 3·27 | 6,469 | 6,856 |
| From India . . . . | 4,480 | 4,494 | 3 8·01 | 3 4·86 | 5,608 | 5,255 |
| TOTAL . | 7,855 | 8,015 | 4 8·13 | 4 9·25 | 12,077 | 12,111 |
| *With other countries.* | | | | | | |
| To India . . . . | 4,846 | 6,037 | 2 10·24 | 2 15·54 | 2,343 | 3,747 |
| From India . . . . | 6,259 | 7,825 | 2 15·95 | 3 0·60 | 6,950 | 9,031 |
| TOTAL . | 11,105 | 13,862 | 2 13·46 | 3 0·14 | 9,293 | 12,778 |
| GRAND TOTAL . | 177,210 | 191,713 | 2 14·24 | 3 1·61 | 1,60,541 | 1,68,852 |

* Net revenue is calculated after deduction of customs duty and sums due to the Peninsular and Oriental Company and London Post Office.

12. More than 88 per cent. of the whole foreign parcel traffic is with the United Kingdom. There was an increase of 10,905 parcels exchanged through the British Post Office, and of 681 in the number exchanged through the agency of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, or, altogether, an increase of 11,586, or 7·32 per cent., in the number of parcels in both directions between India and the United Kingdom. The parcels carried to India by the Peninsular and Oriental Agency chiefly consist of book parcels at the special rate of 6*d.* a pound; not less than 32,833 out of the total of 37,784 were parcels of this character; but in future, owing to the reduction of the postage rates on book packets, this business may be expected to fall off. During its continuance it has been a distinct advantage to the public. In the parcel traffic with other countries, there was an increase, but the transactions are yet not of much importance, though it may be added that the number of parcels from Egypt has doubled in the year. The total number has now reached 1,431, most of which are believed to contain cigarettes. The steady and continuous progress of the foreign parcel traffic as a whole since 1873-74 will be seen from the table in the margin. General results of Foreign Parcel Post.

| Year. | Number of parcels. | Year. | Number of parcels. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1873-74 . . . . | 21,923 | 1882-83 . . . . | 88,684 |
| 1874-75 . . . . | 25,563 | 1883-84 . . . . | 98,296 |
| 1875-76 . . . . | 35,819 | 1884-85 . . . . | 110,590 |
| 1876-77 . . . . | 45,357 | 1885-86 . . . . | 133,054 |
| 1877-78 . . . . | 59,183 | 1886-87 . . . . | 141,453 |
| 1878-79 . . . . | 69,763 | 1887-88 . . . . | 158,792 |
| 1879-80 . . . . | 73,211 | 1888-89 . . . . | 163,989 |
| 1880-81 . . . . | 80,257 | 1889-90 . . . . | 177,210 |
| 1881-82 . . . . | 88,840 | 1890-91 . . . . | 191,713 |

Delivery work of the year.

13. The figures given in paragraph 8 of this report show that 317,952,646 letters, post-cards, newspapers, packets and parcels were issued for delivery during the year. These figures are only approximate, being calculated from actual enumerations made for a week at a time twice during the year, and represent the delivery of the mails properly so called. In order, however, to ascertain the entire delivery work of the year, it is necessary to add the number of money orders which are also now delivered and paid by postmen. The entire delivery work is shown by the following figures:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Sent out for delivery (including 7,380,101 money orders) . | 325,332,747 |
| Received back undelivered . . . . . | 8,745,595 |
| Balance actually delivered . . . . . | 316,587,152 |
| Sent to Dead-Letter Offices . . . . . | 3,205,707 |
| | 319,792,859 |

These figures show that the percentage of articles delivered to the whole number sent out for delivery was 97·31 as compared with 98·26 in the previous year.

Dead-Letter Offices.

14. The total number of letters, post-cards and other articles, excluding money orders, that reached the various Dead-Letter Offices of which there are eleven in number, was 4,267,016 as compared with 4,214,448 received in those offices in the previous year. The distribution of these articles among the different Dead-Letter Offices, and the way in which they were disposed of, are shown in detail in Appendix IV of which a summary is given at the end of this paragraph. Of the total number of articles, 377,953 were successfully disposed of by being re-issued to corrected addresses, while 1,711,749 were returned to the senders, and 759,703 were found to be unreturnable. As an illustration of the character of the work that our Dead-Letter Offices are, at times, called upon to perform, it may be mentioned that over 1,100 unpaid articles, all posted at the Akola railway station in Berár for delivery at Bodvad in Khandesh, were received in the Bombay Dead-Letter Office as undeliverable, having been refused, with one consent, by the persons to whom they were addressed. Each cover when opened was found to contain only a piece of blank paper, and it was ascertained on enquiry that the sender of these letters was a person of unsound mind who was in the habit of travelling from place to place, and had posted all these letters, chiefly to officials, during the month of May.

| | | | Number. | | Percentage. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. |
| Total number of articles received in Dead-Letter Offices . . . . . | | | 4,214.448 | 4,267,016 | | |
| Deduct— | 1889-90. | 189 ¢91. | | | | |
| Articles issued by Dead-Letter Offices for delivery to the addressees or senders and received back again as undeliverable . . | 231,498 | 246,907 | | | | |
| Articles transferred to other Dead-Letter Offices . . . | 1,139,388 | 1,170,704 | | | | |
| | | | 1,370,886 | 1,417,611 | | |
| Net receipts to be disposed of by the Dead-Letter Offices . . . . . | | | 2,843 562 | 2,849,405 | 100 | 100 |
| Articles disposed of by the Dead-Letter Offices less the proportion of articles returned undeliverable. | Disposed of by re-direction to addressees . . | | 346,108 | 377,953 | 12·17 | 13·27 |
| | Disposed of by return to senders . | | 1,720,852 | 1,711,749 | 60·52 | 60·07 |
| Articles undisposable . . . . | | | 776,602 | 759,703 | 27·31 | 26·66 |

Special incidents in Dead-Letter Office work.

15. A large amount of valuable property was found, as usual, in letters and other articles, posted without addresses, or with addresses so incorrect and incomplete that the covers had to be opened in order that the senders might be

traced. The total value of such property, including cheques, bills of exchange, currency notes and jewellery, amounted to R2,12,263 in the Dead Letter Offices at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, all of which, with the exception of articles of the value of R17,725, was duly delivered. There was an increase in the number of articles posted without any address at all, and it is estimated that 3,400 letters and postcards, 10,700 newspapers and 2,500 book packets of this description were received in the Dead Letter Office, Calcutta, as having been posted in the Lower Provinces. A large proportion of these consist of trade circulars and notices, issued by the thousand, some number of which always reach the Post Office with blank faces. Six currency notes of the value of R50 each were found in a letter without any address in the Bombay Dead Letter Office, and it was afterwards ascertained that they had been stolen by a postal official from a letter posted with a proper address, and disposed of in this way, because the thief was afraid of detection in passing them. The number of foreign newspapers and book packets received in the Bombay Dead Letter Office without wrappers was 6,987 as compared with 6,573 in the previous year, but the total newspaper and packet mail from the United Kingdom alone amounted to nearly six million articles. On the whole, with the exception of the case mentioned in the preceding paragraph, there has been nothing very remarkable in the year's experience of Dead Letter Office work.

Sale of Postage Stamps, &c.

16. Particulars regarding the sale of post-cards, postage stamps and embossed envelopes will be found in Appendix V, and similar information regarding service post-cards and postage stamps in appendix VI. A statement compiled from these appendices, showing the sales of each class of post-card, postage stamp and embossed envelope is given on the next page. Altogether there was an increase of R2,47,933 in the value of ordinary stamps, and of R88,124 in the value of service stamps sold during the year. The largest sales of ordinary stamps were in the Bombay Circle, where they reached the sum of nearly 18½ lakhs of rupees, while in Madras the sales amounted to more than 17 lakhs, and in Bengal to about 17 lakhs of rupees. The inland post-card with a ¼-anna impressed stamp has now for the third year maintained an undisputed pre-eminence in popularity. The total number sold was 73¾ millions, or more than five millions in excess of the number sold in the previous year. The small half-anna envelope, which is sold for the nominal value of the embossed stamp, comes next with a sale of over 62 millions, but there has practically been no advance on the sale of last year, while the ½-anna postage stamp occupies the third place with a sale of over 41⅛ millions. There was a falling off in the sales of Foreign post-cards, both single and reply, and of 1-anna envelopes, for which no special explanation can be given, but the decrease in the sales of the 4½-anna envelopes and of the 4-anna and 4½-anna postage stamps is due to the reduction of the letter postage to the United Kingdom and Aden with effect from 1st January 1891. As stated elsewhere in this report, the stocks of 4½-anna stamps and envelopes were overprinted with the 2½-anna postage rate to meet immediate requirements, and the sales of these amounted to R36,814 and R11,185 respectively. There was an increase in the sales of service post-cards and postage stamps of all denominations except in the case of the special envelopes for soldiers. Apart from the sales of postage stamps, 1-anna revenue or receipt stamps of the aggregate value of R2,21,013 were sold during the year through the agency of the Post Office, and in Burma, general stamps of the value of R33,574 were sold by postmasters on behalf of Government. It may be added that the registration envelopes and the square embossed envelopes, for which a charge is made on account of stationery, have begun to command an increased sale. The total number of the small registration envelopes sold during the year was 3½ lakhs, or about a lakh in advance of the sales two years ago. The square ½-anna and 1-anna envelopes are chiefly in demand among the European community, and as they become better known they will no doubt secure a greater popularity. Special steps have been taken year by year to bring them before the public, but it has been found by experience that it requires a long time and much iteration to make the public in this country realise what the Post Office provides in this respect.

## *Postage Labels.*

[The figures represent issues from Treasuries to Postmasters and Licensed Vendors for sale to the public.]

| | Ordinary Postage Labels. | ½-anna Post-cards. | ½-anna Inland Reply Post-cards. | 1½-anna Foreign Post-cards. | 3-anna Foreign Reply Post-cards. | ½-anna Envelopes. | ¼-anna Envelopes, square. | 1-anna Envelopes. | 1-anna Envelopes, square. | 2-anna Registration Envelopes, small size. | 2-anna Registration Envelopes, large size. | 2½-anna Envelopes. | 4½-anna Envelopes. | ¼-anna Labels. | 9-pie Labels. | 1-anna Labels. | 1½-anna Labels. | 2-anna Labels. | 2½-anna Labels. | 3-anna Labels. | 4-anna Labels. | 4½-anna Labels. | 6-anna Labels. | 8-anna Labels. | 12-anna Labels. | 1-rupee Labels. | Gross Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 1889-90. | Value of each kind of stamp sold | 10,65,337 | 2,04,465 | 10,447 | 1,440 | 19,41,230 | 11,090 | 3,902 | 4,586 | 38,750 | 2,419 | ... | 87,864 | 12,51,903 | 28,485 | 4,50,451 | 38,577 | 5,44,992 | ... | 1,81,718 | 5,30,639 | 2,57,296 | 58,745 | 5,79,741 | 1,88,312 | 13,07,079 | 87,89,468 |
| | Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold | 12·12 | 2·33 | ·12 | ·02 | 22·09 | ·13 | ·04 | ·05 | ·44 | ·03 | ... | 1·00 | 14·24 | ·32 | 5·12 | ·44 | 6·20 | ... | 2·07 | 6·04 | 2·93 | ·67 | 6·59 | 2·14 | 14·87 | 100 |
| 1890-91. | Value of each kind of stamp sold | 11,52,640 | 2,21,574 | 9,877 | 700 | 19,41,934 | 12,861 | 2,110 | 5,634 | 47,429 | 3,016 | 11,185 | 65,475 | 13,03,070 | 30,794 | 4,55,237 | 40,133 | 5,99,376 | 36,814 | 1,91,728 | 5,07,903 | 2,07,238 | 59,884 | 5,93,307 | 2,26,616 | 13,10,866 | 90,37,401 |
| | Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold in previous year | 13·11 | 2·52 | ·11 | ·01 | 22·09 | ·15 | ·02 | ·06 | ·54 | ·03 | ·13 | ·75 | 14·83 | ·35 | 5·18 | ·46 | 6·82 | ·42 | 2·18 | 5·78 | 2·36 | ·68 | 6·75 | 2·58 | 14·91 | 102·82 |

| | Service Postage Labels. | ½-anna Post-cards. | 9-pie Soldiers' Envelopes. | ¼-anna Labels. | 1-anna Labels. | 2-anna Labels. | 4-anna Labels. | 8-anna Labels. | Gross Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 1889-90 | Value of each kind of stamp sold | 19,583 | 4,599 | 3,37,415 | 10,71,085 | 1,60,141 | 1,82,724 | 1,67,901 | 19,43,448 |
| | Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold | 1·01 | ·24 | 17·36 | 55·11 | 8·24 | 9·40 | 8·64 | 100 |
| 1890-91 | Value of each kind of stamp sold | 21,627 | 3,698 | 3,47,217 | 11,17,446 | 1,68,251 | 1,88,401 | 1,84,932 | 20,31,572 |
| | Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold in previous year | 1·11 | ·19 | 17·87 | 57·50 | 8·66 | 9·69 | 9·51 | 104·53 |

17. During the year it was discovered that a counterfeit one-rupee stamp was in use. The discovery was made in the first instance by a Post Office Examiner in the Punjab, and immediately afterwards information was received from the Home Authorities that a stamp dealer in England had drawn attention to the counterfeit stamp. As these stamps appeared to have been used in the Bombay post office immediate enquiries were set on foot there, and the Bombay Police were successful in tracing and arresting the forger, who turned out to be a Poona Brahmin of the name of Kondu Sakharam, who had been at one time employed in the Trigonometrical Survey of India. The appliances used by him in producing the counterfeit stamps were of the simplest character, and the following short description of his method will be found interesting. He had prepared a die of the one-rupee stamp in white stone which was set in wood, and thirty-nine of these dies had been made from time to time before he succeeded in producing a sufficiently accurate representation of the original stamp. This die was thoroughly cleaned with kokam or mangosteen, and then covered with an oily substance or ink, of the colour of the one-rupee stamp, which was carefully spread over it by the forger's finger. A piece of paper was then placed on the die and rubbed with a shell, and on being removed was found to bear a wonderfully close representation of the genuine stamp. The stamp so produced was then placed with its face down on a piece of metal, moistened with water, and had a water-mark die, that had been separately prepared, gently hammered upon it. It was afterwards put upon a small square of tin, of the same size as the genuine stamp, marked with the correct number of holes for the purpose of perforation, and carefully perforated with a small needle-like instrument. The whole process occupied about ten minutes. The number of counterfeit stamps successfully passed by the forger and his accomplices was about 1,000, and so tedious a process as that described could never have been extensively employed. He and his chief accomplice, a stamp vendor, were prosecuted in the Bombay High Court, and sentenced to ten years' transportation each. Some few of the counterfeit stamps found their way into the Bombay post office through the complicity of some of the clerks, and one of these committed suicide when the forger was arrested. A new one-rupee stamp combining two colours has now been introduced.

Forgery of the one-rupee postage stamp.

## Section IV.—District Post.

18. There has been no change of any consequence during the year in the conditions of the District Post or in its administration. The sources of revenue from which District Post establishments are maintained, vary in different provinces, as will be seen from columns 6 and 7 of the statement on the next page, and from the notes at foot of that statement. The primary object of the District Post is to provide postal communication between the head-quarters of districts and revenue and police stations in the interior of the country, but its funds have been largely spent for many years past on rural delivery and the postal development of backward districts, where, in accordance with the rules governing its work, the Imperial Post Office could not ordinarily open ground. The actual management of the working of the District Post was in the hands of the heads of postal circles under the control of local Governments, though some small sums are still expended by district officers. During the year under report, a large number of remunerative District Post establishments in the Madras Circle were taken over by the Imperial Post, and similar steps will have to be taken before long in other parts of the country. Apart from this, however, there was no change of any importance during the year.

Scope and management of the District Post.

## *District Post.*

| Postal Circles. 1 | | Number of District Post Offices and Receiving Officers. 2 | Number of District Post-Village Post-men and Postmen. 3 | Number of District Post Letter-boxes. 4 | Length in miles of District Post Lines. 5 | Local Cess. 6 | Grant from Imperial or Provincial Revenue. 7 | Expenditure. 8 | Articles received from the Imperial and District Posts for delivery by the District Post. 9 | Articles posted in the District Post for despatch to the Imperial or District Post. 10 | Articles returned by the District to the Imperial Post undelivered. 11 | Percentage of articles returned on the total number received for delivery by the District Post. 12 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. | No. | No. | Miles. | R | R | R | No. | No. | No. | |
| Bengal | 1889-90 | 183 | 15 | 273 | 7,600 | 2,36,883(a) | ... | 2,22,721 | 1,307,581 | 1,192,794 | 45,488 | 3·47 |
| | 1890-91 | 184 | 17 | 327 | 7,653 | 2,15,879(a) | .. | 2,02,218 | 1,350,438 | 1,202,162 | 47,246 | 3·49 |
| Bombay | 1889-90 | 4 | 499 | 416 | 95 | ... | 85,812 | 87,310 | 1,271,494 | 432,870 | 57,210 | 4·49 |
| | 1890-91 | 4 | 501 | 405 | 94 | ... | 85,812 | 88,809 | 1,300,956 | 419,249 | 54,262 | 4·14 |
| Madras | 1889-90 | 86 | 768 | 560 | 3,119 | ... | 1,15,858 | 1,14,334 | 2,709,582 | 1,355,910 | 142,662 | 5·26 |
| | 1890-91 | 93 | 780 | 581 | 1,750 | ... | 1,15,800 | 1,04,616 | 2,707,605 | 1,283,492 | 154,968 | 5·70 |
| North Western Provinces | 1889-90 | 306 | 530 | 300 | 6,712 | 1,40,117 | ... | 1,38,733 | 2,368,142 | 1,749,243 | 97,659 | 4·12 |
| | 1890-91 | 307 | 529 | 368 | 6,665 | 1,41,117 | ... | 1,40,112 | 2,388,397 | 1,755,383 | 85,731 | 3·50 |
| Punjab | 1889-90 | 31 | 373 | 46 | 4,282 | 52,052(g) | 45,000 | 97,052 | 1,143,601 | 539,239 | 56,132 | 4·91 |
| | 1890-91 | 37 | 378 | 48 | 4,380 | 20,202(g) | 79,803 | 1,00,006 | 1,190,717 | 533,433 | 61,038 | 5·12 |
| Assam | 1889-90 | 58 | 54 | 17 | 1,291(b) | 38,249 | ... | 36,971 | 273,650 | 214,659 | 16,822 | 6·14 |
| | 1890-91 | 57 | 55 | 20 | 1,290(b) | 38,481 | ... | 36,941 | 288,363 | 218,613 | 17,867 | 6·19 |
| Behar | 1889-90 | 92 | ... | 63 | 3,319 | 1,05,010 | ... | 1,01,867 | 657,750 | 657,564 | 53,160 | 8·08 |
| | 1890-91 | 92 | ... | 65 | 3,327 | 1,02,636 | ... | 1,00,782 | 661,850 | 633,168 | 49,800 | 7·52 |
| Burma | 1889-90 | 102 | 103 | 286 | 2,995 | 77,962 | ... | 77,147 | 399,588 | 291,757 | 20,048 | 5·00 |
| | 1890-91 | 91 | 118 | 308 | 3,091 | 84,415 | ... | 79,300 | 497,957 | 365,112 | 36,914 | 7·41 |
| Central Provinces | 1889-90 | 78 | 79 | 74 | 3,253(d) | 52,776(f) | 24,000 | 76,887 | 304,680 | 255,292 | 25,532 | 8·38 |
| | 1890-91 | 80 | 80 | 73 | 3,257(d) | 55,371(f) | 21,105 | 77,663 | 340,618 | 275,447 | 28,458 | 10·33 |
| Eastern Bengal | 1889-90 | 29 | 2 | 4 | 1,447 | 56,812(c) | ... | 52,664 | 397,488 | 494,544 | 15,054 | 4·01 |
| | 1890-91 | 30 | ... | 4 | 1,451 | 69,299(c) | ... | 57,597 | 446,856 | 466,410 | 16,692 | 3·73 |
| Oudh | 1889-90 | 40 | 213 | 100 | 1,473 | 37,239 | .. | 33,225 | 775,451 | 269,354 | 36,859 | 4·75 |
| | 1890-91 | 37 | 211 | 106 | 1,489 | 34,000 | ... | 33,587 | 805,888 | 298,300 | 34,840 | 4·32 |
| Rajputana | 1889-90 | 10 | 5 | 4 | 189 | 840 | 3,454 | 4,183 | 32,995 | 24,467 | 1,752 | 5·30 |
| | 1890-91 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 192 | 814 | 3,435 | 4,153 | 35,841 | 28,968 | 1,728 | 4·82 |
| Sind | 1889-90 | 3 | ... | ... | 198 | ... | 3,585(e) | 3,585 | 2,604 | 3,239 | 21 | ·80 |
| | 1890-91 | 3 | ... | ... | 200 | .. | 3,585(e) | 3,585 | 3,136 | 3,080 | 66 | 2·10 |
| Total | 1889-90 | 1,022 | 2,641 | 2,143 | 35,973 | 7,97,940 | 2,77,709 | 10,46,679 | 11,644,606 | 7,392,932 | 569,299 | 4·88 |
| | 1890-91 | 1,025 | 2,675 | 2,310 | 34,819 | 7,62,214 | 3,09,540 | 10,29,369 | 12,027,627 | 7,482,817 | 589,616 | 4·90 |

(a) Includes contributions from Tributary States.
(b) These are dry season distances: during the rains these lines are increased in length.
(c) Includes contributions from Frontier Police Fund, R4,728, and the State of Hill Tipperah, R300.
(d) Includes lines paid from the revenues of Feudatory States.
(e) Grant made available from Bombay District Post Funds.
(f) Includes contributions from Feudatory States, R8,000, in 1889-90 and R9,660 in 1890-91.
(g) Includes contribution of R4,800 from the Provincial Revenues for the maintenance of the Dera Ismail Khan and Chichawutni lines.

19. The statement on page 12 compares for the past two years, the establishments, income, expenditure, and operations of the District Post. The total income for the year was R10,71,754 and the expenditure R10 29,369. There was a slight increase in the number of District Post offices, postmen and village postmen, an increase of 167 in the number of letter-boxes, and a decrease of 1,134 miles in the length of the mail lines which was mainly caused by the transfers already referred to, of various District Post lines to the Imperial Post in the Madras Circle. There was an increase of 383,021 in the number of articles received for delivery through the agency of the District Post, and an increase of 91,885 in the number posted for despatch, while the percentage of articles returned as undeliverable rose from 4·88 to 4·90. Details of letters and other postal articles sent to and received from the District Post are given, according to Postal Circles, in Appendix VII. General results of the year.

## Section V.—Money Orders.

20. The total number of money order offices at the close of the year was 9,542 as compared with 9,478 at the close of the previous year. The number of inland money orders issued was nearly 7⅓ millions, their aggregate value more than 15¾ crores of rupees, and the commission realized in excess of 19⅓ lakhs of rupees. The table in the margin shows the progress in this branch of business since the Post Office undertook the issue and payment of money order in 1880. The progress of the year is represented by an increase of Rs. 1,12,38,156 in the amount for which money orders were issued, and an increase of Rs. 1,42,248 in the actual amount of commission realized by the Department. The average value of a money order was R21-8-6, as compared with R21-10-10 in the previous year. Inland money orders. General results.

| Inland Money Orders. | Total number of Money Orders issued. | Total value of Money Orders issued. | Commission realised. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | R | R |
| During the last quarter of the year 1879-80, from which period the business commenced . . | 232,639 | 72,48,208 | 84,901 |
| During the year 1880-81 . . | 1,604,174 | 4,57,08,580 | 5,35,976 |
| " " 1881-82 . . | 2,157 796 | 5,73,32,027 | 6,79 073 |
| " " 1882-83 . . | 2,565,904 | 6,46,84,183 | 7,70,958 |
| " " 1883-84 . . | 3,034,894 | 7,31,24,179 | 8,81,925 |
| " " 1884-85 . . | 3,550,257 | 8,20 88,559 | 11,00 226 |
| " " 1885-86 . . | 4,163,078 | 9,38,27,375 | 11,63,830 |
| " " 1886-87 . . | 4,821,117 | 10,68,49,151 | 13,37,820 |
| " " 1887-88 . . | 5,512,395 | 11,84,43,573 | 14,94,381 |
| " " 1888-89 . . | 6,136,790 | 12,99,06,864 | 16,57,761 |
| " " 1889-90 . . | 6,750,116 | 14,65,32,147 | 17,95,350 |
| " " 1890-91 . . | 7,326,065 | 15,77,70,303 | 19,37,598 |
| Percentage of increase over the year 1889-90 . . . . | 8·38 | 7·67 | 7·92 |

The Post Office can now look back at a complete decade of money order business since the work was taken over from the Civil treasuries, and it may safely be said that no step ever taken by Government has proved more popular in this country than the provision of a safe means of remitting small sums of money through the ever-widening agency of the Department. Almost from the first the normal increase in the yearly number of orders has been about half a million, and now in 1890-91 the commission realized has amounted to 19⅓ lakhs as compared with 5⅓ lakhs in 1880-81. This branch of Post Office business, however, is not without its special anxieties. Funds have to be provided for the payment of money orders in every part of the Empire, and arrangements have to be made, sometimes in circumstances of no small difficulty, for the removal of the money paid in for the issue of money orders at many hundred post offices. The payment again of money orders at the doors of the persons to whom they are sent, a system which only a few European countries have yet adopted, necessarily involves much responsibility to post masters as well as to postmen, while the audit of this vast mass of money orders is a work of some magnitude and expense. But with the experience of this decade behind us, it

may fairly be claimed that the organization of the Post Office has proved to be not unequal to the task which it has undertaken.

Incidence of Inland money order work according to postal circles.

21. The following statement shows the distribution of the inland money order business among the several postal circles:—

| Postal Circles. | Issues during 1890-91. | | Payments during 1890-91. | | Percentage to the whole. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Money orders. | Value of Money orders. | Number of Money orders. | Value of Money orders. | Number of Money orders. | Amount of Money orders. |
| | | R | | R | | |
| Bengal | 1,840,546 | 3,26,81,346 | 1,798,755 | 3,36,84,403 | 24·85 | 21·05 |
| North-Western Provinces | 919,479 | 1,69,19,778 | 1,232,050 | 2,45,37,840 | 14·69 | 13·15 |
| Madras | 938,140 | 1,87,45,205 | 964,987 | 2,06,79,201 | 13·00 | 12·50 |
| Bombay | 719,449 | 1,61,77,360 | 845,568 | 1,96,17,525 | 10·69 | 11·35 |
| Punjab | 536,515 | 1,16,85,627 | 543,958 | 1,50,43,475 | 7·38 | 8·48 |
| Behar | 474,730 | 82,48,271 | 657,789 | 1,07,86,542 | 7·73 | 6·04 |
| Burma | 374,194 | 1,41,93,227 | 79,240 | 42,57,341 | 3·10 | 5·85 |
| Eastern Bengal | 384,038 | 94,02,796 | 365,964 | 74,96,159 | 5·12 | 5·36 |
| Central Provinces | 323,551 | 94,16,431 | 122,989 | 35,87,481 | 3·05 | 4·12 |
| Oudh | 171,584 | 32,55,067 | 428,673 | 75,74,060 | 4·10 | 3·43 |
| Rajputana | 127,006 | 35,05,493 | 110,672 | 43,48,036 | 1·62 | 2·49 |
| Assam | 222,777 | 51,24,483 | 73,983 | 25,73,801 | 2·03 | 2·44 |
| Sind | 168,732 | 49,91,399 | 59,769 | 21,34,723 | 1·56 | 2·26 |
| Central India | 125,324 | 34,23,820 | 32,437 | 12,28,361 | 1·08 | 1·48 |
| **Total for 1890-91** | **7,326,065** | **15,77,70,303** | **7,316,834** | **15,75,48,948** | **100** | **100** |
| Total for 1889-90 | 6,759,116 | 14,65,32,147 | 6,745,873 | 14,61,26,231 | ... | ... |
| Increase | 506,949 | 1,12,38,156 | 570,961 | 1,14,22,717 | ... | ... |

The figures relating to the Bombay postal circle include transactions with the Portugese settlements of Goa and Damaon; the figures relating to the Punjab postal circle include transactions with the Native States of Patiala, Nabha, Jhind, Chamba and Faridkot., and the figures relating to the Central India postal circle include transactions with the Native State of Gwalior.

As in previous years, the money order business of the Bengal circle was more extensive than that of any other circle. The remittances from Calcutta alone were 453,238 for a total sum of more than 83½ lakhs of rupees, while the number of money orders actually paid in Calcutta was 745,415 for a total amount of 143½ lakhs of rupees The great disparity between the issues and payments was due, as explained in previous years' reports, to the enormous use made of the value-payable system by merchants and tradesmen in Calcutta. Of the total number of money orders paid by the Calcutta General Post Office and its town sub-offices, about 484,750, or 65 per cent., were value-payable money orders. In other respects the general flow of the money order business of the country shows no special change. In the North-Western Provinces, Behar and Oudh, with their large emigrant population, the number of money order payments is still largely in excess of the issues, whereas in Burma, the Central Provinces, Assam, Sind and Central India, the issues were far greater than the payments. As noticed in last year's report, the remittances from Burma were nearly five times as numerous as the payments in that province.

Revenue money orders.

22. The use of the money order system as a means of remitting land-revenue has again made steady progress in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Lower Provinces. In the first-named provinces the number of revenue money orders rose from 115,857 in 1889-90 to 120,029 during the year under report, the amount of revenue remitted in this way rose from R23,20,465 to R25,48,842, and the commission realized by the Post Office from R30,854 to R33,488. In the Lower Provinces of Bengal, the number of revenue money orders received for payment rose from R1,46,503 to R1,56,701, and the amount of revenue remitted from R11,39,444 to R15,70,847. The revenue money order

system was introduced experimentally on the 1st August 1890 in the following districts of the Madras Presidency, *viz.*, Tinnevelly, Madura, Tanjore, South Arcot, Chingleput and North Arcot, and the results of the first 8 months of the experiment show that 467 revenue money orders were issued of the aggregate value of ₹4,912, and that a commission of ₹84-8 was realized. As already stated the present action, taken, of course, with the concurrence of the Madras Government, is purely experimental, and owing to the character of the land-revenue system in that Presidency it is not expected that money orders will ever be largely used for revenue remittances. The system was also introduced tentatively from 1st November 1890 in the districts of Delhi, Lahore, Ferozepore and Sealkote in the Punjab, and during the five months that it was in force in those districts, 878 revenue money orders aggregating in value ₹71,115 were issued, on which the commission realized was ₹769.

Remittance of miscellaneous Government dues by money order.

23. There was also a further development of the system for the remittance by money order of miscellaneous Government dues in the Lower Provinces, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In the Lower Provinces, which include the Behar and Eastern Bengal postal circles, 53,216 official money orders aggregating in value ₹9,35,798 were paid during the year by book transfer as compared with 49,886 money orders aggregating in value ₹8,41,046 paid in the previous year; while in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the number of such money orders issued during the year was 12,460, of an aggregate value of ₹2,39,744, as compared with 10,101, of the aggregate value of ₹1,86,233, issued during the previous year.

Rent money orders.

24. The number of rent money orders issued in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1890-91 was 55,036, and the aggregate value of the remittances ₹7,07,403 as compared with 53,126 orders for ₹6,97,994 issued in 1889-90. The average value of each money order was about ₹12⅞, and the commission realised from these orders was ₹11,276. A similar system was introduced from the 1st September 1889 in six districts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, was extended from the 1st July 1889 to some other districts, and with effect from the 1st July of the year under report was further extended to all the districts in which the Bengal Tenancy Act is in force. The number of rent money orders issued, was 23,385 as compared with 5,001 issued in the previous year, and the amount of rent paid in this way was ₹2,66,869 as compared with ₹44,290 in the previous year. The average value of each rent money order issued in the Lower Provinces was ₹11⅜, and the total commission realized was ₹4,710, as compared with ₹890 realized in 1889-90.

Money order business with Native States.

25. The money order transactions with the Native States of India and with the Portuguese Settlements are shewn in the statement below. On the whole there has been an increase in the number of the money orders exchanged, and this class of business is slowly but steadily increasing with the Portuguese Settlements, and the Native States of Gwalior and Patiala :—

| State or Settlement. | Issues in the State. | | Payments in the State. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | Value. | Number. | Value. |
| | | ₹ | | ₹ |
| Gwalior | 38,161 | 9,41,991 | 12,299 | 3,71,611 |
| Patiala | 11,677 | 4,02,176 | 11,051 | 3,53,386 |
| Portugese Settlements | 7,406 | 2,53,397 | 2,885 | 68,112 |
| Jhind | 1,898 | 84,362 | 2,671 | 81,126 |
| Nabha | 1,784 | 58,753 | 2,269 | 79,714 |
| Chamba | 892 | 31,503 | 310 | 11,643 |
| Faridkot | 914 | 19,275 | 320 | 8,311 |
| Total | 62,732 | 17,91,457 | 31,805 | 9,73,903 |

Telegraphic money orders.

26. The following statement shows the transactions in telegraphic money orders in each circle during the year :—

| Names of Postal Circles. | Issues. | | | Payments. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of money orders. | Value of money orders. | Commission realised | Number of money orders. | Value of money orders. |
| | | R | R a. | | R |
| Bengal | 8,818 | 11,09,780 | 11,690 4 | 12,087 | 16,54,375 |
| Bombay | 3,209 | 3,60,466 | 3,657 12 | 5,788 | 7,41,505 |
| Madras | 12,069 | 14,09,806 | 14,316 14 | 28,473 | 25,06,164 |
| North-Western Provinces | 3,225 | 2,96,264 | 3,016 9 | 8,141 | 7,08,312 |
| Punjab | 3,133 | 3,53,826 | 3,524 10 | 5,476 | 5,90,946 |
| Assam | 3,130 | 2,94,703 | 3,038 14 | 1,852 | 3,87,657 |
| Behar | 1,752 | 2,51,309 | 2,557 4 | 2,662 | 2,32,673 |
| Burma | 41,435 | 39,33,647 | 40,306 13 | 8,603 | 12,51,929 |
| Central India | 692 | 1,02,333 | 1,048 6 | 492 | 81,451 |
| Central Provinces | 1,698 | 1,93,489 | 1,968 14 | 1,325 | 1,13,178 |
| Eastern Bengal | 2,483 | 5,97,147 | 5,947 14 | 4,280 | 4,97,619 |
| Oudh | 564 | 62,358 | 647 14 | 3,059 | 2,03,896 |
| Rajputana | 500 | 60,806 | 618 14 | 761 | 88,456 |
| Sind | 2,267 | 2,31,701 | 2,382 12 | 1,109 | 1,60,236 |
| Total | 84,975 | 92,57,635 | 94,723 10 | 84,108 | 92,18,397 |
| Total for 1889-90 | 71,929 | 76,65,846 | 78,574 9 | 71,319 | 76,00,395 |
| Increase | 13,046 | 15,91,789 | 16,149 1 | 12,739 | 16,18,002 |

The number of telegraphic money orders issued was 84,975, representing an aggregate value of over 92½ lakhs of rupees, as compared with 71,929 in the previous year aggregating in value over 76½ lakhs of rupees. The commission realized was R94,724 as compared with R78,575 realized in the previous year. As noticed in previous years' reports, it will be seen from the foregoing statement that nearly half the total number of telegraphic money orders were issued from Burma, most of which were for payment in the Madras Presidency. There is reason to believe that the greater part of these transactions are business remittances by contractors and others, and the average value of telegraphic money orders both from Burma and for India generally stands very high, the total average being not less than R108-15-1

It may be of interest to add that, in accordance with a special arrangement introduced in 1885, 239 orders of the aggregate value of R29,886-7 were telegraphed to Bombay during the year to be advised to foreign countries, as against 187 of the aggregate value of R25,905-9 in the previous year. Of these orders 174 were for the United Kingdom, 28 for Goa, 13 for Germany, 10 for Italy, and the rest for other countries.

Money order frauds.

27. For several years past it has been necessary to refer to a special class of frauds to which the telegraphic money order system has given rise, and it is satisfactory to find that the steps which have been taken by the Post Office to secure that such orders shall not be paid until the payees have been identified by well known residents of the place where they may be, have had the effect of limiting, at any rate, these cases. In the Bombay Presidency alone there were seven cases of the kind in the year 1886-87 in which a sum of nearly R11,000 was obtained by swindlers, and it was then pointed out how readily the telegraphic money order system could be used in this country for purposes of swindling. "The common practice—it was said—of travelling, especially to make pilgrimages, among the well-to-do classes, the readiness with which travellers confide practiculars regarding their life and intentions to chance acquaintances, and the credulity with which new-comers at a place are accepted as being what they give themselves out, are favorable conditions for the commission of this kind of fraud, of which clever swindlers have not been slow to avail themselves" Since then, cases of this character have been falling off in number, and during the year under report, there are only two to be mentioned, involving a sum of

R150. The first of these occurred at Sabarmati in the Ahmedabad district of the Bombay Presidency, where a swindler telegraphed in the name of an acquaintance to the latter's brother at Aligarh asking for R50. The money was at once sent in reply to the telegram, and the false personator afterwards absconded, and before he could be arrested committed suicide. The second case occurred at Gauhati in Assam and was of a similar nature. The false personator, however, was not traced and the postal officials in this instance paid the money without proper enquiry.

28. Foreign money orders for the United Kingdom, for the Colonies, and for European countries and Egypt are issued in sterling, payments being made by the remitters at the rates of exchange fixed by the Post Office from time to time for this purpose. The method of determining the rate of exchange was under consideration during the year, as the accounts of 1889-90 showed that a small loss had occurred on the exchange with foreign countries and colonies other than the United Kingdom and countries served through it, and the procedure finally adopted will render such a case impossible in future. The average rate of exchange for the year was 1*s.* 6⅛*d.* per rupee as compared with 1*s.* 4¼*d.* in 1889-90, but it is not the object of the Post Office to offer especially favourable rates for remitting to the public. Details of the sterling money order exchanges of the year are given in the table below:— Foreign money orders in sterling.

| Countries of Exchange. | 1889-90. | | | | 1890-91. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Orders issued by India. | | Orders paid in India. | | Orders issued by India. | | Orders paid in India. | |
| | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. |
| | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| United Kingdom | 42,487 | 149,251 5 0 | 14,746 | 74,354 12 11 | 48,922 | 180,644 15 2 | 14,675 | 70,618 8 2 |
| Egypt | 217 | 1,284 0 10 | 4,064 | 76,218 7 2 | 260 | 1,030 5 3 | 4,063 | 75,593 14 0 |
| Italy | 442 | 2,976 11 5 | 334 | 6,173 0 1 | 502 | 4,259 1 0 | 309 | 5,589 13 10 |
| France | 481 | 1,432 8 11 | 593 | 9,886 1 6 | 439 | 1,573 18 7 | 532 | 7,672 3 7 |
| Germany | 1,389 | 4,700 12 8 | 415 | 2,287 14 10 | 1,392 | 4,973 17 10 | 524 | 3,883 18 6 |
| New South Wales | 120 | 551 19 8 | 679 | 7,553 4 0 | 141 | 569 10 9 | 637 | 6,424 4 9 |
| Victoria | 227 | 1,167 15 10 | 896 | 7,314 14 2 | 293 | 1,910 15 1 | 536 | 4,136 17 10 |
| Queensland | 42 | 243 3 4 | 516 | 4,177 14 0 | 49 | 283 8 6 | 470 | 3,529 2 4 |
| South Australia | 11 | 62 12 0 | 447 | 3,624 1 3 | 36 | 95 16 11 | 348 | 2,682 7 8 |
| Malta | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37 | 132 8 7 | 108 | 1,857 10 0 |
| North Borneo | 5 | 4 9 1 | 113 | 845 15 6 | 1 | 1 19 7 | 181 | 1,662 1 1 |
| West Australia | 12 | 176 0 0 | 216 | 1,835 12 6 | 6 | 19 13 11 | 139 | 1,174 1 0 |
| Tasmania | 26 | 114 19 9 | 128 | 891 0 7 | 25 | 121 15 3 | 89 | 579 12 7 |
| Switzerland | 139 | 554 9 8 | 23 | 68 19 0 | 145 | 592 17 10 | 24 | 51 19 2 |
| Denmark | 43 | 424 5 9 | 23 | 274 7 4 | 47 | 519 17 4 | 14 | 123 19 2 |
| Total | 45,641 | 162,944 13 11 | 23,193 | 195,505 4 10 | 52,295 | 196,730 1 7 | 22,649 | 185,579 13 8 |
| Percentage of Increase or Decrease | ... | ... | ... | ... | +14·57 | +20·73 | −2·34 | −5·07 |
| Average amount of each order | ... | 3 11 4 | ... | 8 8 7 | ... | 3 15 2 | ... | 8 3 10 |

The only really important exchange as yet is that with the United Kingdom, and the number of remittances sent home from India during the year under report, 48,922, is much larger than the numbers sent in any previous year. The total amount remitted is also the highest yet reached, although the average value of money orders to the mother country has been decreasing of late years. The orders paid in India show a slight decrease, and there seems to have been a falling off in the remittances from most of the countries with which these exchanges exist, but apart from the United Kingdom, Egypt is the only country that has hitherto sent any substantial sum to India by means of money orders. It may be added that money orders were, for the first time, exchanged during the year under report with Malta.

29. There was one addition to the money order exchanges in Indian currency during the year, owing to the arrangements made with the Imperial British East Africa Company for the introduction of a money order system Foreign money orders in Indian currency.

between India and the post offices in the Company's territory through the Mombassa office with effect from 1st September 1890. The number and amount of remittances to and from each country will be found in the table below:—

| Countries of Exchange. | 1889-90. | | | | 1890-91. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Orders issued by India. | | Orders paid in India. | | Orders issued by India. | | Orders paid in India. | |
| | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. |
| | | R a. p. | | R a. p. | | R a. p. | | R a. p. |
| Ceylon . . . | 1,535 | 58,693 15 0 | 16,907 | 7,60,105 14 0 | 1,634 | 68,559 11 0 | 20,507 | 8,74,080 5 0 |
| Straits Settlements . | 222 | 9,211 9 0 | 6,507 | 3,87,364 10 0 | 297 | 17,780 13 0 | 9,251 | 5,36,500 1 0 |
| China and Japan . | 130 | 12,124 12 0 | 654 | 55,098 7 0 | 135 | 9,893 0 0 | 807 | 67,482 13 0 |
| Mauritius . . | 48 | 3,832 1 0 | 663 | 35,281 13 0 | 44 | 3,253 1 0 | 586 | 31,718 14 0 |
| Mombassa . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 175 0 0 | 236 | 16,001 7 0 |
| Total . | 1,935 | 83,862 5 0 | 24,731 | 12,37,850 12 0 | 2,112 | 99,661 9 0 | 31,387 | 15,25,783 8 0 |
| Percentage of Increase | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9·14 | 18·83 | 26·91 | 23·26 |
| Average amount of each order . . | ... | 43 5 0 | ... | 50 1 0 | ... | 47 3 0 | ... | 48 10 0 |

It will be seen from the above that the money order business with Ceylon, like all our postal relations with that country, is constantly growing in importance. The labour in Ceylon is drawn almost entirely from Southern India, and the remittances, made chiefly by coolies to their relations, have now reached the yearly total of R8,74,000. It will be further noticed that advantage has already been taken of the new exchange with Mombassa.

Forfeited or void money orders.

30. The usual statement of forfeited money orders is given below:—

| Balance on the 31st March 1890. | | Void Money Orders for 1890-91. | | Total. | | Void Orders paid, repaid to remitters in Foreign Countries, renewed, and forfeited to the State during 1890-91. | | | | | | | | Balance on the 31st March 1891. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Paid and Repaid. | | Renewed. | | Forfeited to the State. | | Total. | | | |
| No. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. | Value. | No. | Value. |
| | R a. | | R a. | | R a. | | R a. | | R a. | | R a. | | R a. | | R a. |
| 1,115 | 51,354 13* | 8,003 | 2,51,821 8 | 9,118 | 3,03,176 5 | 5,407 | 1,72,220 1 | 1,601 | 77,169 2 | 422 | 4,728 14 | 7,430 | 2,54,138 1 | 1,688 | 49,038 4 |

* The balance shown last year was R51,456-3-0 or R101-6-0 more than the balance shown in this statement. This amount was subsequently charged in the accounts for 1889-90 by a journal-entry.

The actual amount which lapsed to Government during the year was R4,729 as compared with R3,386 in the previous year, and the total balance standing on the register of forfeited money orders at the end of the year was R49,038 against R51,456 standing at the close of the previous year.

Aggregate money order transactions, Inland and Foreign.

31. The following statement gives an abstract of the entire money order business of the Post Office in the year including inland and foreign money orders, both ordinary and telegraphic, the foreign sterling money orders being shown in Indian currency at the rates in force when the transactions took place:—

| Money Orders, both Inland and Foreign (ordinary and telegraphic) for the year 1890-91 | Issues. | | | Payments. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | Value. | Commission. | Number. | Value. |
| | | R a. | R a. | | R a. |
| Inland Money Orders . . | 7,326,065 | 15,77,70,303 2 | 19,37,597 12 | 7,316,834 | 15,75,48,948 10 |
| Foreign Sterling Money Orders converted at the prevailing rates of exchange . . . . . | 52,295 | 25,81,747 15 | 25,820 0 | 22,649 | 24,61,329 6 |
| Foreign Money Orders in Indian currency . . . . | 2,112 | 99,661 9 | 1,094 10 | 31,387 | 15,25,783 8 |
| Total . | 7,380,472 | 16,04,51,712 10 | 19,64,512 6 | 7,370,870 | 16,15,36,061 8 |
| Total for the year 1889-90 . . | 6,806,692 | 14,90,00,612 10 | 18,18,064 9 | 6,793,797 | 15,02,15,169 3 |
| Increase . . . . | 573,780 | 1,14,51,100 0 | 1,46,447 13 | 577,073 | 1,13,20,892 5 |
| Percentage of Increase . . . | 8·43 | 7·68 | 8·05 | 8·49 | 7·53 |

32. The statement given in the margin shows that there was for the first time a substantial increase during the year under report in the sales of British postal orders. The total number of orders sold was 39,683 as compared with 22,643 in 1889-90, and the total value, including the poundage of the British Post Office, amounted to R277,608 as compared with R154,973 in the previous year. The most popular orders were, as usual, those for 20 shillings, 10 shillings and 5 shillings in the order in which they are here mentioned. The total commission of the Indian Post Office on the sales of British postal orders was R1,295 against R716 in the previous year. As the sales have been so insignificant in the past, it was found necessary during the year to return a large part of the reserve stock of these orders to London, and they are now only kept for sale at special offices where there seems some likelihood of their being in demand. Notwithstanding all that has been done in the way of directing public attention to these orders, it is the constant experience of postal officials that their existence is still very inadequately known, but now that there has been an increase of 17,000 in the year's sales better results may be looked for in future.

British Postal Orders.

| Denominations of British Postal Orders. | Number sold during 1889-90. | Number sold during 1890-91. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| From 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* | 829 | 1,431 | 602 |
| From 2*s.* to 10*s.* 6*d.* | 9,823 | 15,923 | 6,100 |
| From 15*s.* to 20*s.* | 11,991 | 22,329 | 10,338 |
| TOTAL | 22,643 | 39,683 | 17,040 |

## Section VI.—Savings Banks.

33. On the next page will be found a statement in which the Savings Bank transactions of 1890-91 are shown in detail according to postal circles, and the total transactions of the year are compared with those of the previous year. At the close of the year, there were 330 Head Banks and 6,125 Sub-Banks, or a total of 6,455 offices open for the transaction of Savings Bank business, against 6,350 in the preceding year, showing an increase during the year of 105 offices. The total number of accounts at the end of the year was 408,544 against 358,272 at the end of the previous year, the increase being 14·03 per cent. The reduction of the maximum limit for yearly deposits from R500 to R200 with effect from the 1st April 1889 had necessarily the effect of reducing the deposits during 1889-90, and in the result the total deposits fell from R433 lakhs in 1888-89 to R3,27,83,155 in that year. They have now risen again to R3,47,55,976 owing to the ordinary growth of Savings Bank business, while the withdrawals have fallen from R3,50,51, 441 in 1889-90 to R3,21,69,668 for the year under report. Normal conditions may, therefore, be said to have been now re-established with the lower maximum limits. The balance at credit of depositors at the close of 1890-91 stood at R6,34,67,408 against R5,86,96,755 for the preceding year, showing an increase of 8·12 per cent. at the close of the year under report. The interest earned by depositors during 1890-91 was R21,84,345 against R21,00,360 during the previous year, and the average balance at credit of each depositor was R155·35 as compared with R163·83 in the previous year. Of the 408,544 active accounts at the end of the year, 20,131 were Public, Regimental, and Police accounts with a balance of R56,36,948 in their favour, and of the remaining 388,413 accounts, 48,109 were opened on behalf of minors by their parents and relatives, with a balance in their favour of R1,08,48,769. Of the entire number of accounts standing on the books of the Post Office at the close of the year 68 per cent. were for sum less than R100.

General results of the year.

## *Statement showing the Post Office Savings Bank Transactions during 1890-91 compared with 1889-90.*

[Arranged in the order of aggregate balances as shown in column 13.]

| Circles. | Number of Head Banks. | Number of Sub-Banks. | Number of Accounts. Opening balance. | Opened during the year. | Closed during the year. | Balance. | Opening balance. | Deposits. | Interest. | Total. | Withdrawals. | Balance. | Average number of depositors per Bank. | Average balance in each Bank. | Average balance at credit of each depositor. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| | | | | | | | R | R | R | R | R | R | | R | R |
| Bombay . . | 25 | 898 | 78,653 | 24,367 | 12,763 | 90,257 | 1,81,22,021 | 76,68,817 | 6,93,865 | 2,64,84,703 | 67,16,307 | 1,97,68,396 | 3,610·28 | 7,90,735·84 | 219·02 |
| Bengal . . | 43 | 1,079 | 79,287 | 25,578 | 15,277 | 89,588 | 96,64,732 | 56,26,625 | 3,61,810 | 1,56,53,167 | 50,75,462 | 1,05,77,705 | 2,083·44 | 2,45,993·13 | 118·07 |
| Madras . . | 40 | 941 | 55,575 | 21,420 | 12,330 | 64,665 | 57,81,954 | 41,60,005 | 2,10,276 | 1,01,52,235 | 40,78,379 | 60,73,856 | 1,616·62 | 1,51,846·4 | 93·92 |
| Punjab . . | 42 | 487 | 23,552 | 15,504 | 11,385 | 27,671 | 51,11,315 | 37,74,664 | 1,91,948 | 90,77,927 | 34,28,133 | 56,49,794 | 658·83 | 1,34,518·9 | 204·17 |
| North-Western Provinces. | 40 | 678 | 31,750 | 13,499 | 9,807 | 35,442 | 51,85,725 | 32,31,763 | 1,87,821 | 86,05,309 | 31,95,280 | 54,10,029 | 886·05 | 1,35,250·72 | 152·64 |
| Behar . . | 19 | 404 | 15,326 | 6,464 | 4,139 | 17,651 | 22,64,885 | 15,34,162 | 84,800 | 38,83,847 | 13,51,139 | 25,32,708 | 929 | 1,33,300·42 | 143·48 |
| Sind . . . | 6 | 119 | 9,707 | 4,934 | 3,708 | 10,933 | 22,80,332 | 12,57,834 | 81,963 | 36,20,129 | 12,40,370 | 23,79,759 | 1,822·16 | 3,96,626·5 | 217·66 |
| Eastern Bengal . | 10 | 293 | 14,309 | 5,196 | 2,674 | 16,831 | 22,00,568 | 12,47,868 | 80,704 | 35,29,140 | 11,93,721 | 23,35,419 | 1,683·1 | 2,33,541·9 | 138·75 |
| Central Provinces | 28 | 399 | 12,617 | 5,089 | 3,483 | 14,223 | 21,26,722 | 12,74,717 | 77,811 | 34,79,250 | 11,68,274 | 23,10,976 | 507·96 | 82,534·85 | 162·48 |
| Burma . . | 36 | 116 | 13,516 | 11,376 | 10,501 | 14,391 | 19,15,165 | 22,59,199 | 59,657 | 42,34,021 | 22,66,643 | 19,67,378 | 399·75 | 54,649·38 | 136·70 |
| Oudh . . | 14 | 230 | 8,336 | 4,461 | 3,119 | 9,678 | 13,79,248 | 11,24,516 | 57,188 | 25,60,952 | 9,54,026 | 16,06,926 | 691·28 | 1,14,780·42 | 166·03 |
| Assam . . | 12 | 164 | 8,494 | 3,180 | 2,422 | 9,252 | 13,07,143 | 7,70,901 | 47,734 | 21,25,778 | 7,26,431 | 13,99,347 | 771 | 1,16,612·25 | 151·24 |
| Rajputana . . | 8 | 196 | 3,843 | 1,779 | 1,218 | 4,404 | 6,55,004 | 4,20,891 | 25,098 | 11,00,993 | 3,46,685 | 7,54,308 | 550·5 | 94,288·5 | 171·27 |
| Central India . | 7 | 121 | 3,307 | 1,817 | 1,566 | 3,558 | 7,01,941 | 4,04,014 | 23,670 | 11,29,625 | 4,28,818 | 7,00,807 | 508·28 | 1,00,115·28 | 196·96 |
| Total of 1890-91 | 330 | 6,125 | 358,272 | 144,664 | 94,392 | 408,544 | 5,86,96,755 | 3,47,55,976* | 21,84,345 | 9,56,37,076 | 3,21,69,668* | 6,34,67,408 | 1,238·01 | 1,92,325·48 | 155·35 |
| Total of 1889-90 . | 334 | 6,016 | 311,001 | 137,516 | 90,245 | 358,272 | 5,88,64,681 | 3,27,83,155 | 21,00,360 | 9,37,48,196 | 3,50,51,441 | 5,86,96,755 | 1,072·67 | 1,75,738·78 | 163·83 |
| Increase or Decrease in 1890-91 | —4 | +109 | +47,271 | +7,148 | +4,147 | +50,272 | —167,926 | +19,72,821 | +83,985 | +18,88,880 | —28,81,773 | +47,7,653 | +165·34 | +16,586·70 | —8·48 |
| Percentage of Increase or Decrease. | —1·19 | +1·81 | +15·19 | +5·19 | +4·59 | +14·03 | —·28 | +6·01 | +3·99 | +2·01 | —8·22 | +8·12 | +15·41 | +9·43 | —5·17 |

* Inclusive of R79,90,104, the aggregate balance of accounts transferred from one Post Office to another.

34. It will be seen from the preceding statement in which the Postal circles are arranged according to the total balances at the close of the year as shown in column 13, that the highest number of accounts open and the largest balance in favour of depositors at the close of the year was in the Bombay circle. The highest average balance for each account is still to be found in that circle, and in this respect Sind stands next to Bombay and then the Punjab. The lowest average balance at the credit of each depositor was, as noticed in last year's report, in Madras. Incidence of Savings Bank work according to circles.

35. The statement below shows the number and value of accounts held by Natives of India and by Europeans and Eurasians. Of the total number of accounts, 88·7 per cent. were held by Natives of the country. The number of accounts held by Europeans and Eurasians was again highest in the Madras Circle where there were 9,626 such accounts, and Bengal comes next with 7,005 accounts:— Depositors, Europeans and Natives of India.

| Circles. | Accounts of Native Depositors (including accounts of Local Native Institutions administered by Natives of India). | | | Accounts of European and Eurasian Depositors (including accounts of Local Institutions administered by Europeans and Eurasians). | | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Accounts. | Balance of Deposits. | Amount of Interest. | Number of Accounts. | Balance of Deposits. | Amount of Interest. | Number of Accounts. | Balance of Deposits. | Amount of Interest. |
| | | R | R | | R | R | | R | R |
| Bombay . | 83,298 | 1,82,07,869 | 6.38.687 | 6,959 | 15,60,527 | 55,178 | 90,257 | 1,97 68.396 | 6,93,865 |
| Bengal . . | 82,583 | 99,19,345 | 3,40,116 | 7,005 | 6,58,360 | 21.694 | 89.588 | 1,05,77,705 | 3,61,810 |
| Madras . . | 55,039 | 48,52,707 | 1,65,831 | 9,626 | 12,21,149 | 44.445 | 64,665 | 60,73.856 | 2,10,276 |
| Punjab . . | 22,779 | 47.67,660 | 1.60,937 | 4 892 | 8,82,128 | 31,011 | 27,671 | 56,49,794 | 1,91,948 |
| North-Western Provinces. | 30,277 | 46.14,840 | 1,58,693 | 5,165 | 7,95,189 | 29,128 | 35,442 | 54,10,029 | 1,87,821 |
| Behar . . | 16,359 | 22,86.907 | 75,993 | 1.292 | 2,45,801 | 8,807 | 17,651 | 25.32,708 | 84,800 |
| Sind . . | 8,861 | 18,33,601 | 61.536 | 2,072 | 5,46.158 | 20,427 | 10,933 | 23.79,759 | 81,963 |
| Eastern Bengal | 16,679 | 22,97.872 | 79.330 | 152 | 37,547 | 1,374 | 16,831 | 23,35,419 | 80,704 |
| Central Provinces. | 11,957 | 18,88.974 | 63,244 | 2,266 | 4,22,002 | 14,567 | 14,223 | 23,10,976 | 77,811 |
| Burma . . | 10,827 | 12.47,178 | 36,050 | 3,564 | 7,20,200 | 23,607 | 14,391 | 19,67,378 | 59.657 |
| Oudh . . | 8,540 | 13,72,521 | 47,485 | 1,138 | 2,34,405 | 9,703 | 9,678 | 16,06,926 | 57,188 |
| Assam . . | 8,748 | 12,91,626 | 43,892 | 504 | 1,07,721 | 3,842 | 9,252 | 13,99,347 | 47,734 |
| Rajputana . | 3,551 | 5.72,625 | 18,617 | 853 | 1,81,683 | 6,481 | 4,404 | 7,54,308 | 25,098 |
| Central India . | 2,870 | 5.54,472 | 18 652 | 688 | 1,46,335 | 5,018 | 3,558 | 7,00,807 | 23,670 |
| Total . | 362,368 | 5,57,08,203 | 19.09,063 | 46,176 | 77,59,205 | 2,75,282 | 4,08,544 | 6,34,67,408 | 21,84,345 |

36. The statement on the next page is a classification of depositors according to their professions. The highest number of accounts was held by the professional class, representing nearly 42 per cent. of the whole; while the number Depositors according to occupation.

held by depositors included under the head "Indefinite" stands next being 37 per cent. of the total. This classification does not pretend to any great accuracy, but so far as broad results are concerned, it is true that the great body of depositors in our bank consists of servants of Government, of servants of local bodies, and Railway Companies, and of pleaders and other professional classes of the country:—

| Postal Circles. | Class I, Professional. A. Having fixed income. | Class I, Professional. B Having variable income. | Class II, Domestic. | Class III, Commercial. | Class IV, Agricultural. | Class V, Industrial. | Class VI, Indefinite. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay | 28,631 | 7,218 | 6,531 | 5,021 | 750 | 2,548 | 39,558 | 90,257 |
| Bengal | 26,297 | 10,751 | 7,293 | 3,264 | 1,466 | 2,277 | 38,240 | 89,588 |
| Madras | 23,008 | 5,500 | 7,521 | 3,572 | 1,739 | 2,138 | 21,103 | 64,665 |
| North-Western Provinces | 11,969 | 3,941 | 6,431 | 1,014 | 347 | 657 | 11,083 | 35,442 |
| Punjab | 9,412 | 2,065 | 6,372 | 883 | 165 | 563 | 8,211 | 27,671 |
| Behar | 6,444 | 1,594 | 1,742 | 448 | 482 | 147 | 6,794 | 17,651 |
| Eastern Bengal | 4,985 | 2,108 | 1,287 | 326 | 126 | 155 | 7,844 | 16,831 |
| Burma | 3,447 | 644 | 6,521 | 358 | 26 | 657 | 2,738 | 14,391 |
| Central Provinces | 6,321 | 711 | 1,882 | 388 | 118 | 203 | 4,600 | 14,223 |
| Sind | 3,091 | 714 | 2,662 | 246 | 25 | 493 | 3,702 | 10,933 |
| Oudh | 3,298 | 1,278 | 2,004 | 191 | 110 | 260 | 2,537 | 9,678 |
| Assam | 3,004 | 467 | 2,073 | 237 | 115 | 167 | 3,189 | 9,252 |
| Rajputana | 2,025 | 421 | 447 | 81 | 10 | 107 | 1,313 | 4,404 |
| Central India | 1,070 | 435 | 675 | 120 | 4 | 49 | 1,205 | 3,558 |
| Total of 1890-91 | 132,996 | 37,847 | 53,441 | 16,149 | 5,483 | 10,421 | 152,207 | 408,544 |
| Total of 1889-90 | 120,471 | 32,401 | 46,132 | 13,877 | 5,504 | 12,051 | 127,836 | 358,272 |
| Increase or Decrease in 1890-91. | +12,525 | +5,446 | +7,309 | +2,272 | −21 | −1,630 | +24,371 | +50,272 |
| Percentage of Increase or Decrease. | +10·39 | +16·80 | +15·84 | +16·37 | −·38 | −13·52 | +19·06 | +14·03 |

Investment in Government securities.

37. During the year, the total amount invested in Government securities by Savings Bank depositors through the agency of the Post Office was ₹2,26,200 as compared with ₹5,26,800 in the preceding year, and the balance of securities in the hands of the Comptroller-General at the close of the year was ₹3,66,600 as compared with ₹4,39,500 on the 31st March 1890. The total number of transactions was 419 of which 366 were purchases and 53 were sales.

## Section VII.—Insurance.

Insurance business.

38. The progress of the insurance business of the Post Office since it was first undertaken is shown in the following statement:—

| Year. | Letters. No. | Letters. Value. | Parcels. No | Parcels. Value. | Total No. | Total Value. | Insurance fees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | R | | R | | R | R |
| 1877-78, last quarter, being the commencement of the system | Details not available. | 6,66,320 | Details not available. | 18,60,191 | Details not available. | 25,26,511 | 13,230 |
| 1878-79 | | 89,71,775 | | 2,81,21,219 | | 3,70,92,994 | 1,23,556 |
| 1879-80 | | 1,63,35,058 | | 5,34,34,161 | | 6,97,69,219 | 1,97,790 |
| 1880-81 | | 1,57,33,428 | | 6,30,26,524 | | 7,87,59,952 | 2,01,046 |
| 1881-82 | | 1,79,69,808 | | 5,85,53,413 | | 7,65,23,221 | 1,90,980 |
| 1882-83 | | 2,30,67,342 | | 5,95,70,924 | | 8,26,38,266 | 1,99,841 |
| 1883-84 | | 2,21,16,868 | | 6,04,08,142 | | 8,25,25,010 | 2,06,839 |
| 1884-85 | | 2,30,06,964 | | 5,52,14,744 | | 7,82,21,708 | 1,93,579 |
| 1885-86 | 83,985 | 2,21,78,613 | 150,260 | 4,75,99,870 | 234,245 | 6,97,78,483 | 1,69,945 |
| 1886-87 | 74,808 | 2,35,74,205 | 148,445 | 5,26,06,770 | 223,253 | 7,61,80,975 | 1,80,274 |
| 1887-88 | 76,237 | 2,43,93,295 | 149,109 | 5,29,89,932 | 225,346 | 7,73,83,227 | 1,83,494 |
| 1888-89 | 76,364 | 2,52,60,326 | 151,474 | 5,39,54,694 | 227,838 | 7,92,15,020 | 1,99,928 |
| 1889-90 | 77,245 | 2,49,65,787 | 160,228 | 6,40,09,236 | 237,473 | 8,98,75,023 | 2,29,659 |
| 1890-91 | 85,889 | 2,31,91,674 | 176,838 | 5,67,24,543 | 262,727 | 7,99,16,217 | 2,10,873 |
| Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—). | +11·19 | —7·10 | +10·36 | —12·60 | +10·63 | —11·08 | —8·18 |

It will be seen that there was an increase over the figures of 1889-90 of 8,644 in the number of letters, and of 16,610 in the number of parcels insured during the year under report, while the total value of the property insured fell off by about a crore of rupees or 11 per cent., and the amount of insurance fees by about R19,000 or eight per cent. The general result was due to the introduction, from the 1st May 1890, of a limit of R1,000 to the value for which a postal article can be insured. The circumstances which gave rise to the prescription of this limit were mentioned in the Annual Report for 1889-90 and need not be specially referred to here, but it may be said that the operation of the new rule, whether judged by the actual increase in the number of transactions, or by the average value of an insured article by post, has in no way interfered with the legitimate insurance business of the Post Office, while a ground of serious risk and anxiety has been removed. The heaviest transactions of the year were in the Bombay circle, where 62,535 articles were insured, of which 8,858 were letters, and 53,677 were parcels, of an aggregate value of R2,90,36,806. The great bulk of this business was done in the Bombay post office and its town sub-offices which dealt with more than 46,000 articles in all out of the total of 62,535; Madras stands next to Bombay with a total of 61,268 articles, of which 28,390 were letters and 32,878 parcels; while Bengal occupies the third place with a total of 44,913 articles, of which 22,685 were letters and 22,228 parcels. The average value for which each letter was insured during the year 1890-91 was R270 as compared with R323 in the previous year, and the average value for which each parcel was insured was R320 against R405 in 1889-90.

Claims for compensation.

39. There were 28 claims for compensation for the alleged loss of insured articles during the year as compared with 20 in 1889-90 and 29 in 1888-89, and in 21 out of the 28 cases the liability of Post Office was admitted. The increase in the number of these claims is partly accounted for by the fact that there were not less than five cases of highway robbery of the mail during the year in which insured articles were carried away, while there were no losses of the kind during the previous year. In 15 of the 21 cases in which responsibility was accepted, the loss occurred through fraud or neglect on the part of the servants of the Post Office, and in the remaining six cases through highway robberies. A statement of the cases in which compensation was paid during the last two years is given on the margin, and it will be seen that the payments by the Post Office in the year under report amounted to R7,484-5 or 3·55 per cent. of the total amount realized as insurance fees. Of the seven cases in which the Post Office declined to accept responsibility, two were cases of attempted fraud on the part of the senders of parcels, who actually enclosed stones in one instance and lead in the other, instead of the gold and precious stones declared to be the contents of the parcels. In both cases, the senders were prosecuted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment. In three other cases, insured letters declared to contain currency notes were found on arrival at destination to have no enclosures, and it was established by the enquiry made that the senders had failed to enclose the notes in two instances, while in the third, there was reason to believe that a servant of the person addressed had

| Cases in which compensation was paid. | 1889-90. | | 1890-91. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Amount. | No. | Amount. |
| | | R a. p. | | R a. p. |
| Loss by accident or departmental neglect or fraud | 12 | 4,444 2 0 | 25 | 5,935 9 0 |
| Loss by highway robbery in British Territory | ... | ... | 5 | 4,610 0 0 |
| Loss by highway robbery in Native States | 2 | 1,090 0 0 | 1 | 300 0 0 |
| | 14 | 5,534 2 0 | 21 | 10,845 9 0 |
| Value of property recovered | ... | 3,702 6 0 | ... | 3,361 4 0 |
| | ... | 1,831 12 0 | ... | 7,484 5 0 |
| Claims not settled before close of year | .. | 569 0 0 | ... | ... |
| Amount of compensation paid | ... | 1,262 12 0 | ... | 7,484 5 0 |

received and made away with the notes, and the claim for compensation was not pressed. In the sixth case, an insured parcel was insecurely packed and some of the contents fell out during transit, and as it was discovered that the contents had not been truthfully declared for insurance, compensation was withheld. In the remaining case, the complaint of loss was not made till long after the expiration of the prescribed period, and the sender's claim was therefore disallowed.

## Section VIII.—The Value-payable system.

Value payable Post.

40. The development of the value-payable business since its introduction in December 1877 is shown in the marginal table, from which it will be seen that the popularity of the system, which has been constantly growing in the past, was well sustained during the year under report. The number of articles sent by the value payable post had reached a million in 1889-90, and has increased during the year by more than 98,000; the total amount that the Post Office had to recover from the persons to whom these articles was sent, and to remit to the senders, was in excess of 116 lakhs of rupees; and the amount of commission realized on the transactions of the year was R2,12,200. The increase in the work has been fairly general, but there has been no material change in its distribution between the different parts of the country. As of late years, since the value payable system has grown into importance, nearly half this business of the year was transacted in Bengal, and chiefly in Calcutta, in which alone 484,753 value payable articles of all kinds were posted with a total declared value, to be recovered by the Post Office for payment to Calcutta tradesmen, of nearly 53 lakhs of rupees.

| Year. | Article sent under the value payable system. | Value declared for realization. | Commission. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | R | R |
| 1877-78 (from the commencement of the system in December 1877)—4 months. . . | 413 | 6,721 | 195 |
| 1878-79 . . . . . | 7,408 | 1,32,109 | 3,942 |
| 1879-80 . . . . . | 25,589 | 3,49,857 | 11,498 |
| 1880-81 . . . . . | 49,359 | 5,76,574 | 13,413 |
| 1881-82 . . . . . | 99,416 | 10,80,543 | 19,838 |
| 1882-83 . . . . . | 174,301 | 16,86,098 | 32,568 |
| 1883-84 . . . . . | 287,377 | 28,08,873 | 53,450 |
| 1884-85 . . . . . | 338,930 | 34,35,045 | 65,571 |
| 1885-86 . . . . . | 436,115 | 45,32,803 | 85,530 |
| 1886-87 . . . . . | 596,296 | 58,78,016 | 1,17,247 |
| 1887-88 . . . . . | 775,928 | 76,02,734 | 1,50,708 |
| 1888-89 . . . . . | 999,731 | 92,67,984 | 2,04,015 |
| 1889-90 . . . . . | 1,010,410 | 1,03,84,966 | 1,92,970 |
| 1890-91 . . . . . | 1,108,888 | 1,16,41,972 | 2,12,200 |
| Increase per cent in 1890-91 . | 9·74 | 12·10 | 9·96 |

Classification of value payable articles.

41. In the statement on the margin, details are given regarding the different classes of articles sent through the post as value payable. The increase on the whole was primarily due to the increase in the number of unregistered packets, which rose from 408,156 in 1889-90 to 451,141 during the year under report, and to the increase in the number of value payable parcels which rose from 409,946 in 1889-90 to 446,399 during the year under report. The largest proportional increase, however, was in the number of railway receipt notes sent by the value payable post, which has now reached 107,386 as compared with 85,125 in 1889-90.

| | Number. | Value. | Commission. | Average value of each article. | Average commission on each article. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | R | R | R a. p. | Annas. |
| Value payable parcels | 446,399 | 42,50,509 | 81,831 | 9 8 4 | 3 |
| Value payable Railway receipts . | 107,386 | 26,18,815 | 35,682 | 24 6 2 | 5 |
| Value payable registered letters and registered packets | 103,962 | 27,89,664 | 36,965 | 26 13 4 | 6 |
| Value payable unregistered packets | 451,141 | 19,82,984 | 58,302 | 4 6 3 | 2 |
| Total . | 1,108,888 | 1,16,41,972 | 2,12,200 | 10 7 11 | 3 |

The average value of each article, calculated on the whole business of the year in all its classes, was R10-7-11 against R10-4-5 in the previous year, and it may be noted with satisfaction, that not a single instance of abuse of the value payable post was brought to notice during the year. It should be added that from the 1st January 1890, the value payable system was introduced experimentally between India and Ceylon, on the understanding that postage must in all cases be prepaid, and that a special limit of value of R150 is to be adopted. Special statistics recorded for the three months of January, February and March show, that 755 value payable articles aggregating in value R10,045 were despatched from India to Ceylon, while 24 value payable articles aggregating in value R293 were received from that country, and there is reason to believe that this new extension of the system will prove an advantage to India.

## Section IX.—Miscellaneous.

Post office security fund.

42. The statements below show the position of the old and new departmental security funds. The new fund was created in 1883, and all subscriptions realized from Post Office servants are credited to it, whereas all charges to be met by the security fund are debited against the old fund. The balance at credit of the old fund has thus been reduced from R58,129 on the 31st March 1890 to R41,826 on the 31st March 1891, while the balance of the new fund has risen from R3,30,112 on the 31st March 1890 to R3,10,742 on the 31st March 1891.

*Old Fund.*

| Receipts. | R | Charges. | R |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance of 1889-90 . . . . . | 58,129 | Sums decreed against the fund . . . . | 14,016 |
| | | Payments on account of refunds to subscribers . | 1,057 |
| | | Rewards to persons who gave information leading to important results in post office robbery cases . . . . . | 280 |
| | | Cost of establishment . . . . . | 950 |
| | | Total . | 16,303 |
| | | Balance at credit . | 41,826 |
| | 58,129 | | 58,129 |

*New Fund.*

| Receipts. | Amount of Subscription. First half year. | Second half year. | Total. | Charges. | | Amount. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R | R | R | | | R |
| Balance of 1889-90 . . . . | ... | ... | 3,30,112* | Refund on account of excess realisation . . . . . | | 89 |
| Interest of R3,00,000, at 4 per cent. from April 1890 to March 1891 . | ... | ... | 12,000 | Cost of purchasing Government securities of the nominal value of R72,000 at R104-4, plus commission . . . . | R75,250 | |
| Imperial . . . . . | 20,092 | 20,284 | | Interest to date of purchase | R 1,096 | |
| District . . . . . | 2,290 | 2,399 | | | | |
| | 22,382 | 22,683 | 45,065 | | | 76,346 |
| | | | | Total . | | 76,435 |
| | | | | Closing balance . | | 3,10,742 |
| | | | 3,87,177 | | | 3,87,177 |

*R2, excess shewn last year owing to the refund of excess realization in that year having been shewn as R201, instead of R203.

Of the R280 shewn as a debit against the old fund on account of rewards R200 was paid to an examiner of postal accounts of the Punjab Circle for detecting the forgery of the rupee stamp which has already been referred to, but the total sum paid as rewards does not take into account a payment of £50 sanctioned by the Secretary of State to a Stamp dealer in England for the information furnished by him in connection with the same forgery, as no formal intimation of the payment of this reward has yet reached the Comptroller's office. With the permission of Government, the surplus of the security fund above three lakhs was invested during the year under report in Government securities.

Complaints by the public.

43. The number of complaints made by the public, which came to the knowledge of the heads of postal circles during the year was 8,188 as compared with 7,860 in the previous year. These figures do not include a large number of petty complaints regarding delays in delivery, mis-sending of letters, &c., received direct by Post Office superintendents and postmasters, but they may be accepted as embracing, besides all the serious complaints, the great majority of the complaints which are not mere enquiries. Of the total number of these complaints, 3,457, or more than 42 per cent. were found to be groundless, and it is beyond doubt that every year postal officials receive a large number of hasty, ill-considered and unnecessary references from the public. It would be strange, perhaps, if the case were otherwise, when almost every class of the community has daily transactions with the Post Office, and in India the number of such complaints is enhanced by the readiness of the Natives of the country to appeal against an official order, even though it take the form of a reply from a postal official. On the subject of complaints, generally, what has been said in the past can only now be repeated. The Post Office is always ready to receive well-founded complaints, when facts can be given, and, indeed, recognizes them as a valuable check on the working of the department, while every endeavour is made to utilize enquiries as an effectual means of fixing responsibility, and preventing neglect of work.

Complaints regarding special classes of articles.

44. The number of complaints received during the year regarding registered letters, ordinary parcels, insured articles, and value-payable articles is shown in the statement below. The total number of these complaints rose from 331 in 1889-90 to 370 in 1890-91, and the number of cases in which blame was established against the Post Office was 106 as compared with 82 in the former year, while there were 35 more cases in which complaints proved groundless, and the number of cases in which no definite conclusion was arrived at, or which were pending was 20 less than in the previous year. There was, of course, a large increase in the transactions to which this class of complaint refers, but apart from this it may fairly be said that the number of cases is not important in comparison with the magnitude of the business of the Post Office in these special branches of postal work, when it is remembered that nearly six million registered letters and nearly two million parcels were posted during the year, that 262,727 articles were insured, and that the value-payable transactions exceeded a million.

| | 1890-91. | | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Registered letters and ordinary parcels. | Insured letters and insured parcels. | Value payable parcels and Value payable registered articles. | 1890-91. | 1889-90. |
| I.—Cases in which enquiry shewed either that no loss occurred or that the loss had not occurred through the fault of postal officials . . . . . | 160 | 18 | 17 | 195 | 160 |
| II.—Cases in which the postal establishment was proved to be in fault, or in which there was strong ground for believing it to be so . . . . . | 84 | 11 | 11 | 106 | 82 |
| III.—Cases in which no definite conclusion was arrived at or which were pending at the close of the year . . . | 57 | 5 | 7 | 69 | 89 |
| Total . | 301 | 34 | 35 | 370 | 331 |

45. The offences punishable by law, which were established against servants of the Post Office, are shown in Appendix VIII, and a summary of the figures is given in the margin. Of the 271 offences, 108 were frauds in connection with the money order business, 17 were frauds in connection with the Savings Bank business, and most of the remaining offences were cases of misappropriation of Post Office collections. Of the offenders 87 were departmental postmasters and clerks, 35 were schoolmasters and other extraneous agents employed as postmasters, 93 were postmen and village postmen, 2 were overseers and 5 were mail runners. The total amount of defalcations and losses due to the dishonesty or negligence of Post Office servants was R39,529-14-11, of which R20,750-5-10 was recovered from the offenders or their sureties, R3,467-2-7 was written off against the guarantee fund, and R15,312-6-6 remained unadjusted at the close of the year.

Offences by servants of the Post Office.

| | 1889-90. | 1890-91. |
|---|---|---|
| Number of legal convictions . . | 127 | 133 |
| Number of cases punished departmentally . . . . . | 126 | 138 |
| TOTAL . . | 253 | 271 |

46. Among the cases summarized in the preceding paragraph there were one or two signal instances of fraud which may be separately mentioned. The head clerk of the Aligarh post office in the North-Western Provinces was found to have been carrying on a series of frauds for some years owing to the neglect of the postmasters of the office, and to have embezzled various sums amounting to R7,650. Of this amount, R6,800 was recovered from the two postmasters who had held charge of the office during the period when the frauds were committed, and the balance, *viz.*, R850, was written off to the guarantee fund. The head clerk was prosecuted on a charge of criminal breach of trust and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years. In Assam, the sub-postmaster of the Kalighat Post Office in the district of Sylhet absconded in April 1890, after misappropriating R3,279-11-0, representing the cash balance of the office and the amount of various money orders and Savings Bank deposits. It was also discovered that he had issued a money order for R6 to a fictitious address, and when it was returned as unclaimed, had altered the figure to R600 and sent the money order to another place with the intention of obtaining payment through a cousin who was to represent the fictitious payee. This fraud, however, was detected by the postmaster of the office to which the order was sent and payment was withheld. The culprit succeeded in evading arrest and the case was pending at the close of the year. During the year the sub-postmaster of Angul (Cuttack District) committed suicide after misappropriating his office cash amounting to R362-6-4, and a postal probationer of the Bombay post office, who had been concerned in introducing some of the forged rupee stamps into that office, also put an end to his life when the Police began their enquiry into the case. In another case a runner, while being examined by the Police in connection with an alleged highway robbery of the mail, wounded himself in the abdomen with his sword and died from the effects of the wound in hospital a few days after. It is believed that the runner himself committed the robbery, and to avoid the consequences of his act committed suicide.

Special instances of fraud by Post Office servants.

47. One fraud in connection with the Savings Bank was committed by a person not belonging to the department, in which a sum of R370 was wrongfully withdrawn, but subsequently recovered. Excluding cases of highway robbery, which are separately dealt with, there were 19 cases of housebreaking and theft of Government money from post office safes and mails, the total amount stolen was R4,566-10, of which R1,398-3-6 was recovered, R2,557-5-9 was written off to the Post Office Guarantee Fund, R441-5-3 debited to Government as actual loss and R169-11-6 was outstanding at the close of the year. The

Offence by persons not belonging to the Post Office.

most serious case under this head occurred at Madura in the Madras circle where the post office was broken into and a sum of R2,785-15-11 stolen.

Highway robberies and attacks upon the mail.

48. From the abstract given in the margin, it will be seen that there were 29 highway robberies of the mail during the year, as compared with 25 in 1889-90, and 40 in 1888-89. Of the total number of robberies, 21 occurred in British territory and 8 in Native States or Foreign territory. The following statement shews the postal circle and the district or Native State in which each of the mail robberies or attempts at robbery took place. There were 8 cases in the North-Western Provinces, 5 in Madras, 3 each in the Punjab, Rajputana, and the Sind and Baluchistan Circle, 2 in Central India, and 1 in each of the following circles, *viz.*, Bombay, Behar, Central Provinces, Assam and Burma. There has been a steady decrease in the number of cases of highway robbery of the mail in the last-named province since 1887-88 when there were 10 such cases.

| | 1889-90. Number of Highway Robberies. | | | 1890-91. Number of Highway Robberies. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | British Territory. | Foreign Territory. | Total. | British Territory. | Foreign Territory. | Total. |
| Bengal | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Bombay | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Madras | 5 | ... | 5 | 5 | ... | 5 |
| N.-W. Provinces | 8 | ... | 8 | 8 | ... | 8 |
| Punjab | ... | ... | ... | 3 | .. | 3 |
| Assam | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Behar | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Burma | 2 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Central India | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 |
| Central Provinces | ... | .. | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Rajputana | 1 | 3 | 4 | ... | 3 | 3 |
| Sind and Baluchistan | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 |
| Total | 19 | 6 | 25 | 21 | 8 | 29 |

| | British Territory. | | | Foreign Territory. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Name of District. | Number of robberies. | Number of attempts. | Name of Native State. | Number of robberies. | Number of attempts. |
| Bombay | Khandesh | 1 | ... | | ... | ... |
| | | 1 | ... | | ... | ... |
| Madras | Kurnool | 1 | ... | | ... | ... |
| | Madura | 1 | ... | | ... | ... |
| | Cuddapah | 2 | ... | | ... | ... |
| | Kistna | 1 | ... | | ... | |
| | | 5 | ... | | ... | ... |
| North-Western Provinces. | Meerut | 1 | ... | | ... | ... |
| | Etawah | 1 | ... | | ... | ... |
| | Shahjahanpur | 1 | ... | | ... | ... |
| | Bulandshahr | 1 | ... | | ... | ... |
| | Muzaffarnagar | 1 | ... | | ... | ... |
| | Saharanpur | 1 | ... | | ... | ... |
| | Etah | 1 | ... | | ... | ... |
| | Moradabad | 1 | ... | | ... | ... |
| | | 8 | .. | | ... | . |
| Punjab | Hissar | 2 | .. | | ... | .. |
| | Rohtak | 1 | ... | | ... | ... |
| | Gujranwala | . | 1 | | ... | ... |
| | | 3 | 1 | | ... | ... |
| Assam | Lakhimpur | 1 | ... | | ... | ... |
| | | 1 | ... | | ... | ... |
| Behar | Sarun | 1 | ... | | ... | . |
| | | 1 | ... | | ... | ... |
| Burma | Pakokku | 1 | ... | | | .. |
| | | 1 | .. | | ... | ... |
| Central India | | ... | .. | Gwalior | 1 | ... |
| | | | | Indore (Holkar) | 1 | ... |
| | | | | | 2 | .. |
| Central Provinces | Amraoti | 1 | .. | | . | ... |
| | | 1 | ... | | . | |
| Rajputana | | ... | . | Bikaneer | 2 | ... |
| | | | | Marwar | 1 | .. |
| | | | | Meywar | ... | 1 |
| | | | | | 3 | 1 |
| Sind and Baluchistan | | ... | ... | Kalat | 3 | ... |
| | | | | | 3 | ... |
| | Total | 21 | 1 | | 8 | 1 |

49. In three cases only were the contents of the plundered mail of any considerable value. In the first case, which occurred in the Bikanir State, the mail contained a cash remittance of R1,288-5-9, postage stamps of the value of R215 and two parcels which had been insured for R300. Some of the postage stamps were subsequently recovered and the actual loss was made good by the Bikanir State. In the second case which took place in the Madura district of Madras the mail contained 3 parcels insured for R1,745, R200 in cash and R5 worth of stamps, none of which were recovered. In the third case, which occurred in the Hissar district of the Punjab, the loss to Government consisted of the value of 4 parcels insured for R1,264. Two mail robberies were committed on the same day, the 27th August 1890, near the same spot, in Kalat territory under the Baluchistan agency, apparently by the same gang of robbers who stopped and plundered the mails travelling in both directions between Quetta and Kalat Fortunately there were no insured articles or cash in the mail bags, and the only article of value carried off was an ordinary parcel. A third case of robbery took place on the same line on 27th November 1890. In Central India, also, two mail robberies were committed on the same day, the 13th April 1890, on the mail cart line between Mhow and Sirdarpur, but the object of the robbers was to plunder the passengers rather than the mails. In another case, the tonga carrying the mails from Dhamangaon Railway station to Yeotmal in Berar, was stopped by several men who appear to have intended to rob two wealthy Marwaris who were expected to travel with the mails on that day, but who, fortunately for themselves, had deferred their journey. In revenge for their disappointment, the robbers stripped and severely maltreated a native passenger, and they carried off a part of the mail which, however, was of little importance. In two of the eight mail robberies shown to have taken place in the North-Western Provinces, the entire mails were subsequently recovered in the houses of persons whom there was no reason to suspect of any complicity in the crime, and it is believed that the robberies were planned solely with the ulterior object of bringing these persons into trouble. In one of these cases the mail runner was found dead, with his skull fractured, on the scene of the robbery, but the Police were unable to obtain any clue to the real perpetrators. In another case in the Punjab, the mails were robbed by the inhabitants of a particular village in order that they might obtain possession of certain Police reports which had been made against them, and a mail robbery that occurred on the 16th October 1890 in the Cuddapah district of the Madras Presidency, was deliberately planned by the sender of a parcel falsely declared to contain jewellery and insured for R975, who hoped to obtain that sum as compensation from the Post Office. Fortunately the real facts were ascertained, and the sender of the parcel and his accomplices were prosecuted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment. The case shown against Bombay was only technically a highway robbery of the mail, a village postman having been assaulted while on his beat and robbed of a few annas of postage and some unregistered letters. Besides the above cases there were two attempts at highway robbery, one in a British district and the other in a Native State. The total loss of Government money in all the 29 cases of mail robbery amounted to only R483-0-6: in 7 cases the entire mail, and in 17 cases a portion of the mail, was recovered; but prosecutions were only instituted in 5 cases and convictions obtained in 3 cases. One of the mail carriers, as already described, was killed, and in 13 other cases mail carriers were severely beaten or wounded, while in 3 cases, the men received such serious injuries as to necessitate their detention in hospital or under medical treatment for a considerable period.

Character of mail robberies.

50. Apart from highway robberies and attacks upon mail carts and runners the following cases which occurred during the year may be mentioned. During the disturbances in the Manipur State in March 1891, the post office at

Casualties of the year.

Manipur was looted and about R900 in cash and postage stamps lost. In the rising that occurred in the Wuntho State in Upper Burma in February 1891, the station of Kawlin was attacked by a large body of rebels who plundered the post office at that place. The Sub-Postmaster made his escape and the only loss to Government was about R150 worth of postage stamps. The Pirganj post office in the Rungpore district of Bengal was blown down in a storm in June 1890, and another small post office in the Hugli district was swept away by a flood of the Damodar river in the same month. Sixteen post offices were destroyed by fire during the year, but in no case was there any serious loss of property. In the Central Provinces a runner lost his life while carrying the mail, being swept away and drowned in attempting to cross a stream which was in flood at the time. In two other cases mails were lost in crossing rivers, and during the Lushai raid in September 1890 a mail boat was sunk, but the boatmen escaped.

Post Office staff.

51. The establishment of the Imperial Post Office of all grades is shown according to postal circles in Appendix IX, and an abstract of this appendix is given in the margin. The total numerical strength of the Post Office has increased by 1,550 during the year and now stands at 44,979. The largest increase was in the staff of postmen and village postmen, the North-West Provinces and Punjab Circles together accounting for more than three-fourths of this increase.

| Postal Officials. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. |
|---|---|---|
| Directorate and Heads of Circles, and Account Office | 22 | 22 |
| Superintendents and Inspectors of Post Offices | 411 | 402 |
| Post Masters, including Deputy, Assistant, Sub, and Branch Post Masters | 5,047 | 5,040 |
| Extraneous Agents, such as School Masters and Station Masters | 3,126 | 3,423 |
| Clerks | 6,256 | 6,361 |
| Postmen and other servants | 11,896 | 12,770 |
| Road establishment | 12,132 | 12,339 |
| Village Postmen | 3,690 | 3,707 |
| Signallers, Clerks, and other servants employed for Telegraph work in Combined Offices | 849 | 915 |
| TOTAL | 43,429 | 44,979 |

Cost of printing by private presses.

52. The charges incurred during the year on account of printing work done for the Post Office by private presses amounted to R52,511, as compared with R81,164 in the preceding year. There was an unusual increase in these charges in the Assam Circle on account of the cost of printing village directories, and in the Eastern Bengal Circle on account of the printing of notices in connection with the introduction of the rent money order system in that circle. But these increases were more than counterbalanced by the decrease of expenditure in the Railway Mail Service, Bengal and Bombay Circles.

## Section X.—Non-Postal Branches of the Post Office.

Telegraph work of the Post Office.

53. During the year under review 68 combined Post and Telegraph offices were opened and 11 combined offices were closed. There was, therefore, an increase of 57 in the total number of combined offices. Of the 68 new combined offices, 62 were at places which had previously been without a Government Telegraph office, and 51 at places at which there was previously no Government or Railway Telegraph office. For several years past the development of this system has been more marked in the Madras Circle than elsewhere, and 17 new combined offices were opened in that Circle during the year, Bombay coming next with 11 new offices. At the close of the year under report there were 949 Government Telegraph offices in all, of which 260 were Departmental Telegraph offices, and 689 were combined Post and Telegraph offices. In connection with the combination of the duties of the two departments it may be mentioned that during the year 221 servants of the Post office qualified as signallers, while 73 were still under training at the end of the year, and that at nine offices the postal work is done by a Telegraph Master or regular signaller of the Telegraph Department.

54. The statement given below shows the traffic statistics of combined offices under the Post Office according to postal circles, and it will be seen that Madras again heads the list. On the total figures of the 689 combined offices, there was an increase of 120,470 or 15·32 per cent. in the number of messages sent, and of 128, 637, or 15·91 per cent. in the number of messages received. In revenue there was an increase of ₹1,21,575 or 14·45 per cent. over the figures of the previous year, while the total revenue from messages sent from combined offices exceeded the expenditure on the establishments of the offices by ₹7,18,460. Telegraph Traffic at combined offices.

| Names of Circles. | Number of combined offices open on 31st March 1891. | Total cost of Postal Establishments debitable to the Telegraph Department for working combined offices during the year. | Number of Messages. | | | Revenue realized during the year on sent messages (Inland and Foreign). | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Sent Inland and Foreign. | Received. | Transit. | | |
| | | R a. p. | | | | R a. p. | |
| 1. Madras . . | 147 | 42,780 11 11 | 224,708 | 226,267 | 57,801 | 2,30,321 10 4 | Note.—At the close of the year there were 245 combined offices authorised to accept foreign messages as compared with 223 offices at the end of the year 1889-90. |
| 2. North-Western Provinces . | 89 | 31,166 13 6 | 106,230 | 126,696 | 44,601 | 1,07,538 1 8 | |
| 3. Bengal . . | 88 | 19,189 2 0 | 85,505 | 78,241 | 14,014 | 92,830 4 9 | |
| 4. Punjab . . | 84 | 30,680 11 9 | 110,775 | 112,233 | 16,076 | 1,15,305 5 3 | |
| 5. Bombay . . | 71 | 30,822 8 7 | 92,110 | 105,675 | 28,419 | 96,638 15 10 | |
| 6. Assam . . | 48 | 15,804 2 8 | 36,439 | 40,576 | 3,738 | 37,445 5 2 | |
| 7. Behar . . | 38 | 12,772 4 3 | 33,055 | 42,078 | 17,794 | 37,318 3 11 | |
| 8. Burma . . | 34 | 23,861 7 11 | 60,290 | 62,102 | 4,309 | 79,357 12 5 | |
| 9. Central Provinces . . | 33 | 12,504 12 2 | 44,080 | 48,997 | 12,170 | 46,466 12 2 | |
| 10. Central India . | 18 | 6,765 0 0 | 18,847 | 24,144 | 10,260 | 20,740 3 3 | |
| 11. Sind and Baluchistan . | 14 | 8,459 8 1 | 50,952 | 22,367 | 2,230 | 53,814 10 11 | |
| 12. Oudh . . | 9 | 2,912 12 9 | 8,113 | 11,729 | 431 | 8,056 1 3 | |
| 13. Rajputana . | 9 | 3,833 0 0 | 20,788 | 21,409 | 8 | 17,812 12 0 | |
| 14. Eastern Bengal | 7 | 2,888 11 6 | 14,706 | 14 221 | 14 | 19,256 3 0 | |
| Total for 1890-91 | 689 | 2,44,441 11 1 | 906,598* | 936,735 | 211,865 | 9,62,902 5 11 | |
| Total for 1889-90 . | 632 | 2,16,900 5 11 | 786,128 | 808,098 | 195,554 | 8,41,326 8 3 | |
| Increase . . | 57 | 27,541 5 2 | 120,470 | 128,637 | 16,311 | 1,21,575 13 8 | |
| Percentage of Increase . . | 9·01 | 12·69 | 15·32 | 15·91 | 8·34 | 14·45 | |

* Excluding 47,271 free messages.

55. In addition to the work done by combined offices as shown in the statement above, the Post Office also renders assistance to the Telegraph Department by booking at all other post offices, except a few branch offices, telegrams tendered by the public, and sending them by post to the nearest Telegraph office for onward transmission by wire. During the year under report the number of receiving offices at which telegrams were booked was greater than that in the previous year, being 1,801 as compared with 1,523, but the revenue and number of messages were almost the same as in the previous year, being ₹33,129 realized on 35,739 messages in 1890-91 as compared with ₹33,212 from 35,089 messages in 1889-90. Telegraph Receiving Offices.

For several years past the post offices in the Persian Gulf have been allowed to receive telegrams from the public for transmission by post to the nearest Telegraph office, and during the year under review the number of messages collected by these offices on account of the Indo-European Telegraph Department was 361, on which fees to the amount of ₹2,100-8 were realized.

56. The next non-postal service to be mentioned is the Government carrying agency and passenger service between Umballa and Simla with branch lines of the carrying agency to the hill stations of Kasauli, Dagshai, Solon, and Sabathu. In consequence of the opening of the Delhi-Kalka Railway from 1st March 1891, what was known as the lower line between Umballa and Kalka, had to be closed, and advantage was taken of this opportunity to revise the passenger rates and to republish, with certain modifications, the rules and regulations relating to this Post Office carrying Agency and Passenger Service.

service. The abolition of the section between Umballa and Kalka caused a falling off in the year's receipts by about ₹13,700, but there was no corresponding reduction in the expenditure for the year, because the savings effected by the reduction of establishment have been credited in the accounts for 1891-92. Owing to this and other causes the total deficit on the passenger service and bullock train, during the year, was ₹75,925, which is, however, less by ₹30,649 than the deficit in the previous year.

Receiving Salt Revenue at Post offices.

57. A new branch of non-postal service has also to be dealt with for the first time. A system of allowing purchasers of salt under the through traffic system to hand in their indents and pay the amount of the purchase money at post offices was introduced, as an experiment, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab from the beginning of the year under report. The main object of the system was to give small traders the opportunity of paying in the money for their indents at the place where they live, and it was hoped that this might tend to create a class of small direct purchasers and ultimately lead to a reduction in the price of salt to the consumer. The Post Office system also promised some general advantages. The salt indent, and also the railway receipt for empty bags, should the trader wish to send them, is forwarded without charge to the post office at the salt depôt, and when the consignment of salt is loaded into the bags the railway receipt for the full bags is sent back through the post office and delivered without charge to the trader at the place where the indent was handed in. The matter has been separately reported upon, and all that is necessary to say here is, that 75 lakhs of rupees were received by the Post Office on behalf of the Salt Department during the year, that the system has worked most successfully, and that there is evidence to show that the number of comparatively small purchases, under the through traffic system, has been substantially increased. But in one respect there has been a development of the system that was not contemplated. The greater part of the large sum of money received by the post office was due to the mere transfer of payments, on account of salt purchases, from the treasuries to the post offices at certain large towns and as this is no part of the original scheme and entails serious money responsiblity on the post office, a modification of the system in this respect will be necessary, and is now under consideration.

## Section XI.—Financial Results.

Receipts and Expenditure according to departmental accounts.

58. The receipts and charges of the year as shown in the Post Office accounts are given in detail in Appendix X, under two main heads, postal service proper and non-postal branches, and a summary of the results is given in the statement below. The head passenger service relates to the service between Umballa and Simla, and includes the mail service between those places. No separate charge is assessed on account of the mail service, and the deficit on the passenger service as a whole is, therefore, shown in the accounts as a charge under mail-cart charges, the receipts and charges of the passenger service being taken to balance each other.

| | Receipts. | | Charges. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1889-00. | 1890-91. |
| | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ | ₹ |
| 1. Postal Service Proper . . | 1,26,25,238 | 1,36,22,351 | 105,67,125 | 1,07,60,682 |
| 2. Non-Postal Branches— | | | | |
| (a) Bullock Train . . | 1,09,411 | 1,12,828 | 1,52,856 | 1,52,511 |
| (b) Passenger Service . | 2,02,799 | 2,17,465 | 2,02,799 | 2,17,465 |
| (c) Mail Steamer Subsidies . | ... | ... | 6,41,811 | 6,46,284 |
| (d) Contributions from Native States. | 11,205 | 11,210 | ... | ... |
| Total . | 1,29,48,653 | 1,39,63,854 | 1,15,64,591 | 1,17,76,942 |

It will be seen that under the head postal service proper, the receipts of the year were R9,97,113 in excess of the receipts under the same head in the previous year. This is principally made up of an increase of R3,03,308 in postage and commission on account of money orders and British postal orders realized in cash, of R4,71,024 in the revenue derived from the sale of ordinary postage stamps, and of R83,984 in the revenue from service postage stamps. Under the head of non-postal branches there was a small increase of R18,088 over the receipts of the previous year. The net revenue of the Post Office realized under both heads during the year under report, was R10,15,291 in excess of the net revenue realized in 1889-90. On the other hand, the total charges of the year were R2,12,351 in excess of the charges in the previous year, and this is mainly due to an increased expenditure of R70,000 on account of increase of establishment, chiefly in the Madras and Railway Mail Service circles, and to a payment of R90,000 to State Railways in excess of the payments of the previous year on account of additional train services, the conversion of railway carriages into Post Office vans, and special train charges. Altogether, then, according to the Departmental accounts, there was a net revenue of more than 21¾ lakhs of rupees as compared with a revenue of nearly 18 lakhs in the previous year.

Financial position of Post Office.

59. Appendix XI is a comparative abstract of the receipts and charges of the year, and includes not only items shown in the Post Office accounts, but certain other receipts and charges credited and debited to the Post Office in the Finance and Revenue accounts. These other items are shown in the margin, and if the figures relating to them are added to the previous figures, the total receipts of the year under all three heads will amount to R1,40,27,482, and the total charges to R1,39,65,357. There was, therefore, a small surplus of R62,125 as compared with a deficit of R3,43,109 in the previous year. But the District Post figures should properly be excluded from these calculations, inasmuch as the whole of the revenue derived from the District Post is not credited as such in the Finance and Revenue accounts, whereas all the charges for establishments are debited to the Post Office under head III in Appendix XI. If this is done, the surplus will rise from R62,125 to R11,41,782, and this, it must be remembered, takes no account of the special services which the Post Office is called upon to render in managing the Savings Bank without any remuneration, in maintaining postal communication for administrative and political purposes in Burma, Sikkim, and in some other parts of India, and in carrying official correspondence at exceptionally low rates. On the other hand, there are other indirect charges which should also be taken into consideration if the true financial position of the Post Office as a semi-commercial department of Government is to be ascertained. These charges are given in the margin and amounted to R10,60,522, and if this amount be deducted from the surplus of R11,41,782 already shown, the net financial result will be a surplus of R81,260.

| REVENUE, 1890-91. | R | CHARGES, 1890-91. | R |
|---|---|---|---|
| District Post collections, including zemindary dâk receipts in Bengal | 63,628 | District Post establishment, including zemindary dâks in Bengal | 11,43,285 |
| | | Stores from England | 3,37,990 |
| | | Payment, under postal arrangements with Lords of the Treasury | 4,49,750 |
| TOTAL | 63,628 | Exchange on charges in England | 2,57,390 |
| | | TOTAL | 21,88,415 |

| | 1891-91. |
|---|---|
| Cost of stationery supplied by the Superintendent of Stationery | 1,68,283 |
| Railway free service, estimated | 1,44,728 |
| Value of services rendered by Government Presses | 2,92,935 |
| Rent of Government buildings | 3,63,563 |
| Gratuities | 5,228 |
| Leave allowances paid in Great Britain | 10,804 |
| Pension (being the average of 5 years capitalized at 10·165 years' purchase) | 2,87,760 |
| | 12,73,301 |
| Deduct share of marine subsidies charged in the Finance Accounts, which should have been borne by Military, Political and other Departments | 2,12,779 |
| | 10,60,522 |

## Section XII.—Notice of Post Office Officials.

Mention of special services.

60. I have much pleasure in bringing to the notice of Government the services rendered to the Post Office by Mr. W. P. Symonds, the Postmaster General of Bombay, who has brought much ability, good judgment and industry to the administration of the posts in that presidency. The excellent work done by Mr. G. J. Hynes as Deputy Postmaster General of Burma, as well as in previous appointments in the directorate, was recognized by his appointment as a Postmaster General during the year under report. I may also specially mention Mr. H. C. Sheridan, the personai assistant of the Inspector General of the Railway Mail Service, for the care and ability given by him to the preparation of the Railway Mail Service Handbook which was completed during the year. Among the officers specially mentioned by the heads of circles may be named Mr. W. T. Van Someren and Mr. A. Bean, Superintendents of post offices, for the good service rendered by them in connection with the Hazara and Miranzai expeditions.

## SCHEDULE OF PRINCIPAL STEAM SERVICES.

*By the British India Steam Navigation Company.*

| | |
|---|---|
| (1) Weekly communication between Calcutta, Rangoon, and Moulmein.<br>(2) Weekly communication between Calcutta and Rangoon *viâ* Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk-Phyo, and Sandoway.<br>(3) Weekly communication between Rangoon and Mergui *viâ* Tavoy.<br>(4) Fortnightly communication between Madras and Rangoon, touching at certain intermediate ports on the north-east coast of Madras.<br>(5) Weekly direct communication between Bombay and Karachi.<br>(6) Weekly communication between Bombay and Karachi *viâ* the coast ports.<br>(7) Weekly communication between Karachi and Busrah *viâ* the Persian Gulf ports | Under contract with the Post Office for ten years, from 1st May 1884, on an annual subsidy of ₹4,39,000. |
| (8) Fortnightly communication between Madras and Bimlipatam *viâ* Masulipatam, Coconada, and Vizagapatam.<br>(9) Weekly communication between Tuticorin and Colombo. | Under supplementary contract with the Post Office, from 6th May 1886 to 30th April 1894, on an annual subsidy of ₹15,000. |
| (10) Weekly communication between Kyouk-Phyo, Cheduba, and Ramree. | Under contract with the Local Administration for ten years, from 18th November 1884, on a monthly subsidy of ₹1,500 for the first five years and ₹1,200 for the second period of five years, subject to other arrangements if intermediately made. |
| (11) Additional services between India and Burma and Burma and the Straits. | These additional services are not included in the contract with the British India Steam Navigation Company, but it has been arranged that the Post Office may use them until 30th April 1894 on payment of ₹50,000 annually. |

*By the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company.*

| | |
|---|---|
| (12) Six-weekly communication between Calcutta and Port Blair, with extensions to Madras and Rangoon. | The consideration is not in the form of subsidy, but of guaranteed rates for the transport of Government stores. The contract is for five years, from 1st January 1888, and is terminable after the five years by a notice of six months. |

*By the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company.*

| | |
|---|---|
| (13) A daily service between Mandalay and Myingyan to and fro each way (except on Sundays).<br>(14) A daily service between Myingyan and Pokôkku to and fro each way (except on Sundays).<br>(15) A daily service between Prome and Thayetmyo to and fro each way (except on Sundays.)<br>(16) A bi-weekly service between Thayetmyo and Pokôkku to and fro each way.<br>(17) A weekly service between Pokôkku and Kindat to and fro each way.<br>(18) A weekly express service between Mandalay and Bhamo to and fro each way. | Under contract with the Local Government for five years, from the 1st January 1891 to the 31st December 1895. The subsidy is ₹9,000 per mensem, towards which the Post Office contributes ₹3,500 per mensem. |
| (19) A tri-weekly service between Rangoon and Bassein.<br>(20) A bi-weekly service between Bassein and Henzada. | Under contract with the Local Administration from 1st July 1880, and to continue in force until six months' notice is given by either party, the subsidy being ₹2,500 per mensem, towards which the Post Office contributes ₹500. |
| (21) A bi-weekly service between Rangoon and Pyapon | Under contract with the Local Administration from 1st October 1882, and to continue in force until six months' notice is given by either party. The subsidy is ₹800 per mensem. |

*By the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.*

| | |
|---|---|
| (22) Weekly communication on the River Tigris between Busrah and Bagdad. | Under contract for ten years, from the 1st May 1884, with Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. Subsidy is ₹36,000 per annum : steamers run in connection with line No. 7. |

*By Messrs. Apcar & Co., Calcutta, and Jardine, Matheson & Co., Hong-Kong.*

| | |
|---|---|
| (23) Fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Straits and Hong-Kong, the dates of departure being regulated mainly with reference to the Calcutta opium sales. | No subsidy. |

*By the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.*

| | |
|---|---|
| (24) Fortnightly communication between Calcutta and Colombo, touching occasionally at Madras.<br>Fortnightly communication between Bombay and Colombo. | Non-contract lines maintained by the Company in connection with the China and Australian mail services. The Post Office pays by weight for the conveyance of mails sent by these non-contract steamers. |

*By other Agencies.*

| | |
|---|---|
| (25) A daily service between Rangoon and Kyauktan, and *vice versâ*, under contract with Babu T. C. Paul. | The service is under contract with the Post Office from 1st February 1885; period not fixed, but terminable at any time by two months' notice. Monthly subsidy is R125. |
| (26) By the River Steam Navigation Company.—Daily communication between Dhubri and Dibrugarh on the Brahmaputra river. | Under contract with the Local Administration, from the 7th October 1883 to the 1st May 1893. Annual subsidy R1,00,000, towards which the Post Office contributes R30,000. |
| (27) By India General Steam Navigation Company.—Daily communication between Narainganj and Silchar. | Under contract with the Local Administration from 1st January 1887 to 31st December 1891. Annual subsidy R40,000 during the first two years, and R30,000 during the succeeding three years, towards which the Post Office contributes R10,000. |
| (28) By India General Steam Navigation Company.—Daily communication between Daudkandi and Narainganj. | Under contract from 1st February 1890, terminable by a month's notice. Subsidy R100 per month. |
| (29) By India General Steam Navigation Company.—Bi-weekly communication between Calcutta and Cuttack *vid* Chandbali. | Under contract with the Post Office from the 14th September 1887; period not fixed, but terminable at any time by one calendar month's notice. Monthly postal subsidy is R300. |
| (30) By Messrs. Shepherd & Co.'s Steamers.—Daily communication between Bombay and Goa. | Under contract with the Local Government, from 1st October 1890 to 31st May 1891. The monthly subsidy is R3,000, towards which the Post Office contributes R969-6 and the Portuguese Government R200. |
| (31) By Bengal Central Flotilla Company.—Daily communication between Khulna and Barisal. | Under contract with the Post Office, from 1st July 1889 to 30th June 1894, but terminable at any time by six months' notice. Monthly postal subsidy R350, of which the Imperial Post Office contributes R183. |
| (32) By Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Company.—Daily communication between Calcutta and Midnapore. | No contract was entered into with the Company, but they have been carrying the mails since December 1882 on payment of a monthly subsidy of R60. |

NOTE.—A service by sea worked by native boats is maintained by the Government of Ceylon between Point Calimere on the Indian side and Kankesanturui on the Ceylon side.

# Appendix No. I.

*Statement showing the number of Post Offices and Letter Boxes opened, and Village Postmen entertained, during the year 1890-91, and the total number that stood at the end of the Official Years 1889-90 and 1890-91.*

[This Appendix relates only to the Imperial Post, and does not include figures of the District Post.]

| Names of Postal Circles. | Existing on the 31st March 1890. | | | Opened or entertained in 1890-91. | | | Total of 1890-91. | | | Closed or discontinued in 1890-91. | | | Balance on 31st March 1891. | | | Increase or Decrease. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Post Offices. | Letter Boxes. | Village Postmen. | Post Offices. | Letter Boxes. | Village Postmen. | Post Offices. | Letter Boxes. | Village Postmen. | Post Offices. | Letter Boxes. | Village Postmen. | Post Offices. | Letter Boxes. | Village Postmen. | Post Offices. | Letter Boxes. | Village Postmen. |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Bengal | 1,176 | 3,822* | 452 | 28 | 245 | 13 | 1,204 | 4,067 | 465 | 19 | 193 | 30 | 1,185 | 3,874 | 435 | Increase 9 | Increase 52 | Decrease 17 |
| Bombay | 1,277 | 2,040 | 629 | 78 | 133 | 44 | 1,355 | 2,173 | 673 | 11 | 57 | 26 | 1,344 | 2,116 | 647 | „ 67 | „ 76 | Increase 18 |
| Madras | 1,691 | 1,412 | 891 | 101 | 288 | 28 | 1,792 | 1,700 | 919 | 28 | 125 | 27 | 1,764 | 1,575 | 892 | „ 73 | „ 163 | „ 1 |
| North-Western Provinces | 845 | 804 | 122 | 65 | 302 | 14 | 910 | 1,106 | 136 | 29 | ... | 1 | 881 | 1,106 | 135 | „ 36 | „ 302 | „ 13 |
| Punjab | 720 | 414 | 298 | 58 | 30 | 9 | 778 | 444 | 307 | 27 | 9 | 12 | 751 | 435 | 295 | „ 31 | „ 21 | Decrease 3 |
| Assam | 219 | 173 | 239 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 228 | 177 | 241 | 9 | 2 | 15 | 219 | 175 | 226 | „ Nil. | „ 2 | „ 13 |
| Behar | 467 | 502 | 257 | 24 | 33 | 5 | 491 | 535 | 262 | 17 | 11 | 2 | 474 | 524 | 260 | „ 7 | „ 22 | Increase 3 |
| Burma | 149 | 117 | 29 | 17 | 39 | 6 | 166 | 156 | 35 | 10 | 19 | ... | 156 | 137 | 35 | „ 7 | „ 20 | „ 6 |
| Central India | 143 | 49 | 30 | 10 | 12 | ... | 153 | 61 | 30 | 11 | ... | 1 | 142 | 61 | 29 | Decrease 1 | „ 12 | Decrease 1 |
| Central Provinces | 399 | 472 | 285 | 45 | 75 | 7 | 444 | 547 | 292 | 15 | 30 | 9 | 429 | 517 | 283 | Increase 30 | „ 45 | „ 2 |
| Eastern Bengal | 337 | 955 | 120 | 29 | 63 | 8 | 366 | 1,018 | 128 | 19 | 34 | 2 | 347 | 984 | 126 | „ 10 | „ 29 | Increase 6 |
| Oudh | 314 | 165 | 161 | 13 | 10 | 6 | 327 | 175 | 167 | ... | 1 | 11 | 327 | 174 | 156 | „ 13 | „ 9 | Decrease 5 |
| Rajputana | 211† | 119 | 109 | 4 | 8 | 15 | 215 | 127 | 124 | 1 | — | ... | 214 | 127 | 124 | „ 3 | „ 8 | Increase 15 |
| Sind | 154 | 85 | 68 | 8 | 18 | 1 | 162 | 103 | 69 | 1 | ... | 5 | 161 | 103 | 64 | „ 7 | „ 18 | Decrease 4 |
| Railway Mail Service | ... | 89 | ... | ... | 26 | ... | — | 115 | ... | ... | 24 | — | ... | 91 | ... | „ Nil. | „ 2 | „ Nil. |
| Total | 8,102† | 11,218* | 3,690 | 489 | 1,286 | 158 | 8,591 | 12,504 | 3,848 | 197 | 505 | 141 | 8,394 | 11,999 | 3,707 | Increase 292 | Increase 781 | Increase 17 |

* One-hundred and twenty-five letter boxes omitted to be included in 1889-90. † One Post Office excess shewn in 1889-90 now omitted.

# Appendix No. II.

*Statement showing the distances over which Mails were conveyed by Railway, Mail Carts, Horses, Camels, Runners, Boats, and Steamers during the years 1889-90 and 1890-91.*

[This appendix relates only to the Imperial Post, and does not include figures of the District Post.]

| Names of Postal Circles. | Railway. | | | | | | | | | | Mail Carts, Horses, Camels, &c. | | Runners and Boats. | | Steamer Services, Sea and River. | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Under Local Control. | | Under Inspector General, Railway Mail Service. Served by Railway Guards under Weighment System. | | Served by Mail Guards. | | Served by Railway Mail Service Sorting Sections. | | Total. | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1889-90. | 1890-91 | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. |
| | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. |
| Bengal | ... | ... | 93 | 106 | 174 | 174 | 851 | 914 | 1,118 | 1,194 | 118 | 118 | 4,443 | 4,393 | 3,423a | 3,410a | 9,102 | 9,115 |
| Bombay | ... | ... | 19 | 19 | 292 | 347 | 1,857 | 1,857 | 2,168 | 2,223 | 538 | 554 | 8,531 | 8,769 | 3,233a | 3,233a | 14,470 | 14,779 |
| Madras | ... | ... | 89 | ... | 68 | 68 | 2,816 | 3,070 | 2,973 | 3,138 | 95 | 76 | 8,978 | 10,602 | 1,207 | 1,207 | 13,253 | 15,023 |
| North-Western Provinces | ... | ... | 60 | 26 | 235 | 179 | 1,919 | 1,987 | 2,214 | 2,192 | 367 | 357 | 1,360 | 1,542 | ... | ... | 3,941 | 4,091 |
| Punjab | ... | ... | 86 | 86 | 35 | 57 | 1,730 | 1,892 | 1,851 | 2,035 | 695 | 903 | 2,183* | 2,156 | ... | .. | 4,729* | 5,094 |
| Assam | 138 | 138 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 138 | 138 | ... | — | 1,715 | 1,716 | 669 | 699 | 2,522 | 2,553 |
| Behar | ... | .. | 41 | 12 | ... | 70 | 964 | 990 | 1,005 | 1,072 | 4 | 4 | 1,025 | 1,094 | ... | .. | 2,034 | 2,170 |
| Burma | 547 | 547 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 547 | 547 | 611 | 573 | 1,091 | 1,281 | 3,415 | 3,451 | 5,664 | 5,852 |
| Central India | ... | ... | 36 | ... | 12 | 12 | 386 | 444 | 434 | 456 | 152 | 152 | 1,732 | 1,636 | ... | ... | 2,318 | 2,244 |
| Central Provinces | ... | ... | 93 | 47 | 13 | 59 | 1,065 | 1,312 | 1,171 | 1,418 | 306 | 307 | 2,827 | 2,863 | ... | ... | 4,304 | 4,588 |
| Eastern Bengal | ... | — | 86 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 86 | 86 | 86 | ... | — | 1,559 | 1,593 | 277 | 277 | 1,922 | 1,956 |
| Oudh | ... | ... | ... | ... | 246 | 25 | 252 | 473 | 498 | 498 | 153 | 153 | 766 | 813 | ... | ... | 1,417 | 1,464 |
| Rajputana | ... | .. | ... | ... | 141 | 141 | 633 | 633 | 774 | 774 | 362 | 362 | 2,269 | 2,333 | ... | ... | 3,405 | 3,469 |
| Sind | ... | ... | ... | ... | 195 | 195 | 548 | 548 | 743 | 743 | 579 | 567 | 725 | 685 | ... | ... | 2,047 | 1,995 |
| Total | 685 | 685 | 603 | 296 | 1,411 | 1,327 | 13,021 | 14,206 | 15,720 | 16,514 | 3,980 | 4,126 | 39,204* | 41,476 | 12,224 | 12,277 | 71,128* | 74,393 |

* Fifteen miles of runners' lines omitted in 1889-90. (a) There are sorting services at sea between Calcutta and Rangoon, and between Bombay and Karachi.

## Appendix

*Statement showing the estimated* number of Letters, Post-cards, Newspapers, Packets, and Parcels, and the actual Madras, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, Assam, Behar, Burma, Central India, Central Provinces,*

| | Bengal. | | Bombay. | | Madras. | | N.-W. Provinces. | | Punjab. | | Assam. | | Behar. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number given out for delivery. | | Number given out for delivery. | | Number given out for delivery. | | Number given out for delivery. | | Number given out for delivery. | | Number given out for delivery. | | Number given out for delivery. | |
| | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1889-90. | 1890-91 | 1889-90 | 1890-91. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1889-90 | 1890-91. | 1889-90 | 1890-91 | 1889-90. | 1890-91 |
| Letters, paid | 18,124,544 | 17,671,762 | 27,525,693 | 27,855,913 | 27,196,020 | 28,765,103 | 14,736,197 | 15,004,211 | 14,701,783 | 14,670,628 | 2,118,330 | 2,106,363 | 5,324,099 | 5,265,334 |
| " unpaid | 4,552,306 | 4,501,467 | 3,375,937 | 3,150,706 | 2,658,660 | 2,575,284 | 3,686,422 | 3,560,731 | 2,108,110 | 2,064,414 | 709,325 | 708,833 | 2,228,508 | 2,231,193 |
| " registered | 873,732 | 897,457 | 694,048 | 720,666 | 1,300,834 | 1,382,802 | 710,838 | 666,203 | 578,681 | 589,371 | 72,661 | 69,637 | 256,412 | 260,662 |
| " insured | 23,934 | 24,507 | 10,298 | 10,872 | 38,846 | 31,755 | 8,369 | 7,873 | 18,302 | 26,541 | 1,721 | 1,877 | 3,911 | 2,816 |
| " value-payable | 17,416 | 20,753 | 6,544 | 9,464 | 16,347 | 21,509 | 23,542 | 22,500 | 18,146 | 21,978 | 8,447 | 8,969 | 24,246 | 26,019 |
| " service privileged | 860,826 | 836,554 | 1,173 | 1,538 | 1,226,243 | 1,467,091 | 1,317,050 | 1,334,492 | 1,224,001 | 1,354,411 | 93,961 | 101,783 | 460,291 | 470,120 |
| Post-cards | 16,263,227 | 16,558,303 | 20,595,985 | 21,998,628 | 14,856,308 | 16,325,538 | 10,933,445 | 11,716,943 | 11,053,217 | 12,185,864 | 1,167,922 | 1,257,347 | 3,111,677 | 3,373,617 |
| Reply post-cards | 462,742 | 459,952 | 272,446 | 348,158 | 532,613 | 551,098 | 426,633 | 395,295 | 620,813 | 473,561 | 24,220 | 27,479 | 169,204 | 164,511 |
| Total | 41,178,727 | 40,970,755 | 52,482,124 | 54,095,945 | 47,825,871 | 51,120,180 | 31,842,496 | 32,708,248 | 30,323,053 | 31,386,768 | 4,196,587 | 4,276,288 | 11,578,348 | 11,794,272 |
| Newspapers | 3,587,429 | 3,866,303 | 3,653,076 | 3,837,075 | 3,848,742 | 4,229,776 | 2,697,350 | 2,910,797 | 2,869,578 | 3,036,226 | 700,618 | 755,785 | 811,447 | 851,024 |
| Book and Pattern Packets. Unregistered | 1,278,386 | 1,772,440 | 1,150,715 | 1,337,029 | 1,994,986 | 2,320,409 | 923,867 | 1,137,079 | 691,310 | 835,772 | 240,796 | 310,328 | 290,592 | 319,948 |
| Book and Pattern Packets. Registered | 32,250 | 34,805 | 17,859 | 12,410 | 21,405 | 18,511 | 14,339 | 15,382 | 19,423 | 19,058 | 4,171 | 2,607 | 5,084 | 4,953 |
| Packets: Value-payable registered | 7,065 | 7,847 | 3,441 | 5,866 | 15,434 | 14,183 | 10,090 | 9,334 | 7,352 | 6,570 | 2,685 | 2,242 | 5,136 | 4,771 |
| Packets: Value-payable unregistered | 108,275 | 104,990 | 50,956 | 57,905 | 94,744 | 105,980 | 63,876 | 63,380 | 41,558 | 46,199 | 21,822 | 23,699 | 26,801 | 30,217 |
| Parcels, paid | 119,146 | 113,032 | 138,961 | 140,525 | 107,466 | 116,252 | 97,220 | 83,420 | 135,024 | 145,600 | 16,764 | 18,876 | 26,228 | 26,280 |
| " unpaid | 60,486 | 53,160 | 38,169 | 37,152 | 48,545 | 49,927 | 38,142 | 35,327 | 40,046 | 39,498 | 13,505 | 13,635 | 18,380 | 15,408 |
| " insured | 21,300 | 21,717 | 28,939 | 30,790 | 35,666 | 42,940 | 11,497 | 11,185 | 12,280 | 15,799 | 3,233 | 3,650 | 4,093 | 5,475 |
| " value-payable | 92,893 | 92,606 | 36,917 | 47,320 | 86,375 | 93,388 | 70,888 | 64,057 | 49,718 | 56,340 | 38,195 | 38,742 | 32,850 | 31,494 |
| Total | 46,485,957 | 47,038,645 | 57,601,197 | 59,602,987 | 54,079,234 | 58,111,546 | 35,769,765 | 37,038,218 | 34,189,342 | 35,587,830 | 5,228,376 | 5,445,852 | 12,798,959 | 13,083,842 |
| Money Orders, Inland | 1,694,584 | 1,840,546 | 660,950 | 719,449 | 854,716 | 938,140 | 874,338 | 919,479 | 493,032 | 536,515 | 209,349 | 222,777 | 444,412 | 474,730 |
| Grand Total | 48,180,541 | 48,879,191 | 58,262,147 | 60,322,436 | 54,933,950 | 59,049,686 | 36,644,103 | 37,957,697 | 34,682,374 | 36,124,354 | 5,447,725 | 5,668,629 | 13,243,371 | 13,558,572 |
| Deduct number of articles returned undelivered | 547,031 | 576,961 | 1,953,454 | 1,933,327 | 1,306,518 | 1,370,366 | 675,380 | 668,836 | 800,132 | 821,693 | 173,688 | 179,815 | 306,548 | 318,749 |
| Net actually delivered | 47,633,510 | 48,302,230 | 56,308,693 | 58,389,109 | 53,627,432 | 57,679,320 | 35,968,723 | 37,288,861 | 33,882,242 | 35,302,661 | 5,274,037 | 5,488,814 | 12,936,823 | 13,239,823 |
| Add number of articles sent to Dead Letter Offices | 612,342 | 605,261 | 647,023 | 646,967 | 286,482 | 305,452 | 306,669 | 348,493 | 287,735 | 302,642 | 77,037 | 74,228 | 202,101 | 187,626 |
| Total | 48,245,852 | 48,907,491 | 56,955,716 | 59,036,076 | 53,913,914 | 57,984,772 | 36,275,392 | 37,637,354 | 34,169,977 | 35,605,303 | 5,351,074 | 5,563,042 | 13,138,924 | 13,427,449 |

* Calculated from the actual figures of 14 days.

## No. III.

*number of Money Orders received in the Post Offices (both Imperial and District Post) under the Bengal, Bombay, Eastern Bengal, Oudh, Rajputana, and Sind Postal Circles, during the years 1889-90 and 1890-91.*

| Burma. | | Central India. | | Central Provinces. | | Eastern Bengal. | | Oudh. | | Rajputana. | | Sind. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number given out for delivery. | | Number given out for delivery. | | Number given out for delivery. | | Number given out for delivery. | | Number given out for delivery. | | Number given out for delivery | | Number given out for delivery. | | Number given out for delivery. | |
| 1889-90 | 1890-91. | 1889-90 | 1890-91. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1889-90 | 1890-91. | 1889-90 | 1890-91 | 1889-90 | 1890-91. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. |
| 4,682,767 | 5,436,792 | 1,660,933 | 1,608,816 | 5,946,033 | 6,040,959 | 4,074,547 | 4,229,777 | 3,237,758 | 3,488,620 | 4,022,817 | 3,908,446 | 4,341,023 | 4,370,510 | 137,692,574 | 140,360,243 |
| 2,549,994 | 2,643,434 | 493,350 | 463,889 | 1,436,379 | 1,296,141 | 876,208 | 920,634 | 1,124,747 | 1,151,054 | 649,335 | 600,164 | 534,725 | 488,422 | 26,984,006 | 26,350,366 |
| 163,272 | 184,897 | 50,813 | 55,376 | 291,216 | 262,722 | 86,635 | 86,818 | 142,950 | 145,470 | 104,990 | 103,816 | 118,990 | 121,337 | 5,449,072 | 5,547,245 |
| 4,002 | 834 | 991 | 1,408 | 5,684 | 7,872 | 2,320 | 2,920 | 1,747 | 2,346 | 1,330 | 1,460 | 652 | 730 | 122,107 | 123,811 |
| 3,129 | 4,158 | 1,981 | 2,938 | 5,345 | 9,125 | 3,233 | 3,441 | 4,980 | 4,719 | 3,989 | 4,224 | 3,363 | 2,894 | 140,708 | 162,751 |
| 361,533 | 456,406 | 147,147 | 155,620 | 471,345 | 514,468 | 197,804 | 252,658 | 156,142 | 170,429 | 15,486 | 18,250 | ... | ..... | 6,533,002 | 7,133,820 |
| 465,075 | 521,950 | 790,382 | 864,398 | 3,170,364 | 3,371,401 | 3,843,033 | 4,209,701 | 2,068,194 | 2,300,282 | 1,839,835 | 2,034,275 | 1,276,223 | 1,403,894 | 91,435,787 | 98,122,141 |
| 43,526 | 35,887 | 19,449 | 15,591 | 142,976 | 135,050 | 141,907 | 163,181 | 91,354 | 107,310 | 27,245 | 31,077 | 27,010 | 31,885 | 3,002,138 | 2,940,035 |
| 8,274,198 | 9,284,360 | 3,165,046 | 3,168,096 | 11,472,342 | 11,637,738 | 9,225,687 | 9,869,130 | 6,827,872 | 7,307,248 | 6,665,057 | 6,701,712 | 6,301,986 | 6,419,672 | 271,359,394 | 280,740,412 |
| 1,544,484 | 1,694,618 | 335,983 | 332,411 | 943,030 | 980,990 | 683,150 | 713,262 | 596,488 | 664,248 | 343,413 | 342,344 | 671,756 | 719,519 | 23,286,544 | 24,035,368 |
| 442,041 | 446,942 | 52,325 | 57,774 | 317,498 | 373,186 | 194,154 | 209,970 | 144,775 | 180,075 | 104,390 | 119,564 | 140,395 | 189,696 | 7,966,230 | 9,610,291 |
| 9,321 | 9,529 | 782 | 573 | 5,162 | 3,885 | 4,484 | 6,466 | 2,555 | 3,129 | 2,033 | 1,825 | 2,555 | 1,982 | 141,423 | 135,115 |
| 4,888 | 4,054 | 1,512 | 2,086 | 4,145 | 4,302 | 2,425 | 2,034 | 2,060 | 1,055 | 1,173 | 912 | 1,199 | 1,408 | 68,605 | 67,564 |
| 15,434 | 22,695 | 8,551 | 8,343 | 31,442 | 31,051 | 26,254 | 28,937 | 15,539 | 16,764 | 10,481 | 11,002 | 8,760 | 11,185 | 524,533 | 562,349 |
| 46,903 | 46,916 | 10,924 | 9,099 | 26,045 | 21,352 | 17,468 | 15,148 | 27,479 | 30,269 | 23,334 | 20,040 | 17,051 | 16,397 | 810,013 | 804,135 |
| 35,275 | 33,971 | 6,127 | 5,788 | 18,485 | 14,391 | 12,280 | 12,045 | 10,248 | 8,630 | 12,123 | 11,393 | 8,604 | 9,542 | 360,413 | 339,867 |
| 3,011 | 6,948 | 3,076 | 3,937 | 12,488 | 12,671 | 3,911 | 3,676 | 4,536 | 3,063 | 15,930 | 15,530 | 3,806 | 4,119 | 163,766 | 182,409 |
| 47,789 | 57,149 | 8,734 | 7,900 | 35,926 | 33,189 | 17,728 | 19,710 | 11,550 | 11,706 | 7,795 | 8,682 | 10,715 | 12,853 | 548,073 | 575,136 |
| 10,423,344 | 11,607,182 | 3,593,060 | 3,596,007 | 12,866,563 | 13,112,755 | 10,187,541 | 10,880,389 | 7,643,100 | 8,227,987 | 7,185,729 | 7,233,022 | 7,166,827 | 7,386,375 | 305,228,994 | 317,952,646 |
| 328,140 | 374,194 | 115,488 | 125,324 | 298,214 | 323,551 | 348,815 | 384,038 | 157,550 | 171,584 | 119,098 | 127,006 | 160,430 | 168,732 | 6,759,116 | 7,326,065 |
| 10,751,484 | 11,981,376 | 3,708,548 | 3,721,331 | 13,164,777 | 13,436,306 | 10,536,356 | 11,264,427 | 7,800,650 | 8,399,571 | 7,304,827 | 7,360,028 | 7,327,257 | 7,555,107 | 311,988,110 | 325,278,711 |
| 1,495,131 | 1,409,851 | 147,747 | 138,361 | 536,203 | 522,014 | 216,002 | 216,393 | 167,613 | 183,517 | 138,909 | 151,710 | 149,207 | 253,102 | 8,613,623 | 8,745,595 |
| 9,256,353 | 10,571,525 | 3,560,801 | 3,582,970 | 12,628,514 | 12,913,392 | 10,320,354 | 11,048,034 | 7,633,037 | 8,216,054 | 7,165,918 | 7,208,318 | 7,178,050 | 7,302,005 | 303,374,487 | 316,533,116 |
| 215,648 | 209,231 | 121,366 | 78,652 | 107,772 | 113,102 | 73,101 | 83,174 | 103,569 | 114,272 | 86,839 | 83,716 | 59,615 | 52,801 | 3,187,299 | 3 205,707 |
| 9,472,001 | 10,780,756 | 3,682,167 | 3,661,622 | 12,736,286 | 13,026,494 | 10,393,455 | 11,131,208 | 7,736,606 | 8,330,326 | 7,252,757 | 7,292,034 | 7,237,665 | 7,354,806 | 306,561,786 | 319,738,823 |

## Appendix

*Statement showing the Number of Articles received at, and disposed of, by the Dead-Letter Offices at Abu, years 1889-90*

| | | Abu. | | Allahabad. | | Bombay. | | Calcutta. | | Dinapur. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number. | | Number. | | Number. | | Number. | | Number. | |
| | | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. |
| Received from Post Offices | Registered Articles | 180 | 220 | 1,613 | 1,701 | 6,053 | 5,781 | 1,891 | 1,585 | 761 | 672 |
| | Parcels | 16 | 13 | 78 | 105 | 740 | 646 | 194 | 177 | 20 | 17 |
| | Letters | 79,736 | 76,218 | 384,866 | 380,376 | 543,195 | 544,686 | 681,854 | 676,423 | 191,122 | 176,487 |
| | Newspapers | 5,292 | 5,451 | 30,512 | 33,218 | 54,454 | 45,750 | 52,987 | 54,427 | 6,377 | 5,464 |
| | Packets | 1,615 | 1,814 | 10,966 | 11,745 | 42,581 | 50,104 | 25,554 | 30,051 | 3,821 | 4,986 |
| | Total | 86,839 | 83,716 | 428,035‡ | 427,145§ | 647,023 | 646,967 | 762,480* | 762,663† | 202,101 | 187,626 |
| Received from other Dead-Letter Offices. | Registered Articles | 5 | 10 | 61 | 86 | 592 | 508 | ... | 105 | 37 | 55 |
| | Parcels | ... | 1 | 9 | ... | 91 | 207 | ... | 1 | 3 | ... |
| | Letters | 43,179 | 44,091 | 194,266 | 215,406 | 68,415 | 65,897 | 110,159 | 107,414 | 147,026 | 143,291 |
| | Newspapers | 1,074 | 1,291 | 10,699 | 11,174 | 20,897 | 24,910 | 41,477 | 50,883 | 1,223 | 1,010 |
| | Packets | 242 | 306 | 3,292 | 3,103 | 35,869 | 42,238 | 7,446 | 9,903 | 1,619 | 1,870 |
| | Total | 44,500 | 45,699 | 208,327 | 229,769 | 125,864 | 133,760 | 159,082 | 168,306 | 149,908 | 146,226 |
| Total No. of Articles received in the Dead-Letter Office. | | 131,339 | 129,415 | 636,362 | 656,914 | 772,887 | 780,727 | 921,562 | 930,969 | 352,009 | 333,852 |
| Deduct—Articles transferred to other Dead-Letter Offices. | Registered Articles | 3 | 2 | 176 | 183 | 1,161 | 1,086 | 166 | 124 | 58 | 66 |
| | Parcels | 2 | 1 | 15 | 41 | 8 | 1 | 38 | 53 | ... | ... |
| | Letters | 31,596 | 30,992 | 126,654 | 129,997 | 136,115 | 146,225 | 236,780 | 241,182 | 56,448 | 49,623 |
| | Newspapers | 4,225 | 4,640 | 19,766 | 23,597 | 41,261 | 43,524 | 12,785 | 9,028 | 5,381 | 4,237 |
| | Packets | 939 | 1,611 | 7,494 | 8,076 | 51,676 | 66,593 | 13,497 | 16,660 | 2,882 | 3,690 |
| | Total | 36,765 | 37,246 | 154,105 | 161,894 | 230,221 | 257,429 | 263,276 | 267,047 | 64,769 | 57,616 |
| Balance remaining to be disposed of | | 94,574 | 92,169 | 482,257 | 495,020 | 542,666 | 523,298 | 658,286 | 663,922 | 287,240 | 276,236 |
| Articles sent out by Dead-Letter Offices: By redirection or retransmission to their addressees. | Registered Articles | 12 | 8 | 113 | 116 | 319 | 543 | 204 | 203 | 146 | 150 |
| | Parcels | 6 | 1 | 19 | 15 | 35 | 65 | 42 | 42 | 4 | 7 |
| | Letters | 24,194 | 23,223 | 55,202 | 64,437 | 76,754 | 78,956 | 39,972 | 47,810 | 16,154 | 23,599 |
| | Newspapers | 424 | 356 | 2,207 | 2,722 | 4,907 | 3,254 | 4,904 | 5,386 | 432 | 343 |
| | Packets | 351 | 258 | 1,840 | 2,461 | 10,880 | 8,090 | 3,000 | 3,898 | 627 | 950 |
| | Total | 24,987 | 23,846 | 59,381 | 69,751 | 92,895 | 90,908 | 48,122 | 57,339 | 17,363 | 25,049 |
| By return to their senders. | Registered Articles | 128 | 153 | 806 | 871 | 3,299 | 3,248 | 1,352 | 1,153 | 426 | 376 |
| | Parcels | 4 | 2 | 22 | 28 | 419 | 447 | 89 | 42 | 4 | 6 |
| | Letters | 57,668 | 55,952 | 281,507 | 280,388 | 234,123 | 244,657 | 341,879 | 339,086 | 181,663 | 167,573 |
| | Newspapers | 1,717 | 1,744 | 17,334 | 17,386 | 29,122 | 23,806 | 76,119 | 90,118 | 1,741 | 1,721 |
| | Packets | 535 | 204 | 4,224 | 3,614 | 15,820 | 17,589 | 15,752 | 18,367 | 1,805 | 2,081 |
| | Total | 60,052 | 58,055 | 303,893 | 302,287 | 282,783 | 289,747 | 435,191 | 448,766 | 185,639 | 171,767 |
| Articles undisposable and deposited as dead. | Registered Articles | 42 | 67 | 579 | 617 | 1,866 | 1,412 | 169 | 210 | 168 | 135 |
| | Parcels | 4 | 10 | 31 | 21 | 369 | 340 | 25 | 41 | 15 | 4 |
| | Letters | 9,457 | 10,142 | 115,769 | 120,960 | 164,618 | 140,745 | 173,382 | 155,759 | 83,883 | 78,983 |
| | Newspapers | ... | 2 | 1,904 | 687 | 61 | 76 | 646 | 778 | 46 | 163 |
| | Packets | 32 | 47 | 700 | 697 | 74 | 70 | 751 | 1,029 | 126 | 135 |
| | Total | 9,535 | 10,268 | 118,983 | 122,982 | 166,988 | 142,643 | 174,973 | 157,817 | 84,238 | 79,420 |
| | Grand Total | 94,574 | 92,169 | 482,257 | 495,020 | 542,666 | 523,298 | 658,286 | 663,922 | 287,240 | 276,236 |
| Articles issued by Dead-Letter Offices for delivery to the addressees or senders and returned as undeliverable. | Registered Articles | 2 | 23 | 161 | 122 | 205 | 249 | 345 | 199 | 97 | 72 |
| | Parcels | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Letters | 8,768 | 8,169 | 27,529 | 27,857 | 47,353 | 53,884 | 50,697 | 50,646 | 26,353 | 29,318 |
| | Newspapers | ... | ... | 37 | 20 | ... | 17 | 2,420 | 183 | ... | 100 |
| | Packets | ... | ... | 46 | 56 | ... | 28 | 250 | 165 | 2 | 4 |
| | Total | 8,771 | 8,192 | 27,773 | 28,056 | 47,559 | 54,180 | 53,714 | 51,193 | 26,452 | 29,494 |

| | * 1889-90. | † 1890-91. |
|---|---|---|
| From Bengal | 612,342 | 605,261 |
| " Assam | 77,037 | 74,228 |
| " Eastern Bengal | 73,101 | 83,174 |
| | 762,480 | 762,663 |

| | ‡ 1889-90. | § 1890-91. |
|---|---|---|
| From North-Western Provinces | 306,669 | 348,403 |
| " Central India | 121,366 | 78,652 |
| | 428,035 | 427,145 |

## No. IV.

*Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Dinapur, Karachi, Lahore, Lucknow, Madras, Nagpur, and Rangoon, during the and 1890-91.*

| Karachi. | | Lahore. | | Lucknow. | | Madras. | | Nagpur. | | Rangoon. | | Total. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number. | | Number. | | Number. | | Number. | | Number. | | Number. | | Number. | | Proportion. | |
| 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. |
| 500 | 400 | 958 | 992 | 328 | 376 | 4,172 | 4,350 | 810 | 696 | 442 | 450 | 17,708 | 17,223 | ... | ... |
| 23 | 10 | 90 | 111 | 35 | 30 | 140 | 191 | 35 | 22 | 83 | 81 | 1,454 | 1,412 | ... | ... |
| 51,648 | 44,925 | 233,790 | 244,674 | 93,659 | 102,473 | 246,510 | 261,636 | 98,071 | 103,550 | 192,660 | 185,007 | 2,707,111 | 2,796,455 | ... | ... |
| 5,088 | 5,366 | 38,444 | 44,389 | 8,325 | 9,169 | 28,315 | 31,445 | 8,696 | 7,375 | 8,934 | 7,327 | 247,424 | 249,381 | ... | ... |
| 2,356 | 2,181 | 14,453 | 12,476 | 1,222 | 2,224 | 7,345 | 7,830 | 160 | 1,459 | 13,529 | 16,366 | 123,602 | 141,236 | ... | ... |
| 59,615 | 52,891 | 287,735 | 302,642 | 103,569 | 114,272 | 286,482 | 305,452 | 107,772 | 113,102 | 215,648 | 209,231 | 3,187,299 | 3,205,707 | 75·63 | 75·13 |
| 13 | 10 | 63 | 23 | 20 | 21 | 12 | 46 | 45 | 41 | 31 | 10 | 879 | 915 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 109 | 218 | ... | ... |
| 12,900 | 13,504 | 65,806 | 66,652 | 97,912 | 100,313 | 81,752 | 77,269 | 31,323 | 32,761 | 11,618 | 13,153 | 864,356 | 879,751 | ... | ... |
| 184 | 218 | 16,120 | 15,410 | 4,810 | 4,552 | 10,036 | 6,924 | 618 | 605 | 190 | 180 | 107,328 | 117,157 | ... | ... |
| 242 | 353 | 2,319 | 1,267 | 475 | 439 | 2,542 | 3,390 | 99 | 161 | 332 | 238 | 54,477 | 63,268 | ... | ... |
| 13,339 | 14,085 | 84,309 | 83,353 | 103,217 | 105,325 | 94,343 | 87,633 | 32,088 | 33,570 | 12,172 | 13,583 | 1,027,149 | 1,061,309 | 24·37 | 24·87 |
| 72,954 | 66,976 | 372,044 | 385,995 | 206,786 | 219,597 | 380,825 | 393,085 | 139,860 | 146,672 | 227,820 | 222,814 | 4,214,448 | 4,267,016 | 100 | 100 |
| 14 | 15 | 51 | 62 | 53 | 62 | 198 | 97 | 10 | 13 | 40 | 18 | 1,930 | 1,728 | ... | ... |
| 5 | 10 | 11 | 46 | 12 | 16 | 20 | 33 | 9 | 5 | 26 | 26 | 146 | 232 | ... | ... |
| 28,032 | 23,139 | 67,413 | 68,304 | 42,481 | 46,277 | 36,404 | 34,785 | 41,993 | 45,041 | 98,176 | 88,964 | 902,182 | 904,529 | ... | ... |
| 3,980 | 4,070 | 11,221 | 17,807 | 5,893 | 6,201 | 16,167 | 16,151 | 6,745 | 5,843 | 5,653 | 5,009 | 133,087 | 140,197 | ... | ... |
| 1,696 | 1,605 | 8,921 | 7,652 | 920 | 1,503 | 3,645 | 4,430 | 136 | 1,068 | 10,237 | 11,040* | 102,043 | 124,018 | ... | ... |
| 33,727 | 28,839 | 87,617 | 93,871 | 49,359 | 54,149 | 56,524 | 55,496 | 48,893 | 51,970 | 114,132 | 105,147 | 1,139,388 | 1,170,704 | 27·04 | 27·44 |
| 39,227 | 38,137 | 284,427 | 292,124 | 157,427 | 165,448 | 324,301 | 337,589 | 90,967 | 94,702 | 113,688 | 117,667 | 3,075,060 | 3,096,312 | 72·96 | 72·56 |
| 25 | 17 | 108 | 89 | 16 | 8 | 59 | 88 | 50 | 88 | 28 | 27 | 1,080 | 1,337 | ... | ... |
| | 3 | 24 | 22 | 4 | 1 | 9 | 21 | 13 | 6 | 19 | 17 | 178 | 200 | ... | ... |
| 6,713 | 6,630 | 35,801 | 40,283 | 17,007 | 24,090 | 23,439 | 25,849 | 10,169 | 10,083 | 34,645 | 31,452 | 340,050 | 376,412 | ... | ... |
| 670 | 676 | 1,767 | 3,159 | 731 | 805 | 2,519 | 975 | 1,089 | 886 | 1,774 | 1,515 | 21,424 | 20,077 | ... | ... |
| 498 | 539 | 2,340 | 2,702 | 220 | 432 | 355 | 608 | 43 | 391 | 1,986 | 4,165 | 22,140 | 24,584 | ... | ... |
| 7,909 | 7,865 | 40,040 | 46,255 | 17,978 | 25,336 | 26,381 | 27,631 | 11,364 | 11,454 | 38,452 | 37,176 | 384,872 | 422,610 | 12·52 | 13·65 |
| 378 | 303 | 553 | 589 | 139 | 147 | 3,274 | 3,305 | 627 | 475 | 231 | 187 | 11,213 | 10,807 | ... | ... |
| 2 | 3 | 29 | 17 | 8 | 3 | 44 | 38 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 4 | 636 | 598 | ... | ... |
| 19,410 | 19,173 | 142,527 | 141,416 | 97,992 | 97,192 | 186,864 | 194,591 | 62,658 | 65,002 | 49,395 | 45,773 | 1,655,686 | 1,650,803 | ... | ... |
| 525 | 804 | 41,540 | 38,379 | 6,511 | 6,621 | 19,665 | 18,425 | 1,480 | 1,202 | 1,180 | 647 | 196,934 | 200,863 | ... | ... |
| 342 | 353 | 5,209 | 2,723 | 492 | 532 | 3,787 | 4,854 | 80 | 122 | 1,071 | 489 | 49,117 | 50,928 | ... | ... |
| 20,657 | 20,636 | 189,858 | 183,124 | 105,142 | 104,495 | 213,634 | 221,213 | 64,850 | 66,809 | 51,887 | 47,100 | 1,913,586 | 1,913,999 | 62·23 | 61·81 |
| 96 | 75 | 309 | 275 | 140 | 180 | 653 | 906 | 168 | 161 | 174 | 228 | 4,304 | 4,266 | ... | ... |
| 13 | 3 | 27 | 27 | 11 | 10 | 68 | 103 | 11 | 5 | 29 | 36 | 603 | 600 | ... | ... |
| 10,393 | 9,487 | 53,855 | 62,323 | 34,091 | 35,227 | 81,465 | 83,680 | 14,574 | 16,185 | 22,062 | 32,971 | 763,549 | 744,462 | ... | ... |
| 97 | 34 | 36 | 454 | . | 94 | ... | 2,818 | ... | 49 | 517 | 246 | 3,307 | 5,401 | ... | ... |
| 62 | 37 | 302 | 666 | 65 | 106 | 2,100 | 1,238 | ... | 39 | 567 | 910 | 4,779 | 4,074 | ... | ... |
| 10,661 | 9,636 | 54,529 | 62,745 | 34,307 | 35,617 | 84,286 | 88,745 | 14,753 | 16,430 | 23,349 | 33,391 | 776,602 | 759,703 | 25·25 | 24·54 |
| 39,227 | 38,137 | 284,427 | 292,124 | 157,427 | 165,448 | 324,301 | 337,589 | 90,967 | 94,702 | 113,688 | 117,667 | 3,075,060 | 3,096,312 | 100 | 100 |
| 44 | 26 | 75 | 49 | 16 | 25 | 429 | 436 | 119 | 106 | 87 | 51 | 1,580 | 1,358 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 6 | 6 | ... | ... |
| 1,650 | 955 | 15,813 | 17,610 | 5,339 | 4,527 | 31,292 | 33,477 | 7,022 | 8,665 | 5,028 | 9,543 | 226,842 | 244,651 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 138 | 61 | 34 | 20 | 39 | 88 | ... | 12 | ... | 14 | 2,668 | 515 | ... | ... |
| 3 | ... | 55 | 30 | 7 | ... | 33 | 57 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 36 | 402 | 377 | ... | ... |
| 1,697 | 981 | 16,082 | 17,750 | 5,396 | 4,572 | 31,793 | 34,060 | 7,142 | 8,785 | 5,119 | 9,644 | 231,498 | 246,907 | 10·07 | 10·57 |

# Appendix No. V.

*Statement showing the number of Ordinary Postage Labels of each denomination sold in each Postal Circle, and the gross value thereof, during the years 1889-90 and 1890-91.*

| Names of Postal Circles. | ½-anna Post-cards. | ½-anna Inland Reply Post-cards. | 1½-anna Foreign Post-cards. | 3-anna Foreign Reply Post-cards. | ½-anna Enve-lopes. | ½-anna Enve-lopes, square. | 1-anna Enve-lopes. | 1-anna Enve-lopes, square. | 2-anna Regis-tration Enve-lopes, small size. | 2-anna Regis-tration Enve-lopes, large size. | 2½-anna Enve-lopes. | 4½-anna Enve-lopes. | ¼-anna Labels. | 9-pie. Labels. | 1-anna Labels. | 1½-anna Labels. | 2-anna Labels. | 2½-anna Labels. | 3-anna Labels. | 4-anna Labels. | 4½-anna Labels. | 6-anna Labels. | 8-anna Labels. | 12-anna Labels. | 1-rupee Labels. | Gross value. | Dis-count. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | R | R |
| Bengal | 12,600,633 | 1,702,591 | 15,856 | 224 | 9,253,690 | 33,904 | 1,408 | 11,080 | 43,264 | 1,800 | 17,264 | 36,322 | 9,887,937 | 35,848 | 1,604,525 | 154,806 | 1,099,349 | 76,410 | 174,662 | 465,361 | 167,367 | 28,702 | 297,051 | 41,029 | 202,861 | 16,81,034 | 26,217 |
| Bombay | 18,941,152 | 1,044,552 | 24,991 | 1,111 | 13,363,758 | 36,636 | 3,139 | 7,832 | 39,570 | 3,480 | 12,416 | 31,512 | 8,487,986 | 100,152 | 1,260,698 | 133,930 | 628,144 | 73,911 | 353,380 | 353,758 | 190,175 | 39,112 | 159,639 | 56,454 | 278,620 | 18,47,737 | 28,472 |
| Madras | 12,001,553 | 1,224,583 | 21,008 | 784 | 12,453,228 | 49,295 | 2,440 | 11,552 | 136,016 | 4,794 | 9,200 | 37,901 | 9,638,102 | 94,947 | 1,579,847 | 81,217 | 1,016,027 | 25,983 | 189,471 | 344,570 | 112,773 | 31,329 | 231,708 | 53,992 | 199,300 | 17,15,146 | 26,310 |
| N.-W.-Provinces | 8,644,948 | 506,881 | 9,773 | 120 | 5,839,246 | 44,544 | 4,576 | 9,224 | 25,136 | 1,584 | 7,191 | 27,380 | 3,288,763 | 97,819 | 687,711 | 6,105 | 639,766 | 10,718 | 41,456 | 196,177 | 45,164 | 9,080 | 117,578 | 20,683 | 95,637 | 8,25,009 | 12,872 |
| Punjab | 8,242,768 | 1,017,284 | 13,365 | 552 | 5,602,908 | 49,664 | 7,856 | 14,728 | 42,302 | 2,123 | 9,559 | 37,872 | 2,663,744 | 160,216 | 685,240 | 9,207 | 425,836 | 11,492 | 67,023 | 181,012 | 77,025 | 9,462 | 134,025 | 22,495 | 124,640 | 8,39,844 | 13,086 |
| Assam | 931,392 | 119,064 | 2,864 | 128 | 859,360 | 15,408 | 1,040 | 2,552 | 8,176 | 448 | 1,680 | 8,112 | 734,907 | 214 | 169,777 | 596 | 87,957 | 2,638 | 12,382 | 73,932 | 10,004 | 1,921 | 52,687 | 15,534 | 46,663 | 2,04,068 | 3,176 |
| Behar | 2,384,867 | 360,020 | 2,608 | 179 | 2,495,344 | 12,752 | 552 | 1,488 | 14,032 | 520 | 3,376 | 7,923 | 1,221,818 | 4,682 | 224,957 | 4,246 | 212,515 | 2,998 | 7,783 | 63,256 | 8,214 | 1,696 | 31,898 | 9,574 | 41,253 | 2,96,664 | 4,611 |
| Burma | 330,286 | 21,386 | 4,352 | 161 | 1,296,550 | 16,553 | 4,988 | 6,720 | 4,160 | 425 | 2,784 | 13,778 | 1,787,059 | 42,984 | 336,358 | 16,832 | 138,587 | 7,292 | 62,311 | 106,637 | 53,303 | 17,532 | 84,355 | 31,870 | 145,082 | 4,23,177 | 6,585 |
| Central India | 669,728 | 56,672 | 912 | 88 | 960,016 | 4,448 | 176 | 1,728 | 2,800 | 336 | 528 | 2,224 | 297,032 | 34,774 | 54,592 | 2,246 | 33,617 | 2,524 | 9,833 | 20,835 | 9,518 | 2,843 | 14,834 | 3,748 | 13,358 | 97,310 | 1,518 |
| Central Provinces | 2,301,510 | 289,216 | 3,041 | 128 | 2,750,322 | 19,104 | 2,048 | 3,856 | 12,944 | 720 | 1,556 | 10,822 | 900,765 | 22,052 | 195,809 | 3,038 | 142,328 | 4,153 | 35,368 | 51,607 | 10,242 | 2,810 | 36,594 | 14,098 | 47,093 | 2,97,173 | 4,622 |
| Eastern Bengal | 2,562,096 | 285,184 | 480 | 24 | 1,408,864 | 3,568 | 48 | 1,048 | 6,080 | 136 | 944 | 1,840 | 654,083 | 1 | 104,895 | 476 | 90,260 | 1,313 | 7,580 | 48,697 | 5,368 | 2,049 | 23,911 | 4,427 | 20,501 | 1,84,932 | 2,887 |
| Oudh | 1,557,936 | 127,496 | 1,712 | 48 | 1,063,760 | 8,576 | 496 | 2,064 | 4,624 | 360 | 1,021 | 5,078 | 771,791 | 32,916 | 144,620 | 1,325 | 137,027 | 2,792 | 10,025 | 50,298 | 11,350 | 1,658 | 14,616 | 4,345 | 14,992 | 1,60,758 | 2,506 |
| Rajputana | 1,548,621 | 207,392 | 1,232 | 8 | 2,602,720 | 8,912 | 1,744 | 1,424 | 5,872 | 784 | 2,016 | 3,506 | 491,102 | 4,233 | 78,910 | 1,779 | 70,167 | 2,659 | 16,629 | 38,971 | 6,576 | 7,007 | 28,930 | 10,365 | 33,676 | 2,18,013 | 3,568 |
| Sind | 1,051,435 | 128,056 | 3,152 | 176 | 2,192,125 | 10,208 | 3,248 | 2,664 | 6,960 | 659 | 2,048 | 8,528 | 873,148 | 26,099 | 155,856 | 12,280 | 73,430 | 10,729 | 34,647 | 36,501 | 29,767 | 4,489 | 38,787 | 13,541 | 47,210 | 2,46,536 | 3,885 |
| Total of 1890-91 | 73,768,975 | 7,090,380 | 105,349 | 3,731 | 62,141,891 | 313,572 | 33,759 | 77,960 | 351,936 | 18,169 | 72,583 | 232,798 | 41,698,237 | 656,937 | 7,283,796 | 428,083 | 4,795,010 | 235,612 | 1,022,550 | 2,031,612 | 736,846 | 159,690 | 1,186,613 | 302,155 | 1,310,866 | 90,37,401 | 1,40,315 |
| Total of 1889-90 | 68,181,540 | 6,542,871 | 111,433 | 7,680 | 62,119,360 | 270,378 | 62,430 | 63,463 | 287,539 | 14,572 | ... | 312,406 | 40,060,904 | 607,679 | 7,207,223 | 411,493 | 4,359,933 | ... | 969,161 | 2,122,555 | 914,831 | 156,654 | 1,159,481 | 251,083 | 1,307,079 | 87,89,837 | 1,36,671 |

| | | R |
|---|---|---|
| Gross value of ordinary stamps sold as per this statement | | 90,37,401 |
| Ditto ditto ditto as per Appendix X | | 81,35,170 |
| Difference | | 9,02,231 |
| | R | |
| Value of unsold stamps held by Postmasters on 31st March 1891 and prematurely credited as revenue | 7,242 | |
| Telegraph revenue realised in stamps | 9,07,486 | |
| Short credits in Postal Accounts under reference | 8,486 | |
| Value of stamps returned to Treasury and refund of excess realisations not deducted from the returns of the Superintendent of Stamps | 566 | |
| Short credits in Postal Accounts in adjustment of excess credits in previous years | 3 | 9,23,783 |
| *Deduct*—Excess credits in Postal Accounts in adjustment of short credits in previous years | 13 | |
| Ditto ditto ditto for which stamp returns have not been received | 21,509 | |
| Ditto ditto ditto included in stamp returns for 1891-92 | 30 | 21,552 |
| | | 9,02,231 |
| Discount as per this statement | | 1,40,315 |
| Ditto ditto as per Appendix X | | 1,26,463 |
| Difference | | 13,852 |
| Discount on stamps affixed to Telegraph messages deducted from Post Office Accounts | 14,179 | |
| Refund of excess payment on account of Discount deducted from Post Office Accounts, but not from stamp returns | 11 | 14,190 |
| *Deduct*—Excess debits in Postal Accounts for which stamp returns have not been received | 334 | |
| Petty differences between figures in Postal Accounts and those furnished by the Superintendent of Stamps | 4 | 338 |
| | | 13,852 |

# Appendix No. VI.

*Statement showing the number of Service Postage Labels of each denomination sold in each Postal Circle, and the gross value thereof, during the years 1889-90 and 1890-91.*

| Names of Postal Circles. | ¼-anna Post-cards. | 9-pie Soldiers' envelopes. | ½-anna Labels. | 1-anna Labels. | 2-anna Labels. | 4-anna Labels. | 8-anna Labels. | Gross value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | R |
| Bengal | 332,796 | 2,192 | 1,303,951 | 2,189,152 | 165,129 | 138,178 | 53,954 | 2,65,053 |
| Bombay | 117,128 | 1,6144 | 1,789,677 | 3,510,809 | 322,773 | 144,273 | 56,556 | 3,82,759 |
| Madras | 353,660 | 17,760 | 2,917,521 | 2,944,420 | 221,301 | 84,359 | 42,124 | 3,51,510 |
| North-Western Provinces | 105,960 | 12,788 | 1,314,204 | 1,820,142 | 163,843 | 65,451 | 26,399 | 2,07,225 |
| Punjab | 210,240 | 7,838 | 936,311 | 3,176,627 | 209,202 | 206,580 | 150,248 | 3,84,432 |
| Assam | 37,664 | ... | 131,948 | 328,924 | 19,171 | 11,493 | 4,658 | 32,868 |
| Behar | 41,490 | 640 | 350,819 | 479,473 | 22,105 | 9,594 | 1,821 | 47,685 |
| Burma | 26,929 | 3,624 | 425,625 | 962,689 | 49,653 | 22,383 | 5,609 | 88,695 |
| Central India | 4,576 | 2,240 | 79,902 | 123,454 | 7,044 | 2,954 | 913 | 12,482 |
| Central Provinces | 45,280 | 224 | 608,398 | 729,932 | 68,522 | 27,700 | 13,186 | 87,436 |
| Eastern Bengal | 25,144 | ... | 124,104 | 293,212 | 10,441 | 4,593 | 455 | 25,278 |
| Oudh | 38,064 | 2,832 | 356,110 | 523,593 | 46,792 | 21,012 | 8,556 | 59,983 |
| Rajputana | 9,344 | 288 | 143,694 | 131,064 | 8,968 | 3,362 | 1,245 | 15,428 |
| Sind | 35 872 | 1,056 | 628,679 | 665,643 | 31,060 | 11,672 | 4,140 | 70,738 |
| Total of 1890-91 | 1,384,147 | 67,626 | 11,110,943 | 17,879,134 | 1,346,004 | 753,604 | 369,864 | 20,31,572 |
| Total of 1889-90 | 1,253,306 | 84,096 | 10,797,285 | 17,137,372 | 1,281,126 | 730,895 | 335,802 | 19,43,549 |

| | | R |
|---|---|---|
| Sale of service stamps as per Appendix X | | 20,35,436 |
| Ditto ditto as per this statement | | 20,31,572 |
| Difference | | 3,864 |
| | R | |
| Excess credits in Postal Accounts not yet adjusted | 213 | |
| Credits in Postal Accounts for which stamp returns have not been received | 3,762 | |
| | | 3,975 |
| *Deduct*—Value of stamps returned to Treasury, deducted from Postal Accounts but not from the returns of Superintendent of Stamps | 57 | |
| Short credits in Postal Accounts in adjustment of excess credits in previous years | 44 | |
| Petty differences between the figures in the Postal Accounts and those furnished by the Superintendent of Stamps under reference | 10 | |
| | | 111 |
| | | 3,864 |

# Appendix No. VII.

*Statement showing the correspondence sent to and received from the District Post in each Postal Circle during the years 1889-90 and 1890-91.*

| Names of Postal Circles. | Articles received from the Imperial Post or from the District Post for delivery by the District Post. | | | | | | | | Articles posted in the District Post for despatch to the Imperial Post or to the District Post. | | | | | | | | Articles returned by the District Post to the Imperial Post undelivered. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Paid. | | | | | Unpaid. | | Total. | Paid. | | | | | Unpaid. | | Total. | Paid. | | | | | Unpaid. | | Total. |
| | Money Orders | Registered Articles. | Letters including Post-cards | Packets including News-papers. | Parcels. | Letters including Post-cards. | Parcels and Packets including News-papers. | | Money Orders. | Registered Articles. | Letters including Post-cards. | Packets including News-papers. | Parcels | Letters including Post-cards. | Parcels and Packets including News-papers. | | Money Orders. | Registered Articles. | Letters including Post-cards. | Packets including News-papers. | Parcels. | Letters including Post-cards. | Parcels and Packets including News-papers. | |
| | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. |
| Bengal | 35,954 | 19,304 | 997,313 | 103,598 | 5,441 | 183,328 | 5,500 | 1,350,438 | 63,175 | 11,574 | 948,483 | 12,910 | 1,074 | 163,799 | 1,147 | 1,202,162 | 1,328 | 1,843 | 16,640 | 3,950 | 564 | 22,482 | 439 | 47,246 |
| Bombay | 19,032 | 21,216 | 1,005,720 | 55,662 | 4,536 | 202,452 | 1,338 | 1,309,956 | 427 | 2,778 | 355,048 | 1,350 | 18 | 59,538 | 90 | 419,249 | 588 | 5,032 | 21,582 | 828 | 462 | 25,542 | 228 | 54,262 |
| Madras | 49,392 | 115,788 | 2,015,326 | 111,498 | 10,680 | 396,281 | 8,640 | 2,707,605 | 15,960 | 24,912 | 1,037,210 | 25,074 | 1,800 | 176,256 | 2,280 | 1,283,492 | 5,586 | 28,032 | 49,392 | 2,802 | 1,296 | 67,152 | 708 | 154,968 |
| N.-W. Provinces | 157,364 | 51,915 | 1,521,442 | 51,236 | 7,530 | 594,090 | 4,820 | 2,388,397 | 106,282 | 14,914 | 1,117,427 | 15,684 | 2,304 | 496,438 | 2,334 | 1,755,383 | 6,064 | 5,659 | 18,150 | 1,468 | 414 | 53,636 | 340 | 85,731 |
| Punjab | 40,420 | 62,487 | 838,593 | 7,223 | 2,796 | 237,804 | 1,394 | 1,190,717 | 3,302 | 15,266 | 381,182 | 2,016 | 541 | 130,810 | 316 | 533,433 | 1,829 | 9,435 | 21,322 | 219 | 273 | 27,701 | 259 | 61,038 |
| Assam | 5,934 | 3,094 | 193,118 | 32,774 | 1,518 | 47,988 | 3,942 | 288,368 | 6,662 | 1,831 | 168,156 | 3,342 | 366 | 37,902 | 354 | 218,613 | 282 | 294 | 6,842 | 1,362 | 90 | 8,733 | 264 | 17,867 |
| Behar | 46,446 | 14,250 | 379,050 | 19,418 | 3,798 | 196,260 | 2,628 | 661,850 | 27,822 | 3,666 | 351,354 | 12,054 | 474 | 236,868 | 930 | 633,168 | 2,928 | 1,734 | 8,106 | 1,254 | 84 | 35,544 | 156 | 49,806 |
| Burma | 3,072 | 8,051 | 246,084 | 44,550 | 2,402 | 186,940 | 6,858 | 497,957 | 16,076 | 7,844 | 215,304 | 5,652 | 1,068 | 116,474 | 2,694 | 365,112 | 138 | 474 | 5,870 | 1,762 | 42 | 28,394 | 234 | 36,914 |
| Central Provinces | 2,287 | 23,357 | 220,414 | 14,396 | 1,895 | 75,897 | 2,372 | 340,618 | 6,282 | 8,923 | 188,516 | 9,078 | 532 | 59,316 | 2,800 | 275,447 | 217 | 3,726 | 7,845 | 558 | 90 | 15,878 | 144 | 28,458 |
| Eastern Bengal | 5,826 | 2,664 | 367,296 | 19,176 | 2,256 | 48,156 | 1,482 | 446,856 | 30,240 | 6,234 | 365,004 | 5,886 | 1,776 | 56,664 | 606 | 466,410 | 342 | 192 | 5,808 | 684 | 42 | 9,486 | 138 | 16,692 |
| Oudh | 108,134 | 25,262 | 414,462 | 9,136 | 3,200 | 244,590 | 1,104 | 805,888 | 5,034 | 2,676 | 146,356 | 1,476 | 174 | 142,200 | 384 | 298,300 | 3,654 | 2,160 | 8,980 | 222 | 258 | 19,530 | 36 | 34,840 |
| Rajputana | 348 | 1,596 | 26,820 | 1,596 | 90 | 5,367 | 24 | 35,841 | 462 | 714 | 22,962 | 780 | ... | 4,026 | 24 | 28,968 | 24 | 186 | 726 | 24 | ... | 768 | ... | 1,728 |
| Sind | 8 | 33 | 2,811 | 188 | 1 | 93 | 2 | 3,136 | 41 | 34 | 2,916 | 56 | 2 | 31 | ... | 3,080 | 1 | 4 | 48 | 3 | ... | 9 | 1 | 66 |
| Total of 1890-91 | 474,217 | 349,017 | 8,228,449 | 470,451 | 46,143 | 2,419,246 | 40,104 | 12,027,627 | 281,765 | 101,366 | 5,299,918 | 95,358 | 10,129 | 1,680,322 | 13,959 | 7,482,817 | 22,981 | 58,771 | 171,311 | 15,136 | 3,615 | 314,855 | 2,947 | 589,616 |
| Total of 1889-90 | 423,449 | 317,992 | 7,900,745 | 461,072 | 41,546 | 2,464,097 | 35,705 | 11,644,606 | 252,249 | 103,819 | 5,186,967 | 91,298 | 8,399 | 1,736,469 | 11,731 | 7,390,932 | 20,607 | 58,161 | 167,537 | 15,051 | 3,462 | 299,607 | 4,874 | 569,299 |

## Appendix No. VIII.

*Statement showing the offences punishable by law committed by Post Office Officials and established against them during the years 1889-90 and 1890-91.*

[The figures relate to both the Imperial and the District Post.]

| | Number of ascertained cases of dishonesty on the part of Post Office Employés. | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of legal convictions. | Number of cases departmentally punished. | |
| Bengal | 12 | 19 | 31 |
| Bombay | 3 | 15 | 18 |
| Madras | 20 | 12 | 32 |
| North-Western Provinces | 14 | 6 | 20 |
| Punjab | 20 | 6 | 26 |
| Assam | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Behar | 12 | 11 | 23 |
| Burma | 11 | 3 | 14 |
| Central India | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Central Provinces | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| Eastern Bengal | 4 | ... | 4 |
| Oudh | 10 | 3 | 13 |
| Rajputana | 7 | 9 | 16 |
| Sind | 4 | ... | 4 |
| Railway Mail Service | 3 | 50 | 53 |
| Total, 1890-91 | 133 | 138 | 271 |
| Total, 1889-90 | 127 | 126 | 253 |

*Note.*—The figures in this Appendix show the cases in which punishment was awarded during the year, as it is only when a case is closed that it can be entered with certainty as having been committed by a Post Office servant. Besides the 271 cases shown above, there were, in 1890-91, 57 cases in which offences were apparently established against Post Office officials, but no punishment was imposed on them owing to the cases not being concluded, or to the death or escape of the offenders.

# Appendix No. IX.

*Statement showing the Staff of Officers, Clerks, and other Employés of the Imperial Post Office in British India on the 31st March 1890 and 1891.*

| | Directorate. | | Office of Accounts. | | Bengal. | | Bombay. | | Madras. | | North-Western Provinces. | | Punjab. | | Assam. | | Behar. | | Burma. | | Central India. | | Central Provinces. | | Eastern Bengal. | | Oudh. | | Rajputana. | | Sind. | | Railway Mail Service. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1890. | 1891. | 1890. | 1891. | 1890. | 1891. | 1890. | 1891 | 1890. | 1891. | 1890. | 1891. | 1890. | 1891 | 1890. | 1891. | 1890. | 1891. | 1890. | 1891. | 1890. | 1891. | 1890. | 1891. | 1890. | 1891. | 1890. | 1891. | 1890. | 1891. | 1890. | 1891. | 1890. | 1891 | 1890. | 1891. |
| Director-General of the Post Office | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Director-General of the Post Office | 1 | 1 | .. | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | . | . | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Assistant Director-General of the Post Office | 1 | 1 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Assistant Director-General, Railway Mail Service | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... |
| Assistant Director-General, Foreign Post | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Comptroller, Post Office | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Deputy Comptroller, Post Office | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Assistant Comptroller, Post Office | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Postmasters General and Deputy Postmasters General | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 14 | 15 |
| Superintendents, Probationary Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, and Inspectors of Post Offices and Railway Mail Service | ... | ... | ... | ... | 64 | 61 | 29 | 30 | 62 | 62 | 54 | 53 | 34 | 32 | 10 | 11 | 17 | 18 | 23 | 22 | 7 | 6 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 9 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 59 | 59 | 411 | 402 |
| Postmasters, including Deputy, Assistant, Sub and Branch Postmasters | ... | ... | .. | ... | 764 | 759 | 608 | 512 | 706 | 706 | 733 | 741 | 526 | 511 | 168 | 174 | 359 | 366 | 128 | 142 | 115 | 115 | 240 | 234 | 225 | 224 | 235 | 217 | 146 | 151 | 94 | 88 | ... | .. | 5,047 | 5,040 |
| Miscellaneous Agents, Schoolmasters, Stationmasters, &c. | .. | ... | ... | ... | 416 | 436 | 672 | 740 | 1,002 | 1,077 | 131 | 150 | 204 | 234 | 50 | 44 | 114 | 116 | 23 | 17 | 25 | 24 | 165 | 200 | 114 | 125 | 80 | 112 | 66 | 64 | 64 | 75 | ... | ... | 3,126 | 3,423 |
| Clerks (English and Vernacular) | 38 | 49 | 601 | 657 | 720 | 748 | 699 | 726 | 607 | 633 | 633 | 388 | 364 | 407 | 104 | 100 | 173 | 175 | 230 | 249 | 56 | 58 | 156 | 158 | 133 | 116 | 139 | 143 | 79 | 84 | 73 | 73 | 1,451 | 1,507 | 6,256 | 6,361 |
| Postmen and other servants | 25 | 28 | 50 | 61 | 2,271 | 2,208 | 1,689 | 1,712 | 1,443 | 1,405 | 1,807 | 2,107 | 973 | 1,297 | 129 | 141 | 796 | 768 | 326 | 350 | 142 | 144 | 430 | 442 | 463 | 488 | 385 | 403 | 234 | 216 | 174 | 172 | 559 | 618 | 11,896 | 12,770 |
| Village Postmen | ... | ... | ... | ... | 452 | 435 | 629 | 647 | 891 | 892 | 122 | 135 | 298 | 295 | 239 | 226 | 257 | 260 | 29 | 35 | 30 | 29 | 285 | 283 | 120 | 126 | 161 | 156 | 109 | 124 | 68 | 64 | ... | ... | 3,690 | 3,707 |
| Road Establishment, consisting of Overseers, Runners, Clerks and Booking Agents, Coachmen, Syces, Boatmen, Bearers, and others | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,798 | 1,791 | 1,932 | 2,138 | 2,960 | 3,285 | 447 | 481 | 1,060 | 891 | 648 | 633 | 305 | 236 | 158 | 164 | 438 | 413 | 754 | 743 | 675 | 667 | 185 | 180 | 561 | 553 | 211 | 161 | ... | 3 | 12,132 | 12,339 |
| **Combined Offices.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Signallers | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 | 35 | 42 | 50 | 90 | 99 | 62 | 66 | 66 | 69 | 6 | 8 | 21 | 21 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 13 | 24 | 25 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 7 | ... | ... | 390 | 427 |
| Clerks | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | .. | 1 | .. | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 6 | 6 |
| Messengers and other servants | ... | ... | . | ... | 54 | 40 | 45 | 40 | 114 | 127 | 80 | 71 | 56 | 59 | 17 | 15 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 22 | 14 | 15 | 28 | 29 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 5 | ... | ... | 453 | 482 |
| Total | 67 | 81 | 654 | 721 | 6,567 | 6,617 | 6,348 | 6,705 | 7,876 | 8,377 | 4,051 | 4,202 | 3,582 | 3,796 | 1,373 | 1,353 | 2,064 | 2,012 | 950 | 1,016 | 843 | 818 | 2,095 | 2,127 | 1,753 | 1,767 | 1,215 | 1,241 | 1,215 | 1,215 | 706 | 653 | 2,070 | 1,278 | 43,429 | 44,979 |

## Appendix No. X.

*Comparative Statement showing the Receipts and Charges of the Postal Department for the years 1889-90 and 1890-91.*

| Heads of Receipts. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R | R | R | R |
| **Postal Service.** | | | | |
| *Postage realised in Cash and Commission.** | | | | |
| Bengal | 6,87,271 | 7,40,244 | 52,973 | ... |
| Bombay | 3,75,805 | 4,23,773 | 47,968 | ... |
| Madras | 3,54,731 | 4,01,740 | 47,009 | ... |
| North-Western Provinces | 4,39,664 | 4,55,210 | 15,546 | ... |
| Punjab | 2,60,006 | 2,77,150 | 17,144 | ... |
| Assam | 84,314 | 1,01,189 | 16,875 | ... |
| Behar | 2,09,010 | 2,23,486 | 14,476 | ... |
| Burma | 2,07,348 | 2,37,995 | 30,647 | ... |
| Central India | 56,425 | 70,313 | 13,888 | ... |
| Central Provinces | 1,60,538 | 1,70,653 | 10,115 | ... |
| Eastern Bengal | 1,47,789 | 1,58,151 | 10,362 | ... |
| Oudh | 87,545 | 1,10,750 | 23,205 | ... |
| Rajputana | 76,613 | 77,451 | 838 | ... |
| Sind | 83,966 | 86,228 | 2,262 | ... |
| Total | 32,31,025 | 35,34,333 | 3,03,308 | ... |
| *Sale of Ordinary Postage Stamps.* | | | | |
| Bengal | 7,81,098 | 7,74,773 | ... | 6,325 |
| Bombay | 17,49,986 | 18,57,714 | 1,07,728 | ... |
| Madras | 16,05,062 | 17,06,633 | 1,01,571 | ... |
| North-Western Provinces | 7,80,421 | 8,22,098 | 41,677 | ... |
| Punjab | 8,01,512 | 8,46,977 | 45,465 | ... |
| Assam | 1,84,940 | 2,04,478 | 19,538 | ... |
| Behar | 2,67,102 | 2,96,727 | 29,625 | ... |
| Burma | 3,79,956 | 4,25,471 | 45,515 | ... |
| Central India | 89,958 | 88,357 | ... | 1,601 |
| Central Provinces | 2,73,053 | 2,98,325 | 25,272 | ... |
| Eastern Bengal | 1,70,093 | 1,85,472 | 15,379 | ... |
| Oudh | 1,51,939 | 1,59,746 | 7,807 | ... |
| Rajputana | 2,02,542 | 2,17,594 | 15,052 | ... |
| Sind | 2,26,484 | 2,50,805 | 24,321 | ... |
| Total | 76,64,146 | 81,35,170 | 4,78,950 | 7,926 |
| *Deduct*—Discount on sale of Postage Stamps | 1,24,178 | 1,26,463 | 2,285 | ... |
| Net Total | 75,39,968 | 80,08,707 | 4,76,665 | 7,926 |
| *Sale of Service Postage Stamps.* | | | | |
| Bengal | 2,55,336 | 2,65,046 | 9,710 | ... |
| Bombay | 3,84,954 | 3,86,074 | 1,120 | ... |
| Madras | 3,36,177 | 3,51,460 | 15,283 | ... |
| North-Western Provinces | 2,03,501 | 2,07,225 | 3,724 | ... |
| Punjab | 3,54,832 | 3,84,472 | 29,640 | ... |
| Assam | 31,250 | 32,868 | 1,618 | ... |
| Behar | 47,224 | 47,671 | 447 | ... |
| Burma | 80,508 | 89,021 | 8,513 | ... |
| Central India | 11,715 | 12,482 | 767 | ... |
| Central Provinces | 82,255 | 87,387 | 5,132 | ... |
| Eastern Bengal | 23,660 | 25,278 | 1,618 | ... |
| Oudh | 58,159 | 60,168 | 2,009 | ... |
| Rajputana | 13,873 | 15,428 | 1,555 | ... |
| Sind | 68,008 | 70,856 | 2,848 | ... |
| Total | 19,51,452 | 20,35,436 | 83,984 | ... |

* This includes—
(*a*) Commission realised on issue of money-orders and other money-order receipts.
(*b*) Commission realised on sale of British Postal Orders.
(*c*) Postage on privileged publications.

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

| Heads of Receipts. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R | R | R | R |
| POSTAL SERVICE—*continued.* | | | | |
| *Steam Postage due by the London Post Office.* | | | | |
| Bombay | 2,80,568 | 2,45,163 | ... | 35,405 |
| *Payments by Colonial and Foreign Administrations.* | | | | |
| Bombay | 22,927 | 11,155 | ... | 11,772 |
| TOTAL | 3,03,495 | 2,56,318 | ... | 47,177 |
| *Miscellaneous.* | | | | |
| Bengal | 17,093 | 27,440 | 10,347 | ... |
| Bombay | 6,366 | 7,165 | 799 | ... |
| Madras | 6,608 | 7,543 | 935 | ... |
| North-Western Provinces | 21,624 | 14,491 | ... | 7,133 |
| Punjáb | 5,450 | 4,211 | ... | 1,239 |
| Assam | 1,530 | 1,340 | ... | 190 |
| Behar | 1,198 | 1,148 | ... | 50 |
| Burma | 8,812 | 7,786 | ... | 1,026 |
| Central India | 615 | 578 | ... | 37 |
| Central Provinces | 4,077 | 671 | ... | 3,406 |
| Eastern Bengal | 815 | 590 | ... | 225 |
| Oudh | 1,324 | 723 | ... | 601 |
| Rajputana | 2,110 | 762 | ... | 1,348 |
| Sind | 1,355 | 1,342 | ... | 13 |
| TOTAL | 78,977 | 75,790 | 12,081 | 15,268 |
| *Total Postal Service.* | | | | |
| Bengal | 17,40,798 | 18,07,503 | 66,705 | ... |
| Bombay | 28,20,606 | 29,31,044 | 1,10,438 | ... |
| Madras | 23,02,578 | 24,67,376 | 1,64,798 | ... |
| North-Western Provinces | 14,45,210 | 14,99,024 | 53,814 | ... |
| Punjab | 14,21,800 | 15,12,810 | 91,010 | ... |
| Assam | 3,02,034 | 3,39,875 | 37,841 | ... |
| Behar | 5,24,534 | 5,69,032 | 44,498 | ... |
| Burma | 6,76,624 | 7,60,273 | 83,649 | ... |
| Central India | 1,58,713 | 1,71,730 | 13,017 | ... |
| Central Provinces | 5,19,923 | 5,57,036 | 37,113 | ... |
| Eastern Bengal | 3,42,357 | 3,69,491 | 27,134 | ... |
| Oudh | 2,98,967 | 3,31,387 | 32,420 | ... |
| Rajputana | 2,95,138 | 3,11,235 | 16,097 | ... |
| Sind | 3,79,813 | 4,09,231 | 29,418 | ... |
| TOTAL | 1,32,29,095 | 1,40,37,047 | 8,07,952 | ... |
| *Deduct*—Discount on Sale of Postage Stamps | 1,24,178 | 1,26,463 | 2,285 | ... |
| NET TOTAL | 1,31,04,917 | 1,39,10,584 | 8,05,667 | ... |
| DEDUCT—*Amount due to the London Post Office.* | | | | |
| Bombay | 5,44,282 | 4,06,886 | ... | 1,37,396 |
| *Payments to Colonial and Foreign Administrations.* | | | | |
| Bombay | 59,575 | 7,810 | ... | 51,765 |
| TOTAL | 6,03,857 | 4,14,696 | ... | 1,89,161 |

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

| Heads of Receipts. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R | R | R | R |
| **Postal Service—*concluded.*** | | | | |
| *Net Amount.* | | | | |
| Bengal | 17,40,798 | 18,07,503 | 66,705 | ... |
| Bombay | 22,16,749 | 25,16,348 | 2,99 599 | ... |
| Mardas | 23,02,578 | 24,67,376 | 1,64,798 | ... |
| North-Western Provinces | 14,45,210 | 14,99,024 | 53,814 | ... |
| Punjab | 14,21,800 | 15,12,810 | 91,010 | ... |
| Assam | 3,02,034 | 3,39,875 | 37,841 | ... |
| Behar | 5,24,534 | 5,69,032 | 44,498 | ... |
| Burma | 6,76,624 | 7,60,273 | 83,649 | ... |
| Central India | 1,58,713 | 1,71,730 | 13,017 | ... |
| Central Provinces | 5,19,923 | 5,57,036 | 37,113 | ... |
| Eastern Bengal | 3 42,357 | 3,69,491 | 27,134 | ... |
| Oudh | 2,98,967 | 3,31,387 | 32,420 | ... |
| Rajputana | 2,95,138 | 3,11,235 | 16,097 | ... |
| Sind | 3,79,813 | 4,09,231 | 29,418 | ... |
| Total | 1,26,25,238 | 1,36,22,351 | 9,97,113 | ... |
| *Deduct*—Discount on Sale of Postage Stamps | 1,24,178 | 1,26,463 | 2,285 | ... |
| Net Amount | 1,25,01,060 | 1,34,95,888 | 9,94,828 | ... |
| **Non-Postal Branches.** | | | | |
| *Bullock Train.* | | | | |
| Punjab | 1,09,411 | 1,12,828 | 3,417 | ... |
| *Passenger Service.* | | | | |
| Bengal | 322 | 318 | ... | 4 |
| Punjab | 2,02,156 | 2,17,017 | 14,861 | ... |
| Burma | 321 | 118 | ... | 203 |
| Central Provinces | ... | 12 | 12 | ... |
| Total | 2,02,799 | 2,17,465 | 14,873 | 207 |
| *Contributions from Native States.* | | | | |
| Madras | 45 | 50 | 5 | ... |
| Punjab | 6,000 | 6,000 | ... | ... |
| Central India | 5,160 | 5,160 | ... | ... |
| Total | 11,205 | 11,210 | 5 | ... |
| **Total Non-Postal Branches.** | | | | |
| Bengal | 322 | 318 | ... | 4 |
| Madras | 45 | 50 | 5 | ... |
| Punjab | 3,17,567 | 3,35,845 | 18,278 | ... |
| Burma | 321 | 118 | ... | 203 |
| Central India | 5,160 | 5,160 | ... | ... |
| Central Provinces | ... | 12 | 12 | ... |
| Total | 3,23,415 | 3,41,503 | 18,295 | 207 |

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

| Heads of Charges. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R | R | R | R |
| **Postal Service.** | | | | |
| *Fixed Establishment and Charges.* | | | | |
| Director-General of the Post Office | 1,18,273 | 1,16,800 | ... | 1,473 |
| Comptroller, Post Office | 3,44,103 | 3,41,310 | ... | 2,793 |
| Bengal | 11,41,873 | 11,09,660 | ... | 32,213 |
| Bombay | 11,78,628 | 11,80,692 | 2,064 | ... |
| Madras | 9,50,431 | 9,77,435 | 27,004 | ... |
| North-Western Provinces | 6,82,952 | 6,96,910 | 13,958 | ... |
| Punjab | 5,76,215 | 5,81,399 | 5,184 | ... |
| Assam | 2,43,407 | 2,40,309 | ... | 3,098 |
| Behar | 3,14,077 | 3,25,224 | 11,147 | ... |
| Burma | 4,25,787 | 4,17,180 | ... | 8,607 |
| Central India | 1,10,842 | 1,09,979 | ... | 863 |
| Central Provinces | 3,13,183 | 3,20,752 | 7,569 | ... |
| Eastern Bengal | 2,45,654 | 2,49,824 | 4,170 | ... |
| Oudh | 1,71,214 | 1,75,946 | 4,732 | ... |
| Rajputana | 1,93,899 | 1,99,398 | 5,499 | ... |
| Sind | 1,42,571 | 1,45,744 | 3,173 | ... |
| Railway Mail Service | 7,53,678 | 7,88,917 | 35,239 | ... |
| Total | 79,06,787 | 79,77,479 | 1,19,739 | 49,047 |
| *Miscellaneous and Contingencies.* | | | | |
| Director-General of the Post Office | 28,171 | 22,109 | ... | 6,062 |
| Comptroller, Post Office | 9,745 | 14,392 | 4,647 | ... |
| Bengal — Law Charges | 22 | 20 | 8,552 | ... |
| Bengal — Payments to State Railway | 180 | 135 | | |
| Bengal — Payments to Guaranteed Railway | ... | 10,452 | | |
| Bengal — Compensation for loss of insured parcels | 750 | 1,240 | | |
| Bengal — Stationery and Rent | 54,080 | 53,789 | | |
| Bengal — Other Charges | 1,80,846 | 1,78,794 | | |
| Bombay — Law Charges | 1 | ... | 14,045 | ... |
| Bombay — Payments to Guaranteed Railway | 4,235 | 7,899 | | |
| Bombay — Compensation for loss of insured parcels | 740 | —274 | | |
| Bombay — Stationery and Rent | 62,353 | 61,768 | | |
| Bombay — Exchange on Continental money-orders | 54,295 | 33,108 | | |
| Bombay — Other Charges | 97,099 | 1,30,267 | | |
| Madras — Law Charges | ... | 6,405 | 12,462 | ... |
| Madras — Compensation for loss of insured parcels | 610 | 2,720 | | |
| Madras — Payments to Guaranteed Railway | 1 | 1,050 | | |
| Madras — Stationery and Rent | 50,957 | 51,980 | | |
| Madras — Other Charges | 99,802 | 1,01,677 | | |
| North-Western Provinces — Law Charges | 1,952 | 337 | 2,341 | ... |
| North-Western Provinces — Compensation for loss of insured parcels | 39 | ... | | |
| North-Western Provinces — Payments to State Railway | ... | 5,310 | | |
| North-Western Provinces — Stationery and Rent | 37,518 | 38,053 | | |
| North-Western Provinces — Other Charges | 65,167 | 63,317 | | |
| Punjab — Law Charges | ... | 12 | 15,264 | ... |
| Punjab — Compensation for loss of insured parcels | 2,508 | —63 | | |
| Punjab — Stationery and Rent | 28,074 | 29,370 | | |
| Punjab — Other Charges | 51,467 | 67,994 | | |
| Assam — Law Charges | 432 | ... | 8,341 | ... |
| Assam — Payments to State Railway | ... | 4,500 | | |
| Assam — Payments to Guaranteed Railway | ... | 3,289 | | |
| Assam — Stationery and Rent | 6,551 | 6,373 | | |
| Assam — Other Charges | 21,606 | 22,768 | | |
| Behar — Law Charges | 6 | 16 | ... | 4,832 |
| Behar — Compensation for loss of insured parcels | ... | 198 | | |
| Behar — Stationery and Rent | 19,582 | 19,889 | | |
| Behar — Other Charges | 29,000 | 23,653 | | |

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

| Heads of Charges. | 189-90. | 1890-91. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | R | R | R | R |
| **Postal Service—*continued.*** | | | | |
| *Miscellaneous and Contingencies—continued.* | | | | |
| Burma: Law Charges | 7 | 14 | 3,175 | ... |
| Burma: Compensation for loss of insured parcels | ... | 500 | | |
| Burma: Special Train Hire | 402 | ... | | |
| Burma: Payments to Guaranteed Railway | 190 | ... | | |
| Burma: Payments to State Railway | 41,284 | 44,126 | | |
| Burma: Stationery and Rent | 17,820 | 16,432 | | |
| Burma: Other Charges | 70,193 | 71,999 | | |
| Central India: Stationery and Rent | 4,298 | 4,304 | 1,704 | ... |
| Central India: Other Charges | 7,984 | 9,682 | | |
| Central Provinces: Compensation for loss of insured parcels | ... | 50 | 5,322 | ... |
| Central Provinces: Stationery and Rent | 16,557 | 17,052 | | |
| Central Provinces: Other Charges | 31,152 | 35,929 | | |
| Eastern Bengal: Law Charges | 130 | 32 | 4,192 | ... |
| Eastern Bengal: Payments to State Railway | ... | 1,847 | | |
| Eastern Bengal: Stationery and Rent | 9,450 | 9,594 | | |
| Eastern Bengal: Other Charges | 27,647 | 29,946 | | |
| Oudh: Payments to State Railway | ... | 9 | ... | 3,175 |
| Oudh: Stationery and Rent | 7,019 | 7,226 | | |
| Oudh: Other Charges | 17,208 | 13,817 | | |
| Rajputana: Law Charges | ... | 5 | 6,950 | ... |
| Rajputana: Payments to State Railway | ... | 2,122 | | |
| Rajputana: Compensation for loss of insured parcels | —10 | 482 | | |
| Rajputana: Stationery and Rent | 9,498 | 9,997 | | |
| Rajputana: Other Charges | 18,361 | 22,193 | | |
| Sind: Payments to Guaranteed Railway | 51 | ... | ... | 1,350 |
| Sind: Stationery and Rent | 8,643 | 9,249 | | |
| Sind: Other Charges | 14,688 | 12,783 | | |
| Railway Mail Service: Law Charges | 19 | 201 | 47,094 | ... |
| Railway Mail Service: Payments to Guaranteed Railway | 1,51,129 | 1,47,013 | | |
| Railway Mail Service: Special Train Hire | 66,713 | 78,616 | | |
| Railway Mail Service: Stationery and Rent | 23,123 | 21,778 | | |
| Railway Mail Service: Payments to State Railway | 5,99,543 | 6,77,766 | | |
| Railway Mail Service: Other Charges | 2,14,738 | 1,76,985 | | |
| Total | 22,65,626 | 23,84,296 | 1,34,089 | 15,419 |
| *Mail-cart (after deducting charges for Passenger Service).* | | | | |
| Bengal | 7,218 | 5,971 | ... | 1,247 |
| Bombay | 33,884 | 41,148 | 7,264 | ... |
| Madras | 17,908 | 17,403 | ... | 505 |
| North-Western Provinces | 23,138 | 28,758 | 5,620 | ... |
| Punjab | 95,875 | 84,804 | ... | 11,071 |
| Assam | 3,784 | 3,984 | 200 | .. |
| Behar | 615 | 640 | 25 | ... |
| Burma | 8,592 | 9,326 | 734 | ... |
| Central India | 6,367 | 7,300 | 933 | ... |
| Central Provinces | 22,971 | 21,132 | ... | 1,839 |
| Oudh | 4,620 | 4,656 | 36 | ... |
| Sind | 13,887 | 13,530 | ... | 357 |
| Railway Mail Service | 300 | 175 | ... | 125 |
| Total | 2,39,159 | 2,38,827 | 14,812 | 15,144 |
| *Bounty Money.* | | | | |
| Bengal | ... | 5 | 5 | ... |
| Bombay | 2,662 | 2,487 | ... | 175 |
| Madras | 5,114 | 5,850 | 736 | .. |
| Burma | 666 | 398 | ... | 268 |
| Sind | 12 | 31 | 19 | ... |
| Total | 8,454 | 8,771 | 760 | 443 |

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

| Heads of Charges. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| POSTAL SERVICE—*concluded.* | R | R | R | R |
| *Construction and Repairs of Post Office Buildings.* | | | | |
| Bengal | 9,633 | 10,296 | 663 | ... |
| Bombay | 376 | 150 | ... | 226 |
| Madras | 179 | 2,438 | 2,259 | ... |
| North-Western Provinces | 1,353 | 939 | ... | 414 |
| Punjab | 72 | 2,468 | 2,396 | ... |
| Assam | 3,035 | 1,693 | ... | 1,342 |
| Behar | 1,292 | 1,216 | ... | 76 |
| Burma | 807 | 806 | ... | 1 |
| Central India | 15 | 42 | 27 | ... |
| Central Provinces | 263 | 463 | 200 | ... |
| Eastern Bengal | 5,042 | 3,216 | ... | 1,826 |
| Oudh | 666 | 752 | 86 | ... |
| Rajputana | 64 | 17 | .. | 47 |
| Sind | 91 | 100 | 9 | ... |
| Railway Mail Service | 33 | 250 | 217 | ... |
| TOTAL | 22 921 | 24,846 | 5,857 | 3,932 |
| *Total Postal Service.* | | | | |
| Director General of the Post Office | 1,46,444 | 1,38,909 | ... | 7,535 |
| Comptroller, Post Office | 3,53,848 | 3,55,702 | 1,854 | ... |
| Bengal | 13,94,602 | 13,70,362 | ... | 24,240 |
| Bombay | 14,34,273 | 14,57,245 | 22,972 | ... |
| Madras | 11,25,002 | 11,66,958 | 41,956 | ... |
| North-Western Provinces | 8,12,119 | 8,33,624 | 21,505 | ... |
| Punjab | 7,54,211 | 7,65,984 | 11,773 | ... |
| Assam | 2,78,815 | 2,82,916 | 4,101 | ... |
| Behar | 3,64,572 | 3,70,836 | 6,264 | ... |
| Burma | 5,65,748 | 5,60,781 | ... | 4,967 |
| Central India | 1,29,506 | 1,31,307 | 1,801 | ... |
| Central Provinces | 3,84,126 | 3,95,378 | 11,252 | ... |
| Eastern Bengal | 2,87,923 | 2,94,459 | 6,536 | ... |
| Oudh | 2,00,727 | 2,02,406 | 1,679 | ... |
| Rajputana | 2,21,812 | 2,34,214 | 12,402 | ... |
| Sind | 1,79,943 | 1,81,437 | 1,494 | ... |
| Railway Mail Service | 18,09,276 | 18,91,701 | 82,425 | ... |
| TOTAL | 1,04,42,947 | 1,06,34,219 | 2,28 014 | 36,742 |
| NON-POSTAL BRANCHES. | | | | |
| *Bullock Train.* | | | | |
| Punjab | 1,52,856 | 1,52,511 | ... | 345 |
| *Passenger Service.* | | | | |
| Bengal | 322 | 318 | ... | 4 |
| Punjab | 2,02,156 | 2,17,017 | 14 861 | ... |
| Burma | 321 | 118 | ... | 203 |
| Central Provinces | ... | 12 | 12 | ... |
| TOTAL | 2,02,799 | 2,17,465 | 14,873 | 207 |

Appendix No. X—*concluded.*

| HEADS OF CHARGES. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NON-POSTAL BRANCHES—*concluded.* | R | R | R | R |
| *Subsidy Payments.* | | | | |
| British India Steam Navigation Company and River Steamer Companies and Ferries in Bengal | 5,10,516 | 5,10,349 | ... | 167 |
| Bengal Central Flotilla (Eastern Bengal) | 392 | 1,680 | 1,288 | ... |
| Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company and for conveyance of Mails between Bombay and Goa (Bombay) | 43,755 | 43,755 | ... | ... |
| Irrawaddy Flotilla Company (Burma) | 48,048 | 48,000 | ... | 48 |
| Subsidy for the Daily Mail Service between Dhubri and Dibrugarh (Assam) | 39,100 | 42,500 | 3,400 | ... |
| TOTAL | 6,41,811 | 6,46,284 | 4,688 | 215 |
| TOTAL NON-POSTAL BRANCHES. | | | | |
| Bengal | 5,10,838 | 5,10,667 | ... | 171 |
| Bombay | 43,755 | 43,755 | ... | ... |
| Punjab | 3,55,012 | 3,69,528 | 14,516 | ... |
| Assam | 39,100 | 42,500 | 3,400 | ... |
| Burma | 48,369 | 48,118 | ... | 251 |
| Central Provinces | ... | 12 | 12 | ... |
| Eastern Bengal | 392 | 1,680 | 1,288 | ... |
| TOTAL | 9,97,466 | 10,16,260 | 19,216 | 422 |

Appendix

*Comparative Abstract of Receipts and Charges of the*

| POST OFFICE REVENUE. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I.—POSTAL SERVICE. | R | R | R | R |
| Postage on Letters and Newspapers | 14,12,636 | 15,67,658 | | |
| Receipts on account of Money Orders | 18,21,452 | 19,69,950 | | |
| Ditto ditto British Postal Orders | 718 | 1,373 | | |
| | 32,34,806 | 35,38,981 | | |
| DEDUCT— | | | | |
| Refund of Postage Collections | 3,776 | 4,648 | | |
| Ditto Money Order Commission | 5 | ... | | |
| | 3,781 | 4,648 | 32,31,025 | 35,34,333 |
| *Sale of Postage Stamps, ordinary (gross value)* | ... | ... | 76,64,146 | 81,35,170 |
| *Ditto ditto service* | ... | ... | 19,51,452 | 20,35,436 |
| *Miscellaneous Receipts* (i. e., *sale of waste paper, &c.*) | | | | |
| Fees for Window Delivery Tickets | 7,987 | 8,247 | | |
| Other petty receipts | 71,564 | 70,376 | | |
| | 79,551 | 78,623 | | |
| *Deduct*—Refund of petty receipts | 574 | 2,833 | 78,977 | 75,790 |
| | | | 1,29,25,600 | 1,37,80,729 |
| DEDUCT— | | | | |
| *Amount of Foreign Postage due to London* | 2,63,714 | 1,61,723 | | |
| *Payments to Colonial and other Foreign Administrations* | 36,648 | —3,345 | 3,00,362 | 1,58,378 |
| TOTAL | ... | ... | 1,26,25,238 | 1,36,22,351 |
| II.—NON-POSTAL BRANCHES. | | | | |
| *Bullock Train collections* | 1,09,432 | 1,12,828 | | |
| Deduct—Refund of ditto | 21 | ... | 1,09,411 | 1,12,828 |
| *Mail Cart, Parcel Van and Passenger Service* | 2,02,799 | 2,17,465 | | |
| Contribution from Native States | 11,205 | 11,210 | 2,14,004 | 2,28,675 |
| TOTAL | ... | ... | 3,23,415 | 3,41,503 |
| III.—RECEIPTS NOT SHOWN IN POST OFFICE ACCOUNTS, BUT CREDITED TO POST OFFICE IN FINANCE AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS | | | | |
| District Post Collections, including Zemindary Dâk receipts in Bengal | ... | ... | 64,968 | 63,628 |
| GRAND TOTAL | ... | ... | 1,30,13,621 | 1,40,27,482 |

## No. XI.

*Postal Department during the years 1889-90 and 1890-91.*

| Post Office Expenditure. | | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **I.—Postal Service.** | | R | R | R | R |
| *Salaries and Establishments.* | | | | | |
| Chief Office, Calcutta. | Director General's Office, Salaries | 84,838 | 80,634 | | |
| | Establishment | 33,435 | 36,166 | | |
| | Comptroller's Office | 31,598 | 28,180 | | |
| | Establishment | 3,12,505 | 3,13,130 | | |
| Presidency and District Offices. | Postmasters General, Deputy Postmasters General and Inspector General, R.M.S., Salaries | 2,04,009 | 2,01,723 | | |
| | Presidency Postmasters, Superintendents and Inspectors, Salaries | 7,62,384 | 7 27,881 | | |
| | Establishment | 54,18,916 | 55,83,843 | | |
| Conveyance of Mails. | Road Establishment | 9,66,346 | 9,20,501 | | |
| | Ferry Establishment | 2,620 | 2,254 | | |
| | Boat Establishment | 19,795 | 18,685 | | |
| | Railway Charges | 18,502 | 3,377 | | |
| Post Office Miscellaneous. | Printing Establishment | 51,839 | 61,105 | | |
| | | | | 79,06,787 | 79,77,479 |
| *Miscellaneous and Contingent Charges.* | | | | | |
| Chief Office, Calcutta. | Director General's Office | Temporary Establishment | 1,258 | 620 | |
| | | Office Expenses | 6,434 | 10,378 | |
| | | Travelling Expenses | 8,971 | 4,905 | |
| | | Hill Journey Allowances | 11,508 | 6,206 | |
| | Comptroller's Office. | Temporary Establishment | 480 | 4,854 | |
| | | Office Expenses | 9,033 | 8,917 | |
| | | Travelling Expenses | 232 | 621 | |
| Presidency and District Offices. | Experimental and Temporary Establishment | | 25,166 | 27,813 | |
| | Office Expenses | | 7,46,214 | 8,06,625 | |
| | Travelling Expenses | | 3,36,155 | 3,27,720 | |
| Conveyance of Mails. | Road Establishment, Temporary | | 6,633 | 8,605 | |
| | Ferry ditto ditto | | ... | 12 | |
| | Contingent Road Charges | | 47,959 | 48,816 | |
| | Payments to P. & O. Co. | | 5,443 | 9,547 | |
| | Boat Establishment, Contingencies | | 4,469 | 263 | |
| | Special Train Hire | | 67,116 | 78,615 | |
| | Payments to State Railways | | 6,41,006 | 7,35,816 | |
| | Payments to Guaranteed Railways | | 1,55,607 | 1,69,703 | |
| Post Office Miscellaneous. | Printing Miscellaneous | | 92,214 | 64,240 | |
| | Other Miscellaneous charges | | 45,433 | 36,912 | |
| | Loss by Exchange on Overland Continental Money Orders | | 54,295 | 33,108 | |
| | | | | 22,65,626 | 23,84,296 |
| Conveyance of Mails. | Mail Cart (after deducting Passenger Van Service). | Mail Cart Establishment and Charges | 4,41,958 | 4,56,292 | |
| | | *Deduct*—Mail Cart and Passenger Service | 2,02,799 | 2,17,465 | |
| | | | | 2,39,159 | 2,38 827 |
| | Bounty Money | | | 8,454 | 8,771 |
| Post Office Miscellaneous. | Construction and repair of Post Offices | | .. | ... | 22,921 | 24,846 |
| Discount on sale of ordinary stamps | | | ... | ... | 1,24,178 | 1,26,463 |
| | | Total | ... | ... | 1,05,67,125 | 1,07,60,682 |
| **II.—Non-Postal Branches.** | | | | | | |
| Conveyance of Mails. | Bullock Train Establishment and Charges | | | | 1,52,856 | 1,52 511 |
| | Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service | | | | 2,02,799 | 2,17,465 |
| | Subsidy to B. I. and other S. N. Companies | | | | 6,41,811 | 6,46,284 |
| | | Total | | | 9,97,466 | 10,16,260 |
| **III.—Charges not dealt with in the Postal Department, but debited to Post Office in Finance and Revenue Accounts.** | | | | | | |
| District Post Establishments, including Zemindary Dâks in Bengal | | | | | 11,57,728 | 11,43,285 |
| Stores from England | | | | | 3,12,030 | 3,37,990 |
| Payments under Postal arrangements with Lords of the Treasury | | | | | 4,08,330 | 4,49,750 |
| Exchange on charges in England | | | | | 3,23,260 | 2,57,390 |
| | | Total | | | 22,01,348 | 21,88,415 |
| | | Grand Total | | | 1,37,65,939 | 1,39,65 357 |

# Appendix

*Accounts showing the Gross Revenue, Cost of Management, and Net Revenue, &c.,*

[NOTE.—The financial figures in this table do not include either receipts or disbursements

| YEAR. | POSTAGE REVENUE PROPER. Sale of stamps to public. | Official postage. | Cash on unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, &c. | Miscellaneous cash receipts. | Total receipts. | Net receipts after deduction of postage due to foreign countries. | Net receipts deducting also official postage. | Disbursements. | Excess of receipts. | Deficit, if official postage be not reckoned as a receipt. | Proportion of postage revenue proper realized in cash. | POSTAL TABLES AT THE OF EACH Post Offices. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) |
| | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | | No. |
| 1853-54 . . . | ... | 24,71,176 | 19,92,870 | 55,584 | 45,19,630 | 45,19,630 | 20,48,454 | 24,37,209 | 20,82,421 | 3,88,755 | ... | ... |
| 1854-55 (estimated) | .. | 13,00,000 | 22,72,910 | ... | 35,72,910 | 32,86,910 | 19,86,910 | 27,39,376 | 5,47,534 | 7,52,466 | ... | 645 |
| 1855-56 . . . | 8,52,750 | 16,20,662 | 7,72,744 | 70,300 | 33,06,456 | 32,11,186 | 15,90,524 | 29,44,501 | 2,66,685 | 13,53,977 | ... | 753 |
| 1856-57 . . . | 8,70,610 | 18,62,006 | 9,94,934 | 1,69,710 | 38,97,260 | 37,12,850 | 18,50,844 | 29,03,289 | 8,09,561 | 10,52,445 | ... | 779 |
| 1857-58 . . . | 8,53,500 | 18,53,210 | 8,25,284 | 1,75,470 | 37,07,464 | 36,03,024 | 17,49,814 | 35,92,848 | 10,176 | 18,43,034 | ... | 810 |
| 1858-59 . . . | 11,98,870 | 25,25,189 | 12,26,002 | 1,93,230 | 51,43,291 | 49,40,141 | 24,14,952 | 35,20,092 | 14,20,049 | 11,05,140 | ... | 835 |
| 1859-60 . . . | 14,49,040 | 27,47,012 | 12,35,683 | 92,260 | 55,23,995 | 53,39,245 | 25,92,233 | 37,37,911 | 16,01,334 | 11,45,678 | ... | 852 |
| 1860-61 . . . | 15,99,349 | 23,84,734 | 12,23,860 | 83,860 | 52,91,803 | 51,19,013 | 27,34,279 | 38,60,798 | 12,58,215 | 11,26,519 | ... | 889 |
| 1861-62 . . . | 17,59,920 | 28,68,833 | 12,54,826 | 62,760 | 59,46,339 | 56,73,679 | 28,04,846 | 37,99,755 | 18,73,924 | 9,94,909 | ... | 942 |
| 1862-63 . . . | 18,93,089 | 31,92,983 | 13 30,874 | 56,555 | 64,73,501 | 62,13,665 | 30,20,682 | 37,37,535 | 24,76,130 | 7,16,853 | ... | 1,011 |
| 1863-64 . . . | 21,00,107 | 35,58,546 | 14,43,410 | 35,588 | 71,37,651 | 67,65,591 | 32,07,045 | 38,76,162 | 28,89,429 | 6,69,117 | ... | 1,091 |
| 1864-65 . . . | 22,80,090 | 40,20,822 | 14,67,745 | 53,970 | 78,22,627 | 74,37,401 | 34,16,579 | 39,30,579 | 35,06,822 | 5,14,000 | ... | 1,191 |
| 1865-66 . . . | 24,46,105 | 50,08,003 | 14,91,707 | 47,600 | 89,93,415 | 85,67,271 | 35,59,268 | 41,88,625 | 43,78,646 | 6,29,357 | ... | 1,538 |
| 1866-67 (11 months) | 23,18,930 | 26,56,260 | 13,96,468 | 49,336 | 64,20,994 | 60,21,873 | 33,65,613 | 40,29,481 | 19,92,392 | 6,63,868 | ... | 1,738 |
| 1867-68 . . . | 25,42,261 | 23,09,839 | 15,32,952 | 63,128 | 64,48,180 | 60,84,446 | 37,74,607 | 47,54,940 | 13,29,566 | 9,80,333 | ... | 2,205 |
| 1868-69 . . . | 28,59,802 | 27,55,016 | 16,25,976 | 44,224 | 72,85,018 | 68,60,720 | 41,05,704 | 53,70,201 | 14,90,519 | 12,64,497 | ... | 2,589 |
| 1869-70 . . . | 26,90,557 | 28,87,627 | 16,13,383 | 67,550 | 72,59,117 | 68,16,010 | 39,28,383 | 55,96,779 | 12,19,231 | 16,68,396 | ... | 2,629 |
| 1870-71 . . . | 27,95,220 | 42,39,124 | 17,80,090 | 56,424 | 88,70,858 | 79,82,895 | 37,43,771 | 51,77,567 | 28,05,328 | 14,33,796 | ... | 2,736 |
| 1871-72 . . . | 28,94,628 | 34,95,569 | 18,57,037 | 46,820 | 82,94,054 | 78,34,332 | 43,38,763 | 50,97,695 | 27,36,637 | 7,58,932 | ... | 2,884 |
| 1872-73 . . . | 29,70,417 | 10,63,847 | 18,86,960 | 1,08,779 | 60,30,003 | 55,16,109 | 44,52,262 | 52,82,689 | 2,83,420 | 7,80,427 | 31·86 | 3,006 |
| 1873-74 . . . | 31,44,210 | 10,54,294 | 19,06,351 | 88,107 | 61,92,962 | 55,78,656 | 45,24,362 | 54,21,251 | 1,57,405 | 8,96,889 | 31·23 | 3,178 |
| 1874-75 . . . | 33,77,668 | 10,82,570 | 20,25,126 | 38,974 | 65,24,338 | 59,48,732 | 48,66,162 | 55,70,868 | 3,77,864 | 7,04,706 | 31·23 | 3,408 |
| 1875-76 . . . | 35,98,306 | 11,44,901 | 21,28,245 | 36,382 | 69,07,834 | 63,35,301 | 51,90,400 | 56,39,310 | 6,95,991 | 4,48,910 | 30 97 | 3,631 |
| 1876-77 . . . | 37,13,288 | 12,06,884 | 21,80,904 | 37,183 | 71,38,259 | 66,88,656 | 54,81,772 | 57,87,667 | 9,00,989 | 3,05,895 | 30·71 | 3,852 |
| 1877-78 . . . | 41,22,910 | 12,86,136 | 22,44,948 | 53,845 | 77,07,839 | 72,97,171 | 60,11,035 | 60,82,704 | 12,14,467 | 71,669 | 29·33 | 4,107 |
| 1878 79 . . . | 45,00,924 | 12,63,017 | 20,91,107 | 42,720 | 78,97,768 | 74,72,592 | 62,09,575 | 65,57,368 | 9,15,284 | 3,47,733 | 26·62 | 4,392 |
| 1879-80 . . . | 48,37,899 | 13,48,874 | 20,47,289 | 63,822 | 82,97,884 | 79,89,726 | 66,40,852 | 68,93,435 | 10,96,291 | 2,52,583 | 24·86 | 4,410 |
| 1880-81 . . . | 48,83,567 | 13,41,149 | 25,11,030 | 53,384 | 87,89,130 | 85,33,595 | 71,92,446 | 74,14,125 | 11,19,470 | 2,21,679 | 28·74 | 4,521 |
| 1881-82 . . . | 43,91,285 | 13,88,929 | 31,36,104 | 98,800 | 90,15,118 | 87,04,259 | 73,15,330 | 79,58,765 | 7,45,494 | 6,43,435 | 35·17 | 4,819 |
| 1882-83 . . . | 44,50,471 | 14,90,802 | 33,77,402 | 53,297 | 93,71,972 | 91,06,935 | 76,16,133 | 85,49,226 | 5,57,709 | 9,33,093 | 36·24 | 5,310 |
| 1883-84 . . . | 47,92,161 | 15,72,756 | 35,24,817 | 57,835 | 99,47,569 | 96,62,300 | 80,89,544 | 89,42,790 | 7,19,510 | 8,53,246 | 35·64 | 5,879 |
| 1884-85 . . . | 50,24,334 | 16,17,614 | 35,87,102 | 43,620 | 1,02,72,670 | 99,89,669 | 83,72,055 | 90,72,350 | 9,17,319 | 7,00,295 | 35·07 | 6,488 |
| 1885-86 . . . | 64,08,218 | 17,19,768 | 26,88,929 | 96,317 | 1,09,13,232 | 1,06,05,220 | 88,85,452 | 94,26,282 | 11,78,938 | 5,40,830 | 24·86 | 6,849 |
| 1886-87 . . . | 66,96,849 | 17,49,152 | 28,12,035 | 86,791 | 1,13,44,827 | 1,10,82,590 | 93,33,438 | 97,26,901 | 13,55,689 | 3,93,463 | 24·98 | 7,097 |
| 1887-88 . . . | 70,85,533 | 18,11,058 | 29,68,076 | 82,914 | 1,19,47,601 | 1,16,65,355 | 98,54,297 | 99,58,084 | 17,07,271 | 1,03,787 | 25·02 | 7,263 |
| 1888-89 . . . | 73,88,092 | 18,98,749 | 31,66,829 | 1,33,102 | 1,25,86,772 | 1,23,05,004 | 1,04,06,255 | 99,39,673 | 23,65,331 | Surplus. 4,66,582 | 25·43 | 7,533 |
| 1889-90 . . . | 75,39,968 | 19,51,452 | 32,31,025 | 78,977 | 1,28,01,422 | 1,25,01,060 | 1,05,49,608 | 1,04,42,947 | 20,58,113 | 1,06,661 | 25·29 | 8,103 |
| 1890-91 . . . | 80,08,707 | 20,35,436 | 35,34,333 | 75,790 | 1,36,54,266 | 1,34,95,888 | 1,14,60,452 | 1,06,34,219 | 28,61,669 | 8,26,233 | 26·02 | 8,304 |

*Column 2.*—These figures represent the net proceeds of the sale of ordinary postage stamps after deducting the sale discount.

*Column 3.*—The great differences observable in this column are due mainly to changes of system in the treatment of official correspondence, which was charged at full letter rates up to 1865-66, at the same rates as ordinary correspondence (letters, packets, &c.) from that year to 1872-73, and afterwards at a low privileged letter rate of one anna for 10 tolas (about 4 oz.).

*Column 8.*—The figures in this column show the revenue undisturbed by the changes of system in respect of official correspondence detailed in the note regarding column 3.

# No. XII.

*of the Post Office Department in India from 1853-54 to 1890-91.*

on account of conveyance of passengers or any of the non-Postal Branches.]

| Recep-open end year. | | Postal Lines. | | | | | Total Number of articles given out for delivery. | | | | | | Articles finally undelivered after passing through the Dead Letter Offices. | | | European Letters. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Letter boxes. | Village Postmen. | Railway. | Mail-cart, horses, camels, &c. | Runner or boat lines. | Steamer services, sea and river. | Total mileage. | Letters.* | Newspapers. | Parcels. | Packets. | Money orders. | Total. | Number. | Percentage on total in column 26. | Number of registered periodicals at the end of each year. | Sent to Europe by P.&O Co.'s steamers. | Received from Europe by P. & O. Co.'s steamers. | Indian share of loss upon subsidy to the P. & O. Co., *i.e.*, of subsidy after deduction of sea postage receipts. |
| (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) | (22) | (23) | (24) | (25) | (26) | (27) | (28) | (29) | (30) | (31) | (32) |
| No. | No. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | Miles. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | No. | | | | No. | No. | £ |
| | | | | | | | Three digits omitted in these columns. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17,260 | 1,824 | 296 | 93 | ... | 19,473 | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | 6,127 | 24,467 | ... | 30,594 | 26,392 | 2,629 | 463 | 133 | ... | 29,618 | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 146 | 5,697 | 30,470 | ... | 36,313 | 29,503 | 3,133 | 477 | 172 | ... | 33,286 | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | No information available for this year. | | | | | 33,863 | 3,772 | 492 | 173 | ... | 38,302 | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 273 | 5,508 | 31,152 | ... | 36,933 | 37,453 | 5,272 | 533 | 177 | ... | 43,441 | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 532 | 5,766 | 33,232 | ... | 39,530 | 45,743 | 6,326 | 625 | 243 | ... | 52,938 | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 711 | 5,862 | 32,765 | ... | 39,338 | 42,637 | 5,262 | 564 | 268 | ... | 48,733 | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 1,046 | 5,740 | 36,784 | .. | 43,570 | 42,981 | 4,652 | 563 | 292 | ... | 48,490 | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 1,798 | 4,722 | 39,034 | ... | 45,554 | 42,347 | 4,229 | 561 | 321 | ... | 47,459 | | | | | | |
| ... | .. | 2,382 | 5,247 | 34,318 | 5,137 | 47,084 | 44,246 | 4,558 | 556 | 341 | ... | 49,702 | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 2,473 | 5,156 | 33,853 | 5,137 | 46,619 | 46,907 | 4,648 | 556 | 349 | . | 52,462 | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 2,904 | 5,319 | 33,320 | 5,332 | 46,875 | 51,069 | 4,917 | 591 | 391 | ... | 56,968 | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 3,275 | 4,967 | 33,311 | 5,444 | 46,997 | 54,797 | 5,134 | 579 | 402 | ... | 60,913 | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 3,658 | 4,851 | 33,976 | 5,444 | 47,929 | 54,057 | 4,825 | 562 | 403 | ... | 59,849 | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | 3,995 | 5,140 | 34,930 | 5,613 | 49,678 | 62,567 | 5,411 | 651 | 525 | ... | 69,154 | | | | | | |
| .. | ... | 4,235 | 5,460 | 34,973 | 5,613 | 50,281 | 68,891 | 5,773 | 699 | 623 | ... | 75,987 | | | | | | |
| 1,422 | ... | 4,433 | 5,333 | 35,498 | 5,613 | 50,877 | 76,867 | 6,165 | 764 | 736 | ... | 84,534 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 73,110 |
| 1,608 | ... | 4,993 | 4,175 | 36,911 | 6,184 | 52,263 | 77,303 | 6,565 | 694 | 1,127 | ... | 85,689 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 69,150 |
| 1,885 | ... | 5,063 | 4,278 | 35,929 | 6,367 | 51,637 | 80,636 | 6,840 | 675 | 1,409 | ... | 89,561 | ... | ... | 430 | ... | ... | 68,110 |
| 3,299 | ... | 5,368 | 3,915 | 33,406 | 6,367 | 49,056 | 83,127 | 7,928 | 653 | 1,448 | ... | 93,157 | ... | ... | 478 | ... | ... | 61,072 |
| 3,554 | ... | 5,738 | 4,003 | 32,947 | 11,928 | 54,616 | 98,531 | 8,762 | 605 | 1,336 | ... | 109,235 | 1,035,440 | ·94 | 542 | ... | ... | 54,770 |
| 3,938 | 1,463 | 6,138 | 4,226 | 31,847 | 13,687 | 55,898 | 104,353 | 9,365 | 792 | 1,608 | ... | 116,119 | 922,001 | ·79 | 610 | ... | ... | 57,170 |
| 4,447 | 1,695 | 6,549 | 4,176 | 32,632 | 13,687 | 57,044 | 107,376 | 9,423 | 851 | 1,618 | ... | 119,470 | 781,487 | ·66 | 633 | ... | ... | 53,125 |
| 5,454 | 1,950 | 6,938 | 4,323 | 33,422 | 13,687 | 58,370 | 110,051 | 9,880 | 990 | 1,619 | ... | 122,541 | 691,261 | ·56 | 644 | (a) 2,678,592 | (a) 2,548,795 | 66,685 |
| 5,574 | 2,242 | 7,338 | 3,781 | 33,157 | 13,687 | 57,963 | 115,089 | 10,999 | 909 | 1,827 | ... | 128,826 | 667,170 | ·51 | 683 | 2,626,264 | 2,978,519 | 70,749 |
| 6,167 | 2,601 | 8,123 | 3,[illegible]69 | 33,875 | 13,687 | 57,954 | 118,599 | 10,276 | 998 | 2,023 | ... | 131,899 | 6,35,901 | ·48 | ... | 2,862,213 | 2,873,819 | 71,051 |
| 6,426 | 2,702 | 8,606 | 3,042 | 32,284 | 14,308 | 58,240 | 128,567 | 11,251 | 1,074 | 2,085 | ... | 142,977 | 658,068 | ·46 | ... | 3,021,980 | 2,035,403 | 88,160 |
| 6,720 | 2,833 | 9,455 | 3,020 | 31,977 | 14,308 | 58,760 | 143,538 | 11,942 | 1,080 | 2,105 | ... | 158,666 | 673,108 | ·43 | ... | 2,797,421 | 3,138,473 | 71,051 |
| 7,190 | 3,241 | 9,745 | 3,303 | 32,321 | 14 308 | 59,677 | 153,093 | 12,527 | 1,152 | 2,387 | 2,645 | 171,804 | 621,451 | ·36 | ... | 3,243,047 | 3,170,123 | 70,000 |
| 7,936 | 3,670 | 9,901 | 3,648 | 33,135 | 14,520 | 61,204 | 165,553 | 14,076 | 1,312 | 3,113 | 2,566 | 186,620 | 578,606 | ·31 | .. | 3,272,930 | 3,176,926 | 70,000 |
| 8,426 | 3,843 | 10,631 | 3,580 | 34,805† | 14,520 | 63,536 | 179,480 | 15,848 | 1,286 | 3,691 | 3,035 | 203,340 | 608,967 | ·29 | ... | 3,336,127 | 3,251,652 | 70,000 |
| 8,731 | 4,039 | 11,632 | 4,049 | 34,482 | 10,725 | 60,888 | 193,313 | 17,507 | 1,338 | 4,425 | 3,550 | 220,333 | 639,399 | ·29 | ... | 3,531,071 | 3,429,865 | 70,000 |
| 9,056 | 4,253 | 11,862 | 4,227 | 35,281 | 11,117 | 62,487 | 211,983 | 20,342 | 1,476 | 5,119 | 4,163 | 243,083 | 672,076 | ·28 | ... | 3,668,270 | 3,310,681 | 68,000 |
| 9,386 | 4,455 | 12,710 | 3,933 | 35,729 | 11,683 | 64,055 | 225,811 | 21,607 | 1,580 | 5,752 | 4,821 | 259,571 | 708,817 | ·27 | ... | 3,752,148 | 3,633,664 | 68,000 |
| 9,704 | 4,725 | 14,043 | 3,963 | 36,471 | 12,483 | 66,960 | 238,692 | 21,833 | 1,621 | 6,740 | 5,512 | 274,398 | 707,362 | ·26 | ... | 4,411,729 | 4,427,507 | 68,000 |
| 10,067 | 3,297 | 15,073 | 3,976 | 36,539 | 12,438 | 68,026 | 254,491 | 22,696 | 1,798 | 8,102 | 6,137 | 293,224 | 718,170 | ·24 | ... | 4,416,392 | 4,569,876 | 50,000 |
| 11,093 | 3,690 | 15,720 | 3,980 | 39,189 | 12,224 | 71,113 | 271,359 | 23,287 | 1,882 | 8,701 | 6,759 | 311,988 | 776,602 | ·24 | ... | 4,653,919 | 4,612,823 | 40,000 |
| 11,999 | 3,707 | 16,514 | 4,126 | 41,476 | 12,277 | 74,393 | 280,741 | 24,935 | 1,902 | 10,375 | 7,326 | 325,279 | 759,703 | ·23 | ... | 4,721,279 | 4,837,883 | 45,000 |

*Column 12.*—The figures in this column show the proportion of the cash collections in column 4 to the total postal revenue of columns 2, 3, and 4 The comparison commences with the year 1872-73, when the official postage rate was reduced (see note on column 3) and the whole collected in stamps

*Columns 21 to 26.*—Three digits are omitted from the figures in these columns.

*Columns 27 and 28.*—These figures cannot be given prior to 1873-74, owing to a difference in the system of statistical record.

*Column 29.*—The registration of newspapers only commenced in the year 1871-72 and ended in 1877-78.

(*a*) Revised so as to include letters to Gibraltar, Malta and places east of Suez.

* Including post-cards from 1870-80.

† 1,712 miles of lines under this head have in 1884-85 been included in column 19.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

*Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first ten months of the official year 1891-92, and of the twenty preceding years.*

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

| YEAR. | FOR THE TEN MONTHS, APRIL TO JANUARY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | YEAR. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | BENGAL. | | | | BOMBAY. | | | | SINDH. | | | | MADRAS. | | | | BURMA. | | | | TOTAL BRITISH INDIA. | | | | | |
| | On Imports of Liquors. | On other Imports. | On Exports. | Total Revenue. | On Imports of Liquors. | On other Imports. | On Exports. | Total Revenue. | On Imports of Liquors. | On other Imports. | On Exports. | Total Revenue. | On Imports of Liquors. | On other Imports. | On Exports. | Total Revenue. | On Imports of Liquors. | On other Imports. | On Exports. | Total Revenue. | On Imports of Liquors. | On other Imports. | Total Import Revenue. | Export Revenue. | Total Revenue. | |
| 1871-72 . . . | 8,81 | 61,03 | 20,58 | 90,42 | 5,40 | 39,86 | 3,69 | 48,95 | 1,01 | 1,11 | 1,72 | 3,84 | 3,14 | 10,40 | 11,51 | 25,05 | 1,32 | 3,56 | 13,64 | 18,52 | 19,68 | 1,15,96 | 1,35,64 | 51,14 | 1,86,78 | 1871-72 |
| 1872-73 . . . | 9 95 | 57,90 | 22,76 | 90,61 | 4,65 | 37,28 | 2,98 | 44,91 | 89 | 1,04 | 1,73 | 3,66 | 3,23 | 10,13 | 9,25 | 22,61 | 2,51 | 4,21 | 23,24 | 29,96 | 21,23 | 1,10,56 | 1,31,79 | 59,96 | 1,91,75 | 1872-73 |
| 1873-74 . . . | 8,86 | 56,58 | 18,46 | 83,90 | 5,39 | 39,74 | 3,13 | 48,26 | 1,11 | 85 | 1,02 | 2,98 | 3,20 | 11,79 | 11,47 | 26,46 | 2,70 | 4,05 | 18,25 | 25,00 | 21,26 | 1,13,01 | 1,34,27 | 52,33 | 1,86,60 | 1873-74 |
| 1874-75 . . . | 9,76 | 65,37 | 15,03 | 90,16 | 5,63 | 40,48 | 3,68 | 49,79 | 95 | 76 | 1,25 | 2,96 | 3,10 | 11,38 | 11,09 | 25,57 | 3,12 | 5,74 | 11,68 | 20,54 | 22,56 | 1,23,73 | 1,46,29 | 42,73 | 1,89,02 | 1874-75 |
| 1875-76 . . . | 10,49 | 62,56 | 15,89 | 88,94 | 5,92 | 36,48 | 4,01 | 46,41 | 1,13 | 90 | 1,08 | 3,11 | 3,65 | 11,58 | 9,40 | 24,63 | 3,12 | 4,21 | 20,07 | 27,40 | 24,31 | 1,15,73 | 1,40,04 | 50,45 | 1,90,49 | 1875-76 |
| 1876-77 . . . | 10,84 | 54,88 | 15,17 | 80,89 | 6,93 | 35,18 | 94 | 43,05 | 1,23 | 65 | 25 | 2,13 | 4,49 | 10,10 | 5,88 | 20,47 | 3,47 | 4,43 | 15,25 | 23,15 | 26,96 | 1,05,24 | 1,32,20 | 37,49 | 1,69,69 | 1876-77 |
| 1877-78 . . . | 12,12 | 68,56 | 16,89 | 97,57 | 7,19 | 41,50 | 99 | 49,68 | 1,61 | 79 | 40 | 2,80 | 4,75 | 7,87 | 1,85 | 14,47 | 4,10 | 5,22 | 12,01 | 21,33 | 29,77 | 1,23,94 | 1,53,71 | 32,14 | 1,85,85 | 1877-78 |
| 1878-79 . . . | 10,99 | 55,12 | 16,48 | 82,59 | 7,20 | 38,47 | 1,88 | 47,55 | 1,60 | 52 | 23 | 2,35 | 4,62 | 7,98 | 3,80 | 16,40 | 5,51 | 5,78 | 16,09 | 27,38 | 29,92 | 1,07,87 | 1,37,79 | 38,48 | 1,76,27 | 1878-79 |
| 1879-80 . . . | 10,33 | 50,89 | 11,32 | 72,54 | 7,98 | 33,47 | 1,90 | 43,35 | 2,64 | 62 | 25 | 3,51 | 4,28 | 7,71 | 6,43 | 18,42 | 5,71 | 5,73 | 18,99 | 30,43 | 30,94 | 98,42 | 1,29,35 | 38,89 | 1,68,25 | 1879-80 |
| 1880-81 . . . | 10,89 | 50,57 | 12,41 | 73,87 | 7,24 | 46,61 | 2,07 | 55,92 | 4,10 | 1,06 | 21 | 5,37 | 4,39 | 8,86 | 6,38 | 19,63 | 3,98 | 6,81 | 22,70 | 33,49 | 30,60 | 1,13,91 | 1,44,51 | 43,77 | 1,88,28 | 1880-81 |
| 1881-82 . . . | 10,88 | 45,03 | 14,51 | 70,42 | 8,41 | 40,14 | 1,53 | 50,08 | 3,17 | 1,09 | 32 | 4,53 | 4,18 | 8,20 | 3,95 | 16,33 | 5,89 | 6,73 | 26,24 | 38,86 | 32,53 | 1,01,19 | 1,33,72 | 46,55 | 1,80,27 | 1881-82 |
| 1882-83 . . . | 11,82 | 14 | 15,42 | 27,38 | 8,49 | -1,01* | 1,53 | 9,01 | 2,87 | 4 | 49 | 3,40 | 4,46 | 4 | 3,14 | 7,64 | 6,54 | 7 | 31,09 | 37,70 | 34,18 | —72* | 33,46 | 51,67 | 85,13 | 1882-83 |
| 1883-84 . . . | 12,03 | 24 | 15,79 | 28,06 | 8,96 | 48 | 1,30 | 10,74 | 3,08 | 4 | 46 | 3,58 | 4,19 | 7 | 4,63 | 8,89 | 6,43 | 12 | 23,96 | 30,51 | 34,69 | 95 | 35,64 | 46,14 | 81,78 | 1883-84 |
| 1884-85 . . . | 10,48 | 29 | 11,48 | 22,25 | 9,03 | 39 | 1,66 | 11,08 | 3,28 | 5 | 50 | 3,83 | 4,02 | 6 | 4,12 | 8,20 | 6,39 | 5 | 16,71 | 23,15 | 33,20 | 84 | 34,04 | 34,47 | 68,51 | 1884-85 |
| 1885-86 . . . | 11,17 | 26 | 13,28 | 24,71 | 9,89 | 48 | 1,08 | 11,45 | 3,57 | 6 | 76 | 4,39 | 4,20 | 10 | 3,06 | 7,36 | 5,26 | 6 | 26,33 | 31,65 | 34,09 | 96 | 35,05 | 44,51 | 79,56 | 1885-86 |
| 1886-87 . . . | 11,52 | 39 | 10,89 | 22,80 | 10,23 | 46 | 1,36 | 12,05 | 4,44 | 9 | 80 | 5,33 | 5,41 | 17 | 4,31 | 9,89 | 8,13 | 13 | 23,36 | 31,62 | 39,73 | 1,24 | 40,97 | 40,72 | 81,69 | 1886-87 |
| 1887-88 . . . | 10,72 | 43 | 14,31 | 25,46 | 11,96 | 47 | 1,74 | 14,17 | 4,02 | 6 | 68 | 4,76 | 8,37 | 9 | 3,75 | 12,21 | 7,53 | 2 | 24,11 | 31,66 | 42,60 | 1,07 | 43,67 | 44,59 | 88,26 | 1887-88 |
| 1888-89 . . . | 12,40 | 5,37 | 13,32 | 31,09 | 12,42 | 3,28 | 1,35 | 17,05 | 4,62 | 68 | 42 | 5,72 | 8,83 | 87 | 4,28 | 13,98 | 7,35 | 78 | 16,38 | 24,51 | 45,62 | 10,98 | 56,60 | 35,75 | 92,35 | 1888-89 |
| 1889-90 . . . | 11,98 | 7,77 | 11,10 | 30,85 | 13,17 | 2,90 | 1,73 | 17,80 | 4,72 | 57 | 55 | 5,84 | 8,58 | 73 | 5,44 | 14,75 | 6,98 | 1,87 | 27,36 | 36,21 | 45,43 | 13,84 | 59,27 | 46,18 | 1,05,45 | 1889-90 |
| 1890-91 . . . | 13,71 | 7,81 | 15,34 | 36,86 | 14,65 | 3,79 | 1,43 | 19,87 | 5,25 | 1,00 | 67 | 6,92 | 9,42 | 93 | 3,81 | 14,16 | 7,29 | 40 | 39,15 | 46,84 | 50,32 | 13,93 | 64,25 | 60,40 | 1,24,65 | 1890-91 |
| 1891-92 . . . | 13,03 | 9,05 | 15,62 | 37,70 | 14,18 | 3,87 | 1,22 | 19,27 | 5,12 | 85 | 62 | 6,59 | 8,46 | 91 | 3,02 | 12,39 | 7,15 | 77 | 32,82 | 40 74 | 47,94 | 15,45 | 63,39 | 53,30 | 1,16,69 | 1891-92 |

* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*)
*Calcutta, 15th February 1892.*

J. F. FINLAY,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLIII OF 1891-92.

### APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

*N.B.*—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

| Latest Return received. | Railways. | Average receipts per mile per week in 1890. | Week ending 7th February, 1891. Total mean length open. | Week ending 7th February, 1891. Receipts. Total. | Week ending 7th February, 1891. Receipts. Per mile open. | Week ending 6th February, 1892. Total mean length open. | Week ending 6th February, 1892. Receipts. Total. | Week ending 6th February, 1892. Receipts. Per mile open. | Total Receipts from 1st April, 1890, to 7th February, 1891. | Total Receipts from 1st April, 1891, to 6th February, 1892. | Total increase in 1891-92. | Total decrease in 1891-92. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *State Lines worked by Companies.* | R | Miles. | R | R | Miles. | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 6th Feb., 1892 | East Indian | 539 | 1,526 | 11,64,063 | 763 | 1,525 | 9,92,092 | 651 | 3,65,51,337 | 4,13,26,154 | 47,74,797 | ... |
| Ditto | Patna-Gya | 175 | 57 | 16,445 | 289 | 57 | 10,975 | 193 | 4,57,724 | 4,84,361 | 26,637 | ... |
| Ditto | Tirhoot section, B. & N. W. R. | 156 | 323 | 87,613 | 271 | 338 | 43,570 | 129 | 20,06,839 | 19,12,607 | ... | 94,232 |
| Ditto | Lucknow-Bareilly section, R. K. R. | 63 | 141 | 9,945 | 71 | 199 | 14,143 | 71 | 3,65,423 | 4,46,153 | 80,730 | ... |
| Ditto | Bengal-Nágpur | 101 | 852 | 88,128 | 103 | 831 | 1,55,309 | 187 | 23,15,596 | 50,91,301 | 27,75,705 | ... |
| Ditto | Indian Midland (*a*) | 90 | 752 | 96,071 | 128 | 752 | 1,04,793 | 139 | 29,71,183 | 40,46,750 | 10,75,567 | ... |
| Ditto | Rajputana-Malwa | 200 | 1,672 | 4,33,230 | 259 | 1,672 | 5,04,000 | 301 | 1,47,81,831 | 1,80,07,257 | 32,25,426 | ... |
| Ditto | Southern Mahratta | 85 | 1,044 | 82,875 | 79 | 1,044 | 80,062 | 77 | 38,45,727 | 39,95,144 | 1,49,417 | ... |
| Ditto | South Indian (*b*) | 166 | 779 | 1,18,909 | 153 | 948 | 1,28,381 | 135 | 56,14,503 | 59,95,660 | 3,81,157 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 232 | 7,146 | 20,97,279 | 293 | 7,366 | 20,33,325 | 276 | 6,89,10,183 | 8,13,05,447 | 1,23,95,264 | . |
| | *State Lines worked by the State.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6th Feb., 1892 | North Western (*c*) | 219 | 2,395 | 5,33,073 | 223 | 2,424 | 5,61,552 | 232 | 2,27,33,903 | 2,78,98,376 | 51,64,473 | ... |
| Ditto | Oudh and Rohilkhand | 205 | 692 | 1,73,009 | 250 | 692 | 1,72,470 | 249 | 59,57,229 | 72,09,961 | 12,52,732 | ... |
| Ditto | Eastern Bengal | 291 | 777 | 4,68,521 | 603 | 777 | 1,72,240 | 222 | 1,02,98,251 | 1,00,70,442 | ... | 2,27,809 |
| Ditto | Bengal Central (*d*) | 103 | 125 | 46,099 | 369 | 125 | 15,420 | 124 | 6,07,346 | 6,40,310 | 32,964 | ... |
| Ditto | Nalháti | 71 | 27 | 3,612 | 134 | 27 | 1,900 | 70 | 83,969 | 76,054 | ... | 7,915 |
| Ditto | Cherra-Companyganj | 45 | 8 | 309 | 39 | 8 | 450 | 56 | 16,223 | 15,410 | ... | 813 |
| Ditto | Jorhát | 44 | 28 | 697 | 25 | 28 | 927 | 33 | 52,072 | 55,765 | 3,693 | ... |
| Ditto | Burma (*e*) | 190 | 556 | 1,64,113 | 295 | 609 | 1,80,082 | 296 | 45,42,802 | 48,03,762 | 2,60,960 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 220 | 4,608 | 13,89,433 | 302 | 4,690 | 11,05,041 | 236 | 4,42,91,795 | 5,07,70,080 | 64,78,285 | ... |
| | *Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6th Feb., 1892 | Great Indian Peninsula (*f*) | 505 | 1,492 | 9,28,648 | 622 | 1,492 | 9,49,482 | 636 | 3,25,29,667 | 3,61,75,247 | 36,45,580 | ... |
| Ditto | Bombay, Baroda and Central India | 540 | 461 | 2,76,768 | 600 | 461 | 2,91,000 | 631 | 1,08,35,173 | 1,17,19,001 | 8,83,828 | ... |
| Ditto | Madras | 218 | 840 | 1,71,027 | 204 | 840 | 1,80,258 | 222 | 82,89,589 | 79,14,435 | ... | 3,75,154 |
| | TOTAL | 424 | 2,793 | 13,76,443 | 493 | 2,793 | 14,26,740 | 511 | 5,16,54,429 | 5,58,08,683 | 41,54,254 | ... |
| TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) | | 205 | 14,547 | 48,63,155 | 334 | 14,849 | 45,65,106 | 307 | 16,48,36,407 | 18,78,84,210 | 2,30,27,803 | ... |
| | *Assisted Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6th Feb., 1892 | Delhi-Umballa-Kalka | .. | ... | ... | ... | 162 | 16,856 | 104 | ... | 9,08,435 | 9,08,435 | ... |
| Ditto | Tárakeshwar | 248 | 22 | 12,087 | 549 | 22 | 5,752 | 261 | 2,42,013 | 2,41,738 | ... | 275 |
| Ditto | Bengal and North-Western (Company's section) | 113 | 376 | 46,317 | 123 | 415 | 55,090 | 133 | 18,30,658 | 20,89,868 | 2,59,210 | ... |
| Ditto | Rohilkhand - Kumaun (Company's section) | 90 | 67 | 3,891 | 58 | 67 | 3,979 | 60 | 2,78,457 | 3,23,821 | 45,364 | ... |
| Ditto | Dibru-Sadiya | 127 | 78 | 8,655 | 111 | 78 | 10,579 | 136 | 4,36,936 | 4,26,850 | ... | 9,786 |
| | TOTAL | 118 | 543 | 70,950 | 131 | 744 | 92,256 | 124 | 27,87,764 | 39,90,712 | 12,02,948 | ... |
| | *Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6th Feb., 1892 | The Nizam's Guaranteed State | 140 | 354 | 53,322 | 151 | 354 | 63,550 | 180 | 21,56,832 | 24,01,742 | 2,44,910 | ... |
| Ditto | Mysore section, S. M. R. | 77 | 296 | 20,038 | 68 | 311 | 24,631 | 79 | 10,52,711 | 11,46,410 | 93,699 | ... |
| Ditto | The Gaekwar's Dabhoi | 57 | 72 | 3,597 | 50 | 72 | 3,740 | 52 | 1,70,084 | 1,67,452 | ... | 2,632 |
| Ditto | The Gaekwar's Mehsána | 41 | 68 | 2,362 | 35 | 93 | 5,020 | 54 | 55,007 | 1,76,650 | 1,21,643 | ... |
| Ditto | The Gaekwar's Petlád | 71 | 13 | 867 | 67 | 13 | 810 | 62 | (*g*)37,146 | 51,622 | 14,476 | ... |
| Ditto | Kolhápur | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 | 1,231 | 42 | ... | (*h*)64,369 | 64,369 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 104 | 803 | 80,186 | 100 | 872 | 98,982 | 114 | 34,71,780 | 40,08,245 | 5,36,465 | ... |
| | *Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Ry. Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6th Feb., 1892 | Rájpura-Bhátinda | 101 | 108 | 12,597 | 117 | 108 | 9,053 | 84 | 4,35,460 | 5,21,264 | 85,804 | ... |
| | *Lines owned and worked by Native States.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6th Feb., 1892 | Jodhpore-Bikanir | 58 | 124 | 9,811 | 79 | 292 | 21,500 | 74 | 3,20,479 | 6,26,936 | 3,06,457 | ... |
| Ditto | Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar | 91 | 334 | 27,390 | 82 | 334 | 29,139 | 87 | 13,00,351 | 11,90,351 | ... | 1,10,000 |
| Ditto | Morvi | 60 | 94 | 6,817 | 73 | 94 | 5,097 | 61 | 2,68,003 | 2,63,599 | ... | 4,404 |
| | TOTAL | 78 | 552 | 44,018 | 80 | 720 | 56,336 | 78 | 18,88,833 | 20,80,886 | 1,92,053 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 246 | 16,553 | 50,70,906 | 306 | 17,293 | 48,21,733 | 279 | 117,34,40,244 | 19,84,85,317 | 2,50,45,073 | ... |

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Villupuram-Gantakal State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*d*) Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*e*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay and Mu Valley Railways.
(*f*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(*g*) Total receipts from 5th May, 1890, to 7th February, 1891.
(*h*) Total receipts from 21st April, 1891, to 6th February, 1892.

F. B. HEBBERT,
*Offg. Under-Secretary.*

CALCUTTA, *the 19th February, 1892.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

## (EMIGRATION.)

### ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1892.

*No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.*

| | Natal. | | | | Surinam. | | | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Proportion of women to men. | Male. | Female. | Total. | Proportion of women to men. | Male. | Female. | Grand Total. |
| Under 2 years | 9 | 8 | 17 | 58·52 women for every 100 men. | 12 | 14 | 26 | 40 women for every 100 men. | 21 | 22 | 43 |
| From 2 to 10 years | 35 | 20 | 55 | | 38 | 32 | 70 | | 73 | 52 | 125 |
| „ 10 to 20 „ | 22 | 7 | 29 | | 36 | 10 | 46 | | 58 | 17 | 75 |
| „ 20 to 30 „ | 132 | 78 | 210 | | 335 | 126 | 461 | | 467 | 204 | 671 |
| „ 30 to 40 „ | 22 | 18 | 40 | | 58 | 30 | 94 | | 80 | 54 | 134 |
| „ 40 to 50 „ | ... | ... | ... | | 1 | ... | 1 | | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Above 50 years | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... |
| Grand Total | 220 | 131 | 351 | ... | 480 | 218 | 698 | ... | 700 | 349 | 1,049 |

*No. 2.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for Embarkation.*

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Orissa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Western Bengal | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Central „ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Eastern „ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Behar | 24 | 10 | 34 | ... | 37 | 13 | 50 | ... | 61 | 23 | 84 |
| North-Western Provinces | 148 | 99 | 247 | ... | 186 | 108 | 294 | ... | 334 | 207 | 541 |
| Oudh | 42 | 22 | 64 | ... | 238 | 93 | 331 | ... | 280 | 115 | 395 |
| Central India | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Punjab | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Nepal and Native States | 6 | ... | 6 | ... | 14 | 4 | 18 | ... | 20 | 4 | 24 |
| Mixed Bombay and Madras | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 |
| Grand Total | 220 | 131 | 351 | ... | 480 | 218 | 698 | ... | 700 | 349 | 1,049 |

*No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.*

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brahmins and high castes | 20 | 4 | 24 | ... | 68 | 31 | 99 | ... | 88 | 35 | 123 |
| Agriculturists | 110 | 51 | 161 | ... | 221 | 71 | 292 | ... | 331 | 122 | 453 |
| Artisans | 17 | 11 | 28 | ... | 44 | 13 | 57 | ... | 61 | 24 | 85 |
| Low caste | 72 | 58 | 130 | ... | 88 | 56 | 144 | ... | 160 | 114 | 274 |
| Musulmans | 1 | 7 | 8 | ... | 58 | 46 | 104 | ... | 59 | 53 | 112 |
| Christians | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Grand Total | 220 | 131 | 351 | ... | 480 | 218 | 698 | ... | 700 | 349 | 1,049 |

| MEMORANDUM. | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Hindus | 640 | 295 | 935 |
| 2. Musulmans | 59 | 53 | 112 |
| 3. Christians | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Total | 700 | 349 | 1,049 |

E. C. BUCK,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

# Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m on Saturday, February 6th, 1892.

During the early part of the week under review the weather remained very quiet and settled throughout the whole of the Indian region with strongly marked anti-cyclonic conditions. Towards the close, however, the barometer fell briskly in the north-west, and a shallow depression appeared, which gave slightly unsettled weather to North-West India.

On the 31st January pressure was relatively low over the Bay and over the Arabian Sea, and slight gradients existed on both sides of the Peninsula, but elsewhere readings were uniform and relatively high The winds were light almost everywhere, and there was no rain in any part of the Indian region. On the 1st of February similar conditions prevailed, but the barometer was falling everywhere. The wind was northerly over the Bay, easterly over the west of the Peninsula, and variable elsewhere. The only rainfall reported was ⅛ inch at Darjeeling and a few drops at Colombo. On the 2nd pressure was increasing somewhat over the western desert and at some stations in the west and south of the Peninsula, but was decreasing elsewhere. Readings were highest in the extreme north-west and lowest in the extreme south-east, and gradients were somewhat steeper than of late. In general the wind directions were very little changed, but in the North-Western Himalayas a strong south-east wind had sprung up. Light showers were reported from Srinagar and Murree, but there was no rain in any other part of India. On the 3rd the barometer was falling briskly almost everywhere, but the relative distribution of pressure was not much changed, and the weather generally was practically unaltered. Strong south-east winds and light showers continued to be reported from the North-West Himalayas. The chart of the 4th showed that the barometer was still falling almost everywhere, the change over the western desert being brisk. Readings had become more uniform, and the winds were generally rather variable in direction, except at Murree, where a strong south-east wind continued. On the 5th the principal characteristic of the weather was general uniformity of pressure and light variable winds. Over the North-West Himalayas a shallow low pressure area was shown, but its effect on the weather was only slight, and no rain was received in any part of India. On the 6th a depression was shown over the east of the Punjab, and the barometer was rising briskly over the west of that province. Elsewhere the general uniformity of pressure noticed on the 5th continued. Northerly winds prevailed at some Punjab stations, and showers were reported from Murree, Rawalpindi, Sialkote, Peshawar, Sibsagar, and Belgaum.

*Temperature.*—has been steadily high throughout India during the week under review.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India:—

| PROVINCE. | 31st. | 1st. | 2nd. | 3rd. | 4th. | 5th. | 6th. | Mean variation of week. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burma . . . . | +0·1 | +1·2 | +1·2 | —0·4 | +0·1 | +0·4 | +1·8 | +0·6 |
| Bengal and Assam . . | +3·0 | +3·0 | +3·3 | +4·5 | +4·5 | +4·5 | +5·3 | +4·0 |
| North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . . . | +3·9 | +4·9 | +7·1 | +6·1 | +5·3 | +6·1 | +7·1 | +5·8 |
| Punjab . . . . | +7·8 | +6·1 | +5·9 | +5·2 | +8·4 | +9·4 | +9·2 | +7·4 |
| Bombay . . . . | +2·7 | +3·9 | +3·5 | +3·9 | +3·7 | +3·6 | +3·3 | +3·5 |
| Berar and Central Provinces | +5·2 | +5·1 | +5·7 | +6·5 | +5·8 | +4·6 | +5·1 | +5·4 |
| Guzerat and Central India | +6·6 | +7·7 | +9·3 | +9·3 | +6·8 | +6·8 | +9·0 | +7·9 |
| Sind and Rajputana . . | +7·0 | +7·3 | +7·9 | +7·4 | +8·0 | +10·3 | +9·3 | +8·2 |
| Madras . . . . | +0·6 | +0·2 | —0·2 | +0·2 | +1·1 | +2·0 | +1·4 | +0·8 |
| MEAN FOR WHOLE INDIA . | +4·1 | +4·4 | +4·9 | +4·7 | +4·9 | +5·3 | +5·7 | +4·9 |

The above figures show that there was an average diurnal excess for the whole of India of nearly 5°, the warmest day being the 6th with a mean excess of 5°·7, the coolest the 31st of January with a mean excess of 4°·1. In Burma and Madras the variation for the week was less than 1°, while the Punjab exhibited an excess of 7°, and Guzerat, Central India, Sind, and Rajputana of 8°. The excess all over North-West India on the last two days of the week was very remarkable.

*Rain.*—Rain has fallen in seven divisions during the week, in two the average fall for the whole division exceeded one-tenth of an inch and in the remaining five it was less than one-tenth. In all the other divisions no rain whatever fell. The divisions which received rain are Assam (Bhramaputra and Surma), Oudh (South), the Punjab (Submontane Hill districts and North-West), and Central India (East). In all these divisions the actual rain fall received was less than the normal fall for the week, the deficiency being greatest in the hill districts of the Punjab.

The concluding columns of the table show that in the North-Western Provinces (Central), in Central India (East), in Rajputana (East) and Central India (West) the total rainfall since January 3rd has exceeded the normal, and that in all other districts it has been in defect. Over a large part of the Peninsula and of North-East India no rain whatever has fallen.

The record of the maximum falls in the different divisions shows no amounts of any considerable importance. Shillong received 0·50 inch during the week, Dera (Kangra) received 0·70 inch, and the Sudder station (Hazara) received 0·85 inch, but these were the only stations where the total fall during the week exceeded ½ inch.

| Provinces. | Division. | Rainfall data for week ending February 6th, 1892. | | | Rainfall data from January 3rd to February 6th. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Average actual rainfall of Division. | Average normal rainfall of Division. | Excess or defect in inches. | Average actual rainfall of season to date. | Average normal rainfall, January 3rd to February 6th. | Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage. |
| | | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Per cent. |
| Burma | Tenasserim | 0 | 0·15 | —0·15 | 0 | 0·15 | —100 |
| | Lower Burma | 0 | 0·15 | —0·15 | 0 | 0·21 | —100 |
| | Central ditto | 0 | 0·03 | —0·03 | 0 | 0·05 | —100 |
| | Upper ditto | 0 | ? | ? | 0 | ? | ? |
| | Arakan | 0 | 0·07 | —0·07 | 0 | 0·12 | —100 |
| Bengal and Assam | Eastern Bengal | 0 | 0·21 | —0·21 | 0 | 0·73 | —100 |
| | Assam (Surma) | 0·08 | 0·30 | —0·22 | 0·27 | 1·02 | — 73 |
| | Ditto (Brahmaputra) | 0·01 | 0·24 | —0·23 | 0·69 | 1·12 | — 38 |
| | Deltaic Bengal | 0 | 0·19 | —0·19 | 0 | 0·62 | —100 |
| | Central ditto | 0 | 0·13 | —0·13 | 0 | 0·52 | —100 |
| | North ditto | 0 | 0·22 | —0·22 | 0·03 | 0·66 | — 95 |
| | Orissa | 0 | 0·19 | —0·19 | 0 | 0·48 | —100 |
| | Chota Nagpur | 0 | 0·16 | —0·16 | 0 | 0·74 | —100 |
| | Behar (South) | 0 | 0·14 | —0·14 | 0·15 | 0·69 | — 78 |
| | Ditto (North) | 0 | 0·13 | —0·13 | 0·01 | 0·69 | — 99 |
| North-Western Provinces and Oudh. | North-Western Provinces (East) | 0 | 0·11 | —0·11 | 0·31 | 0·64 | — 52 |
| | Oudh (South) | 0·01 | 0·08 | —0·07 | 0·11 | 0·77 | — 86 |
| | Ditto (North) | 0 | 0·16 | —0·16 | 0·04 | 0·89 | — 96 |
| | North-Western Provinces (Central) | 0 | 0·07 | —0·07 | 0·65 | 0·60 | + 8 |
| | North-Western Provinces (West) | 0 | 0·12 | —0·12 | 0·55 | 0·62 | — 11 |
| | North-Western Provinces (Submontane) | 0 | 0·34 | —0·34 | 0·08 | 1·40 | — 94 |
| Punjab | Punjab (South) | 0 | 0·12 | —0·12 | 0·57 | 0·62 | — 8 |
| | Ditto (Central) | 0 | 0·21 | —0·21 | 0·58 | 0·77 | — 25 |
| | Ditto (Submontane) | 0·01 | 0·37 | —0·36 | 0·39 | 1·64 | — 76 |
| | Ditto (Hill Districts) | 0·14 | 0·81 | —0·67 | 0·58 | 3·75 | — 85 |
| | Ditto (North-West) | 0·11 | 0·44 | —0·33 | 0·44 | 1·89 | — 77 |
| | Ditto (West) | 0 | 0·16 | —0·16 | 0·11 | 0·64 | — 83 |
| Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts Madras). | Malabar | 0 | 0·13 | —0·13 | 0 | 0·49 | —100 |
| | Madras (South Central) | 0 | 0·03 | —0·03 | 0 | 0·33 | —100 |
| | Coorg | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0·04 | —100 |
| | Mysore | 0 | 0·01 | —0·01 | 0 | 0·08 | —100 |
| | Konkan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0·08 | —100 |
| | Bombay (Deccan) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0·06 | —100 |
| | Hyderabad (North) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Khandeish | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0·11 | —100 |
| Central Provinces and Berar. | Berar | 0 | 0·04 | —0·04 | 0 | 0·45 | —100 |
| | Central Provinces (West) | 0 | 0·08 | —0·08 | 0·13 | 0·54 | — 76 |
| | Ditto ditto (Central) | 0 | 0·13 | —0·13 | 0·33 | 0·63 | — 48 |
| | Ditto ditto (East) | 0 | 0·17 | —0·17 | 0 | 0·57 | —100 |
| Bombay (North) | Guzerat | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0·01 | 0·07 | — 86 |
| | Kattiawar | 0 | 0·03 | —0·03 | 0 | 0·03 | —100 |
| | Sind | 0 | 0·15 | —0·15 | 0·17 | 0·41 | — 59 |
| Rajputana and Central India. | Central India (East) | 0·01 | 0·05 | —0·04 | 0·54 | 0·43 | + 26 |
| | Rajputana (East), Central India (West) | 0 | 0·03 | —0·03 | 0·88 | 0·24 | +267 |
| | Rajputana (West) | 0 | 0·02 | —0·02 | 0·29 | 0·31 | — 6 |
| Madras | East Coast (North) | 0 | 0·02 | —0·02 | 0 | 0·24 | —100 |
| | Ditto (ditto) (a) | 0 | ? | ? | 0 | ? | ? |
| | Hyderabad (South) | 0 | 0·08 | —0·08 | 0 | 0·20 | —100 |
| | Madras (Central) | 0 | 0·01 | —0·01 | 0 | 0·09 | —100 |
| | East Coast (Central) | 0 | 0·09 | —0·09 | 0·01 | 0·42 | — 98 |
| | Ditto (South) | 0 | 0·05 | —0·05 | 0·11 | 0·83 | — 87 |
| | Madras (South) | 0 | 0·21 | —0·21 | 0·09 | 0·98 | — 91 |

W. L. DALLAS,

*Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

*Simla, the 11th February, 1892.*

E. C. BUCK,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

# Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

**Madras.***—*For week ending 13th February.*—Prospects unaltered. Harvest continues; outturn southern districts moderate. Great want of fodder in Deccan districts and north-western Nellore. Water-supply deficient in parts of affected areas. Prices easier in northern and Deccan but risen slightly in four southern districts; elsewhere stationary. Principal food-grains now at or over scarcity rates only in Nellore, Cuddapah, North Arcot, and Chingleput. Numbers on works:—East Coast—men 1,426, women 1,427, children 394; Deccan—men 7,996, women 10,152, children 4,180; South Central—men 1,200, women 2,689, children 740: total 30,204 against 24,474 last week; increase being mainly in Nellore, where additional works lately opened, and in Kurnool. On gratuitous relief:—South Central—men 34, women 86, children 128; Deccan—men 71, women 212, children 710: total 1,241 against 1,262 last week. Loans disbursed for construction and repair of wells:—East Coast R6,12,289; South Central R2,68,264; Deccan R1,24,001. Wells constructed:—2,143, 247, and 78; and under construction 3,718, 1,342, and 1,172, in respective blocks. Amount disbursed under Agriculturists Loans Act—R33,947, R74,738, R21,161, respectively.

**Bombay.**—*For week ending 17th February.*—Late crops suffering for want of moisture in parts of Sind, Deccan, and Karnatak, and injured by blight, insects, or cloudy weather in parts of four districts. Fodder scarce in parts of ten and water in parts of four districts. People emigrating with their cattle from parts of four districts. Prices generally steady. Reaping of late crops in progress in parts of seven and cotton picking in parts of five districts.

**Bengal**—*For week ending 16th February.*—There has been a little rain during the week, which has done harm to the rabi crops already in flower, but will benefit those which were sown late, and will facilitate cultivation for the autumn crops. *Rabi* crops generally have suffered much from want of rain, and are not expected to yield well except in Orissa and Eastern Bengal. In some parts of Bihar and Central Bengal the outturn will be very poor. Spring rice is still being transplanted and is doing well. Potatoes and oilseeds are being gathered with prospect of a fair outturn. Sugarcane harvest is going on, and the outturn is satisfactory all round. Tobacco is also being cut, and is generally reported to be a fair crop. Opium prospects are favourable in the irrigated tracts, and the collection of the drug is in progress with fair results. Prices are slowly rising in the districts of the Patna Division, elsewhere they are stationary. Cattle are generally in good condition, and there is no lack of fodder or water except in a few isolated localities. In Monghyr, Bhagulpur, and Purneah the crop prospects are said to have further deteriorated, and the general opinion is that rain now would do little good. In these districts relief works on a limited scale have been started where necessary, and a little gratuitous relief is also being given in thana Amour of Purneah. In Rajshahi, Bogra, Pabna, and Rungpur there may be sporadic distress such as can be dealt with locally. Rice is very dear in Jalpaiguri and Dinajpur. The report from the Patna Division is of a re-assuring nature. There may be a little need for relief works, but not before April. It is believed that the cultivators throughout the division are holding reserves of food.

**North-Western Provinces and Oudh.**—*For week ending 17th February.*—Rain has fallen generally in the provinces improving the prospects of the *rabi*, in some districts accompanied by hail. Some damage has been done to

* Good showers reported sixteenth in parts of Salem and Coimbatore.

the crops, but to what extent has not yet been ascertained. Prices are fairly steady; they show a tendency to fall in a few places. Fodder still scarce in Saharanpur.

**Punjab.**—*For week ending 17th February.*—Rain has fallen in all but three districts. Prices rising in one district, falling in four others; stationary elsewhere. Irrigation of *rabi* crops on *nahri* and *chahi* lands in progress. More rain is urgently wanted in most districts. Though the recent rain has improved the condition of standing crops in most districts, it is still reported as not good in five districts for want of rain; it is expected that the present drought will damage the crops. Condition of cattle is improving in Hissar, but is bad in Shahpur and Sialkot for want of fodder; in other districts their condition is good. Fodder scarce in seven districts; sufficient elsewhere.

**Central Provinces.**—*For week ending 17th February.*—Over an inch of rain in three districts; elsewhere rainfall slight. Late sowings of some crops benefited, but in parts of Wardha wheat has been damaged by hail. Reaping of wheat commences in places, that of linseed and pulses continues. Prices still high in one district, falling in another.

**Burma.**—*For week ending 13th February.*—LOWER BURMA:—Reaping completed, threshing and winnowing progressing. UPPER BURMA:—Bhamo—*kaukkyi* paddy reaped, *mayin* sowings nearly complete. *Mayin* cultivation progressing in Katha, Shwebo, Ruby Mines, and Ye-u. Sagaing—gram, peas, and *mayin* doing well. Upper Chindwin—*mayin* being planted. Lower Chindwin—reaping of paddy, *jowar*, and sesamum nearly finished; standing crops in eastern sub-division poor, in western sub-division fair. Myingyan—beans being harvested in Pagan; in Myingyan all crops reaped except peas and gram; tobacco flourishing, *mayin* doing well; eight-anna crop of *jowari*, ten-anna crop of late sesamum, and a twelve-anna crop of beans expected. Pakokku—*mayin* cultivation in progress. Minbu—no change in crop prospects. Magwe—island and onion crops doing well. Kyaukse—*mayin* paddy thriving. Meiktila—sowings for dry weather crops finished; gram and wheat ripening rapidly. Yamethin—reaping finished in Yamethin sub-division. Pyinmana—threshing of paddy in progress. The price of paddy has risen in Akyab, Rangoon, Pegu, Tharrawaddy, Prome, Bassein, Thongwa, Henzada, Thayetmyo, Amherst, Toungoo, and Tavoy. Prices in Upper Burma stationary. Numbers on relief works—Shwebo 1,027; Ye-u 2,829; Sagaing 2,754; Lower Chindwin 1,507; Myingyan 1,767; Minbu 793; Magwe 394; Meiktila 6,033; Yamethin 4,196.

**Assam.**—*For week ending 17th February.*—Moderate rain fell in all districts except Cachar. Gathering of mustard nearly finished. Ploughing lands for summer rice commenced. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder and water sufficient.

**Mysore and Coorg.**—*For week ending 17th February.*—MYSORE:—No rain. Paddy harvested and sugarcane milled in parts. Fodder very scarce and prospects generally unfavourable. Prices fallen slightly in three districts.

COORG:—Rice and *ragi*-threshing continues. Coffee-picking completed except on European estates. Prices stationary. Forage and water-supply for cattle sufficient.

**Berar and Hyderabad.**—*For week ending 17th February.*—BERAR:—Average rainfall fair. Weather fair. Threshing of *kharif* crops and picking of cotton almost completed. Cutting of wheat and gram in progress. Fodder in one and water in another taluk insufficient. Prices rising.

HYDERABAD:—No rain during week. Sowing of *tabi* crops continues, except in one taluk, where sowing operations are suspended for want of water. Scarcity of water and fodder for cattle is being felt to a certain extent in almost all taluks and especially in Amberpett taluk. Prices:—wheat 9, coarse rice 8¾, white *juar* 13½, yellow *juar* 16¼, and *tur* 13 seers per current rupee.

**Central India.**—*For week ending 17th February.*—Rain during week in most parts of Central India. Prospects continue good.

**Rajputana.**—*For week ending 17th February*—Slight rain in five States and at Kherwara. Standing crops progressing favourably, doing well in Ajmere. Opium, wheat, and barley slightly damaged by hail in one tehsil of Kotah. Cattle poor in six States and at Ajmere and Kherwara. Fodder scarce in five States and at Ajmere and Kherwara; fodder imported into Ajmere. Prices steady in seven States and at Ajmere and Kherwara, rising in one, falling in one, and fluctuating in one. Two hundred and twenty-three immigrants and 358 cattle in Kotah. In Marwar 3,131 persons on relief works, and 1,768 gratuitously treated; in Ajmere 20,341 persons on relief works and 2,904 receiving gratuitous relief; in Jeypore 5,966 on relief works; Kishengarh 1,467, gratuitous relief 109; in Bikaneer 3,861 on relief works and 1,538 gratuitously treated.

**Nepal.**—*For week ending 11th February.*—Weather seasonable. State and prospects of the crops normal. Prices still high.

E. C. BUCK,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

**Assam**—*For week ending 10th February.*—Rain fell in all districts except Garo Hills. Gathering of mustard and ploughing of land for early rice continue. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder and water sufficient.

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# The Gazette of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


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*Nothing for Publication*

SUPPLEMENT No. 9.


## PART I.

### Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

### HOME DEPARTMENT.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

*Calcutta, the 25th February, 1892.*

No 118.—Mr. G. M. Currie is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 24th March, 1892, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

POLICE.

*The 26th February, 1892.*

No 115.—The services of the undermentioned officers of the Upper Burma Military Police are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department with effect from the 1st February, 1892 :—

Captain W. Cook, 3rd Sikh Infantry.
Captain N. A. K. Burne, 23rd Pioneers.
Captain H. D'U. Keary, 1st Madras Pioneers.
Lieutenant C. Barnett, 3rd Madras Light Infantry.

J. P. HEWETT,
*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

### REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

SURVEYS.

*Calcutta, the 24th February, 1892.*

No. 401—56.—Mr B. G. Gilbert-Cooper, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India, is granted furlough for one year, under Article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st May, 1892, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

*The 26th February, 1892.*

No. 426—56.—Major St G. C. Gore, R E, Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, Survey of India, is granted furlough for six months, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 6th April next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

## PATENTS.

*The 26th February, 1892.*

**No. 450-*P*.**—Applications in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 20th February, 1892, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No. 36 of 1892.—Temuljee Dhunjeebhoy, Mill Manager, residing at Nanpoora, Surat, for a new water-lift or pump.

No. 37 of 1892.—James Mackintire, of 27, Victoria Road, Broomhall Park, Sheffield, in the County of York, England, for improvements in the manufacture of steel and iron.

No. 38 of 1892.—James Howarth Parkinson, Gas Engineer, of Stretford, in the County of Lancaster, England, for improvements in extracting and utilising heat for motive power.

No. 39 of 1892.—George Andrews, Engineer, of Jessamine Villa, Hunters Road, Willesborough, Ashford, in the County of Kent, England, for improvements in means or apparatus for trapping animals and birds.

No. 40 of 1892.—Eleanor Lotinga, Gentlewoman, residing at Ely, near Cardiff, in the County of Glamorganshire, England, for improvements in the construction of go-carts, dog-carts and other like vehicles, whereby they are rendered convertible from one form of vehicle into another.

No. 41 of 1892.—Daniel Edward Dane, of Bangalore, for cylindrical oscillating filth receptacle.

No 42 of 1892.—George Thomas Beilby, of St. Kitts, Slateford, in the County of Midlothian, North Britain, Chemical Engineer, for process and apparatus for the manufacture of cyanides.

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THE fee prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 has been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege during the period 22nd December 1892 to 21st December 1893 in respect of the under-mentioned invention:—

No. 32 of 1888.—Fuckeer Chund Doss, Mistry of Bantra, near Howrah, in the District of Hooghly, for improvements in sugarcane mills.

E. C. BUCK,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

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## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Fort William, the 23rd February 1892.*

**No. 285-*G*.**—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Henry A. de Closets as Consular Agent for Italy at Madras.

**No. 289-*G*.**—Lieutenant A. H. McMahon, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, has passed in the subjects prescribed under Clause A, Rule II, of the rules for the examination of junior officers in the Political Department.

**No. 340-*E*.**—The services of the Hon'ble L. M. St. Clair, on special duty in Nepal, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department, with effect from the 1st March, 1892.

*The 25th February 1892.*

**No. 298 *G*.**—Captain C. J. B. H. Dressner, Indian Staff Corps, reverts to Squadron Officer, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

**No. 302-*G*.**—Captain C. Herbert, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Additional Political Agent of the 1st class, reverts to his substantive grade as Political Agent of the 3rd class, with effect from the date of relinquishing charge of the office of Political Agent in the Eastern States of Rajputana. Captain Herbert is posted as First

Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

**No. 304-G.**—Captain W. W. Norman, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, is appointed to be Commandant of the Zhob Levy Corps, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Captain W. A. D'O. O'Mealy, whose services are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

**No. 836-I.**—ERRATUM.—In Foreign Department Notifications No. 8-I., dated the 1st January, 1892, and No. 517-I., dated the 2nd February, 1892, *for* Cherukupalli Suriyanarayana, *read* Satyanada Suriyanarayana Prasada Rao.

**No. 837-I.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders applicable to the cantonment of Aurungabad:—

1. The Bazar Regulations of the Hyderabad Contingent stations, so far as they apply to the said cantonment, are repealed.

2. The administration of the police and the maintenance of the peace within the limits of the said cantonment, or within such lesser limits as may from time to time be fixed by order of the Resident, shall be vested in the Officer Commanding the station.

3. The immediate charge of the police within the said limits shall, under the orders of the Officer Commanding the station, be vested in the Superintendent of Police or in such other officer as may be specially appointed by the Resident or by the Officer Commanding the Hyderabad Contingent, subject to the Resident's confirmation.

4. All persons residing within the said limits shall be subject to all regulations issued by the Officer Commanding the station and confirmed by the Resident for the maintenance of good order and fair dealing in the bazar, and for the prompt and efficient execution of such services as belong to their respective occupations.

5. All persons found guilty of a breach of any of the regulations specified in the preceding section shall be punishable with fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and in default of payment of fine, with imprisonment of either description not exceeding one month.

6. The officer in immediate charge of the police under these orders may arrest or cause to be arrested within the said limits any vagrant or suspicious person who has no ostensible means of subsistence or any person of notoriously bad character, and the Officer Commanding the station may expel such person or persons from the said limits.

7. Any person resident beyond the said limits, who is summoned as a witness and attends to give evidence in any proceeding under these orders, shall be entitled to receive payment of his reasonable expenses at the rate of not less than one anna or more than four annas per day. The rate shall be fixed by the Court with reference to the rank and circumstances of the witness.

8. Any person smuggling, or attempting to smuggle, any spirituous liquor or intoxicating drug into the said limits, and any person, not being a vendor duly licensed, selling the same, or having in his possession within the said limits and without a permit from the proper authority more than half a bottle of any spirituous liquor or more than a quarter seer of any intoxicating drug, shall, on conviction, be liable to punishment as provided in section 5 of these orders.

9. All sentences of imprisonment passed under these orders shall be carried out in such jail within the jurisdiction of the Resident at Hyderabad as the Resident may from time to time appoint.

10. No person amenable to the Articles of War shall be tried under section 5 or section 8 of these orders without the previous sanction of the Officer Commanding the station. Such sanction may be given generally or for a particular case.

11. Nothing herein contained shall apply to—
(*a*) any proceedings pending at the date of the issue of these orders; or
(*b*) proceedings against European British subjects.

**No. 838-I.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders applicable to the cantonment of Jalna:—

1. The Bazar Regulations of the Hyderabad Contingent stations, so far as they apply to the said cantonment, are repealed.

2. The administration of the police and the maintenance of the peace within the limits of the said cantonment, or within such lesser limits as may from time to time be fixed by order of the Resident, shall be vested in the Officer Commanding the station.

3. The immediate charge of the police within the said limits shall, under the orders of the Officer Commanding the station, be vested in the Superintendent of Police or in such other officer as may be specially appointed by the Resident or by the Officer Commanding the Hyderabad Contingent, subject to the Resident's confirmation.

4. All persons residing within the said limits shall be subject to all regulations issued by the Officer Commanding the station and confirmed by the Resident for the maintenance of good order and fair dealing in the bazar, and for the prompt and efficient execution of such services as belong to their respective occupations.

5. All persons found guilty of a breach of any of the regulations specified in the preceding section shall be punishable with fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and in default of payment of fine, with imprisonment of either description not exceeding one month.

6. The officer in immediate charge of the police under these orders may arrest or cause to be arrested within the said limits any vagrant or suspicious person who has no ostensible means of subsistence or any person of notoriously bad character, and the Officer Commanding the station may expel such person or persons from the said limits.

7. Any person resident beyond the said limits, who is summoned as a witness and attends to give evidence in any proceeding under these orders, shall be entitled to receive payment of his reasonable expenses at the rate of not less than one anna or more than four annas per day. The rate shall be fixed by the Court with reference to the rank and circumstances of the witness.

8. Any person smuggling, or attempting to smuggle, any spirituous liquor or intoxicating drug into the said limits, and any person, not being a vendor duly licensed, selling the same, or having in his possession within the said limits and without a permit from the proper authority more than half a bottle of any spirituous liquor or more than a quarter seer of any intoxicating drug, shall, on conviction, be liable to punishment as provided in section 5 of these orders.

9. All sentences of imprisonment passed under these orders shall be carried out in such jail within the jurisdiction of the Resident at Hyderabad as the Resident may from time to time appoint.

10. No person amenable to the Articles of War shall be tried under section 5 or section 8 of these orders without the previous sanction of the Officer Commanding the station. Such sanction may be given generally or for a particular case.

11. Nothing herein contained shall apply to—

(*a*) any proceedings pending at the date of the issue of these orders; or

(*b*) proceedings against European British subjects.

No. 839-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders applicable to the cantonment of Mominabad:—

1. The Bazar Regulations of the Hyderabad Contingent stations, so far as they apply to the said cantonment, are repealed.

2. The administration of the police and the maintenance of the peace within the limits of the said cantonment, or within such lesser limits as may from time to time be fixed by order of the Resident, shall be vested in the Officer Commanding the station.

3. The immediate charge of the police within the said limits shall, under the orders of the Officer Commanding the station, be vested in the Superintendent of Police or in such other officer as may be specially appointed by the Resident or by the Officer Commanding the Hyderabad Contingent, subject to the Resident's confirmation.

4. All persons residing within the said limits shall be subject to all regulations issued by the Officer Commanding the station and confirmed by the Resident for the maintenance of good order and fair dealing in the bazar, and for the prompt and efficient execution of such services as belong to their respective occupations.

5. All persons found guilty of a breach of any of the regulations specified in the preceding section shall be punishable with fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and in default of payment of fine, with imprisonment of either description not exceeding one month.

6. The officer in immediate charge of the police under these orders may arrest or cause to be arrested within the said limits any vagrant or suspicious person who has no ostensible means of subsistence or any person of notoriously bad character, and the Officer Commanding the station may expel such person or persons from the said limits.

7. Any person resident beyond the said limits, who is summoned as a witness and attends to give evidence in any proceeding under these orders, shall be entitled to receive payment of his reasonable expenses at the rate of not less than one anna or more than four annas per day. The rate shall be fixed by the Court with reference to the rank and circumstances of the witness.

8. Any person smuggling, or attempting to smuggle, any spirituous liquor or intoxicating drug into the said limits, and any person, not being a vendor duly licensed, selling the same, or having in his possession within the said limits and without a permit from the proper authority more than half a bottle of any spirituous liquor or more than a quarter seer of any intoxicating drug, shall, on conviction, be liable to punishment as provided in section 5 of these orders.

9. All sentences of imprisonment passed under these orders shall be carried out in such jail within the jurisdiction of the Resident at Hyderabad as the Resident may from time to time appoint.

10. No person amenable to the Articles of War shall be tried under section 5 or section 8 of these orders without the previous sanction of the Officer Commanding the station. Such sanction may be given generally or for a particular case.

11. Nothing herein contained shall apply to—

(*a*) any proceedings pending at the date of the issue of these orders; or

(*b*) proceedings against European British subjects.

*The 26th February 1892.*

No. 883-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17, sub-section (1), of the Cantonments Act, 1889, as applied to the Cantonment of Mhow by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1375-I., dated the 25th April 1890, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following addition to the Schedule of Octroi Duties to be levied in the Mhow Cantonment, published in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 686-I., dated the 11th February 1891, namely:—

| Class. | Name of article. | Rate. | Per |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | R a. p. | R |
| X.—Liquor. | Wines, malt liquors, and European spirits. | 1 9 0 | 100 |

H. M. DURAND,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATION.

### LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

*Calcutta, the 23rd February, 1892.*

No. 770.—Mr. E. DeC. Williams, Deputy Postmaster-General, Sindh and Baluchistan, is granted privilege leave for one month from the 22nd February, 1892.

Mr. I. G. J. Hamilton, Superintendent of Post Offices, is appointed to act as Deputy Postmaster-General, Sindh and Baluchistan, during the absence of Mr. Williams on privilege leave, or until further orders.

J. F. FINLAY,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BURMA.

### NOTIFICATION.

### SEPARATE REVENUE.

*Rangoon, the 28th January, 1892.*

No. 4.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, XIV of 1874, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to extend Sections 1 to 5 of the Excise (Malt Liquors) Act, XIII of 1890, to the whole of Upper Burma except the Shan States.

C. G. BAYNE,
*Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Burma.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Fort William, the 26th February, 1892.*

### APPOINTMENTS.

### HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 186.—*1st Lancers*—

Captain G. Adye, 1st Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-command, to be Commandant;

Captain F. Oswald, 2nd Squadron Commander, to be 1st Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-command,—
with effect from the 24th January, 1892, *vice* Colonel H. S. Stewart, who has vacated.

No. 187.—*2nd Lancers*—

Captain F. Wyllie, Squadron Officer, to be 3rd Squadron Commander to fill an existing vacancy, and to be 2nd Squadron Commander, sub. *pro tem.*, *vice* Captain E. L. Wright, seconded for service as Station Staff Officer, 1st class, at Bolarum;

Lieutenant H. A. Lane, Squadron Officer, sub. *pro tem*, to be Squadron Officer, permanently, *vice* Captain Wyllie, promoted,—
with effect from the 9th January, 1892.

### STAFF CORPS.

No. 188.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Arthur Rivers Saunders, Royal Artillery, officiating Squadron Officer, 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, 23rd June, 1890.

Lieutenant William Fothergill Cooke Tayler, East Surrey Regiment, officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, 24th July, 1890.

Second-Lieutenant Alexander Gordon Maxwell, Royal Irish Fusiliers, officiating Squadron Officer, 6th Bengal Cavalry, 1st December, 1890.

Second-Lieutenant Maxwell will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the 1st December, 1890, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 189.—Lieutenant Charles Ernest Bliss, West Yorkshire Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 17th October, 1889, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

### NATIVE ARMY.

No. 190.—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from the date of joining:—

*7th Bengal Cavalry.*

Gulab Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, *vice* Mohar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment.

### CANTONMENTS.

No. 191.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 20 (1) of Act XIII of 1889 (the Cantonments Act, 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that persons of the marginally noted classes named in clause (*d*), Part I. of the Indian Articles of War, and their families, shall be exempted from the payment of latrine fees in Cantonments.

Commissioned Officers.
Sub-Assistant Surgeons.
Hospital Assistants.
Native Doctors.
Warrant Officers.
Non-Commissioned Officers.
Hospital Attendants of any class.
Trumpeters.
Buglers.
Drummers.
Musicians.
Soldiers.
Unattested Recruits.
Lascars.
Mahouts.
Drivers.
Farriers.
Syces.
Grass-cutters.
Artificers.

### FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 192.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India, under clause 155, India Army Circulars, 1891:—

Colonel T. A. Cooke, Assistant Adjutant General, Army Head Quarters, (p. a.) for eight months.

No. 193.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—

Colonel H. S. Marshall, General List, Infantry, (p. a.) for one year and 238 days, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major C. J. H. Warden, Chemical Examiner to Government, and Professor of Chemistry, Medical College, Calcutta, (p. a.) for nine months, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major C. H. Joubert, M.B., Professor of Midwifery, Medical College, and Obstetric Physician, Eden Hospital, Calcutta, (p. a.), for 229 days, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 194.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Cunningham, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Department, for eight months. Pension service—32nd year commenced 5th January, 1892.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. W. Smith, General List, Infantry, Commandant, Erinpura Irregular Force, for seven months. Pension service—31st year commenced 15th June, 1891.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. C. Dyce, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, 33rd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—28th year commenced 30th December, 1891.

Major L. W. Christopher, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, for one year. Pension service—25th year commenced 9th March, 1891.

Major R. F. Trotter, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 17th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, for one year. Pension service—23rd year commenced 8th December, 1891.

Captain S. W. Jervis, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 1st Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year. Pension service—15th year commenced 26th March, 1891.

Captain H. Templer, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 5th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year. Pension service—14th year commenced 1st May, 1891.

Captain C. B. Templer, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 19th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, for one year. Pension service—12th year commenced 11th August, 1891.

Captain G. W. Rawlins, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 12th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, for one year. Pension service—12th year commenced 22nd January, 1892.

Lieutenant H. H. F. Turner, Indian Staff Corps, 2nd Regiment of Bengal Lancers, for one year. Pension service—5th year commenced 14th September, 1891.

Lieutenant F. P. Webber, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 3rd Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service,—7th year commenced 6th May, 1891.

No. 195.—Lieutenant E. M. J Burn, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Public Works Department, Baluchistan, is granted leave out of India (m. c) for six months, under the leave rules applicable to officers of the British Army serving in India.

No. 196.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1070 of 1891, Lieutenant H. A. Lash, the Devonshire Regiment, probationer, Indian Staff Corps, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India leave out of India (m. c.) for six months under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the 7th October, 1891. Pension service,—4th year commenced 8th May, 1891.

No. 197.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Nicolay, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, 2nd Battalion, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment (the Sirmoor Rifles), (m. c.) for three months.

Captain P. A. Buckland, Indian Staff Corps, 15th (The Ludhiana Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General on the establishment, (m. c.) for one month.

Lieutenant N. E. Robin, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, 7th (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, (m. c.) for six months.

Lieutenant R. R. Renton, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 18th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, (m. c.) for six months.

Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Hendley, C.I.E., Residency Surgeon, Eastern Rajputana States, (p. a.) for 120 days.

No. 198.—Colonel E. H. E. Kauntze, Indian Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to reside out of India, under Article 738 (*a*), Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I.

No. 199.—Colonel J. W. O'Dowda, Indian Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is permitted to reside out of India under Article 738 (*b*), Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, after vacating his civil appointment on the 6th April, 1892. Pension service—38th year commenced 12th September, 1891.

No. 200.—Sub-Conductor G. Liddy, Commissariat-Transport Department, is granted leave to proceed out of India for one year on medical certificate under Article 920-F., Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India.

No. 201.—Lieutenant S. Smith, Assistant Commissary, Ordnance Department, is granted leave in India (m c.) for nine months under Article 920 F., Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I.

## LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 202.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

*"London Gazette," dated the 2nd February, 1892, page 546.*

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
*2nd February, 1892.*

* * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel J. Gatacre, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, is granted the

substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, and is appointed to command a Second Class District in India, with the rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed, *vice* Major-General H. S. Anderson, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, who vacated that appointment on promotion.—Dated 1st November, 1891.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel A. H. Prinsep, Bengal Cavalry, is appointed a Colonel on the Staff in India, and is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army.—Dated 27th October, 1891.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel E. W. Begbie, D.S.O., Madras Infantry, from Assistant Adjutant-General, is appointed Deputy Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters, Madras, and is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, *vice* Colonel H. R. Hope, Madras Cavalry, appointed Secretary to the Government of Madras.—Dated 29th October, 1891.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Stainforth, Madras Infantry, is appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters, Madras, and is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, *vice* Colonel E. W. Begbie, D.S.O., Madras Infantry.—Dated 29th October, 1891.

* * * * *

## PENSIONS.

**No. 203**—Conductor Edward Barrett, Ordnance Department, Bengal, is transferred to the pension establishment.

## PROMOTIONS.

**No. 204.**—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 10th November, 1881, the name of Major-General E. L. Hankin, Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals of the Indian Army, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List, on the 20th December, 1891, of Lieutenant-General H. Melvill, Bengal Cavalry.

**No. 205**—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

### STAFF CORPS.

*To be Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Major James Butler,—20th February, 1892.

**No. 206.**—In G. G. O. No. 176 of 1892, notifying promotions in the Staff Corps, *for* "Captain Robert Fenton" *read* "Captain Robert Fulton."

### COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

*Bengal.*

**No. 207.**—Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary C. Mudget to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Conductor H. Stenson to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval,

Sub-Conductor B. A. G. Wiggin to be Conductor;

Sergeant G. Girling to be Sub-Conductor,—with effect from the 18th November, 1891, *vice* Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary J. Tyler, retired.

### NATIVE ARMY.

**No. 208.**—*16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Nakchhed Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Udit Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar-Major Miha Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January, 1892.

**No. 209.**—*19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Saíd Jalál to be Subadar, and Havildar Ináyat Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Mír Aslam, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 26th December, 1891.

**No. 210.**—*1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment*—

In G. G. O. No. 177 of 1892, *for* "Gama Thápa" *read* "Gania Thápa."

### PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

**No. 211.**—*2nd Punjab Infantry*—

Havildar Búta Rám to be Jemadar, *vice* Naurang, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st February, 1892.

## RETIREMENTS.

**No. 212.**—Captain James Burns, Deputy Commissary, Ordnance Department, is permitted to retire from the Service.

## VOLUNTEER CORPS.

### APPOINTMENTS.

**No. 213.**—*Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

The first Christian name of Second-Lieutenant Paxton is Walter, and not as notified in G. G. O. No. 1156 of 1891.

### PROMOTIONS.

**No. 214.**—*1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant Martin Ter Gregory to be Lieutenant, *vice* O'Sullivan, promoted.

**No. 215.**—*2nd Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant Charles Malcolm Sinclair to be Lieutenant, *vice* Sarkies, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Second-Lieutenant William Thomas Weston Hosmer to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

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# MARINE DEPARTMENT.

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## APPOINTMENTS.

**No. 10.**—With reference to G. G. O. No. 27 of 1887, Captain A. Campbell, D.S.O., R.I.M., Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine, is granted an extension in that appointment up to the 5th September, 1894, with effect from the 24th April, 1892.

No. 11.—The following acting appointments are made in the Marine Survey of India:—

*To be Assistant Surveyor, 1st class.*

Mr. W. G. Beauchamp, 1st grade officer, Royal Indian Marine, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd class, and officiating Assistant Surveyor, 2nd class, *vice* Lieutenant G. S. Gunn, R.N., with effect from the 4th January, 1892.

*To be Assistant Surveyors, 2nd class.*

Mr. W B. Huddleston, 2nd grade officer, Royal Indian Marine, and Assistant Surveyor, 3rd class, *vice* Captain W. H. W. Searle, Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 31st August, 1891.

Mr. F. Dobson, 2nd grade officer, Royal Indian Marine, and Assistant Surveyor, 4th class, *vice* Mr. W. G. Beauchamp, with effect from the 4th January, 1892.

*To be Assistant Surveyor, 3rd class.*

Mr. C. G. Sinclair, 1st grade officer, Royal Indian Marine, and Assistant Surveyor, 4th class, *vice* Mr. W. B. Huddleston, with effect from the 14th October, 1891.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 12.—Mr. R. W. W. Gordon, 1st grade officer, Royal Indian Marine, is granted furlough out of India (p. a.) for one year, under paragraph 560, Rule 1, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 22nd February, 1892.*

No. 51.—Mr. W. E. Muntz, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Burma, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the 1st December, 1891.

*The 24th February, 1892.*

No. 53.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 340-E., dated the 23rd February, 1892, the services of the Hon'ble L. M. St. Clair, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, with effect from the 1st March, 1892.

*The 25th February, 1892.*

No. 54.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions in and to the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers, with effect from the 31st January, 1892.

| NAMES. | From | To | Nature of promotion. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bell, H. . . . . | Chief Engineer, 2nd class . | Chief Engineer, 1st class . . | Permanent. |
| Firebrace, Lt.-Col. F., R.E. | " " 3rd " . . | " " 2nd " . . | " |
| Walker, F. B. . . | " " 3rd " temporary rank. | " " 3rd " . . | " |
| Dowden, Col. T. F., R.E. | Superintending Engineer, 1st class. | " " 3rd " . . | Temporary. |
| Gracey, Lt.-Col. T., R.E. | Superintending Engineer, 1st class, sub. *pro tem.* | Superintending Engineer, 1st class. | Permanent. |
| Corbett, Lt.-Col. F. V., R.E. | Superintending Engineer, 1st class, temporary rank. | Superintending Engineer, 1st class. | Sub. *pro tem.* |
| Higham, T. . . . | Superintending Engineer, 2nd class. | Superintending Engineer, 1st class. | Temporary. |
| Coaker, Lt.-Col. W. H., R.E. | Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem.* | Superintending Engineer, 2nd class. | Permanent. |
| Miller, Lt.-Col. J. F., R.E. | Superintending Engineer, 3rd class. | Superintending Engineer, 2nd class | Temporary. |
| Monk, H. L. . . . | Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank. | Superintending Engineer, 3rd class. | Permanent. |

*The 26th February, 1892.*

No. 55.—Mr. F. W. Allum, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, with effect from the 4th December, 1891.

No. 56.—The services of Colonel J. M. McNeile, R.E., Chief Engineer, Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th March, 1892.

### TELEGRAPH.

*The 23rd February, 1892.*

No. 52.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. D. B. Cromartie, Assistant Superintendent, class V, 1st grade, Indian Telegraph Department, to retire from the service, with effect from the 16th February, 1892.

J. G. FORBES, *Colonel, R.E.*,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

### GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

*The 21st October, 1891.*

From the 14th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 7th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

*Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.*

| | Per annum. R | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement | 15 | 0 | 0 |
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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

*Publisher, Gazette of India.*

# BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

*Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 16th February, 1892.*

| PARTICULARS. | 3½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54. | 4 per cent. Loans | | | | | | | 4½ per cent. Loans | | | | Transfer Loan of 1879, Seven Shillings per cent. Portion. | 5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57. | GRAND TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Of 1832-33. | Of 1835-36. | Of 1842-43. | Of 1854-55. | Transfer of 1865. | Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879. | Total. | Of 1870. | Of 1878. | Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion. | Total. | | | |
| Balance of 31st January, 1892 . . . . | 54,700 | 11,01,121 | 23,64,900 | 4,11,62,000 | 7,25,33,400 | 5,03,77,500 | 1,96,45,000 | 18,71,83,921 | 36,000 | 62,57,200 | 8,47,93,200 | 9,10,86,400 | 1,34,800 | 32,200 | 27,84,92,021 |
| *Add—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount of transferred to in London . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Amount of transferred to in London . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Amount of transferred to in London . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th February, 1892 . . | ... | ... | ... | 68,900 | 20,500 | 5,000 | ... | 94,400 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 94,400 |
| Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th February, 1892 . . | ... | ... | ... | .. | 4,16,500 | 13,55,000 | 12,000 | 17,83,500 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17,83,500 |
| Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th February, 1892 . . | ... | ... | 8,000 | 69,800 | 25,14,800 | 26,000 | ... | 26,18,600 | ... | ... | 36,000 | 36,000 | ... | ... | 26,54 600 |
| | 54,700 | 11,01,121 | 23.72,900 | 4,13,00,700 | 7.54,85.200 | 5,17,63.500 | 1,96,57,000 | 19,16,80,421 | 36,000 | 62,57,200 | 8,48,29,200 | 9.11,22,400 | 1,34,800 | 32,200 | 28.30,24,521 |
| *Deduct—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount written off in the London Registers . . | ... | ... | 2,000 | 7,95,300 | 1,10,500 | 6,63,500 | 35,000 | 16,06,300 | ... | ... | 26,500 | 26,500 | ... | ... | 16,32,800 |
| Balance on 15th February, 1892 . . . . | 54,700 | 11,01,121 | 23.70,900 | 4,05,05.400 | 7,53,74,700 | 5,11,00,000 | 1,96,22,000 | 19,00,74,121 | 36,000 | 62,57,200 | 8,48,02,700 | 9,10,95,900 | 1,34,800 | 32,200 | 28,13,91,721 |

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 15th Dec., 1891, enfaced from India 7,711 lakhs; re-transferred from London 6,301 lakhs.
" 16th Dec., 1891, " 31st " " " " 13 " " " 9 "
" 1st Jan., 1897, " 15th Jan., 1892 " " 22 " " " 14 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " " " 35 " " " 28 "
" 1st Feb. " " 15th Feb. " " " 45 " " " 16 "

7,826 lakhs. 6,358 lakhs.
6,368 "

Balance against India . 1,458 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL,
*Calcutta, 20th February, 1892.*

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
*Secretary & Treasurer.*

## BANK OF BENGAL.

*Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd February, 1892.*

| LIABILITIES. | | R | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital paid up | | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund | | 47,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | R 93,59,532 a 6 p 5 | 1,84,06,849 | 13 | 9 |
| Public Deposits at Branches | 90,47,317 7 4 | | | |
| Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches | | 5,51,12,568 | 12 | 6 |
| Bank Post Bills, etc. | | 3,67,692 | 11 | 0 |
| Sundries | | 30,25,958 | 15 | 6 |
| RUPEES | | 10,16,13,070 | 4 | 9 |

| ASSETS | | R | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government Securities | | 51,15,086 | 0 | 0 |
| Other authorized Investments | | 44,32,636 | 0 | 0 |
| Loans on Government and other authorized Securities | | 1,51,71,302 | 8 | 8 |
| Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities | | 1,01,49,399 | 5 | 6 |
| Bills discounted and purchased | | 2,80,46,291 | 12 | 10 |
| Balances with other Banks | | 8,40,912 | 15 | 7 |
| Bullion | | 8,67,548 | 8 | 9 |
| Dead Stock | | 12,16,990 | 15 | 5 |
| Stamps | | 10,774 | 3 | 9 |
| Sundries | | 15,25,101 | 5 | 11 |
| | | 6,73,76,043 | 12 | 5 |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office | R 1,89,93,980 a 11 p 3 | 3,42,37,026 | 8 | 4 |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Branches | 1,52,43,045 13 1 | | | |
| RUPEES | | 10,16,13,070 | 4 | 9 |

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
*Secretary and Treasurer.*

BANK OF BENGAL,
*Calcutta, the 25th February, 1892.*

E. J. BIRCH,
*Offg. Chief Accountant.*

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 44·5.

## CALCUTTA MINT.

*Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 24th February, 1892.*

| | R | R |
|---|---|---|
| Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 17th February, 1892 | 55 28 908 | |
| Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date | 21,15,668 | 76,44 576 |
| ADD— | | |
| Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department | 10,61,821 | |
| Ditto ditto Government | .. | 10,61,821 |
| | | 87,05,397 |
| DEDUCT— | | |
| New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week | 9,00,000 | |
| Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes | ... | 9,00,000 |
| Balance on the evening of the 24th February, 1892 | ... | 78,06,397 |
| The Balance comprises— | | |
| Silver held on account of the Currency Department | 57,30,407 | |
| Ditto ditto Government | 20,75,990 | 78,06,397 |
| There is in addition awaiting assay— | | |
| Bullion belonging to Private Individuals | 7,77,030 | |
| Ditto ditto Government | ... | 7,77,030 |

B. SCOTT, *Major, R.E.,*
*Offg. Master of the Mint.*

CALCUTTA MINT,
*The 25th February, 1892.*

## CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers; any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

### Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

| Regr. No. 1891-92. | No. of Notes. | Value. R | Name of Claimant. |
|---|---|---|---|
| W10 | E 36—05560 | 100 | Harnam Singh, care of Gobind Roy, Sub-Divisional Clerk, P. W. Dept., Yamethin, Upper Burma. |
| | ,, —12240 | 100 | |

RIVERS HOWE,
*Asst. Accountant Genl., in charge, Paper Currency.*

LAHORE,
*The 16th February, 1892.*

## SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Simla, the 9th February, 1892.*

No. 7.—Assistant Surgeon Shib Chunder Bose, of the Bengal Provincial List, is dismissed from the service of Government.

G. BOMFORD, *M.D.,*
for *Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.*

## AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Indore Residency, the 20th February, 1892.*

**No. 855.**—Colonel G. R. Peart, Commandant, Bhopal Battalion, is granted one month's privilege leave from the 1st March, 1892, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

By Order,

M. A. TIGHE,

*Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.*

## AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Abu, the 18th February, 1892.*

**No. 465-G.**—In continuation of this Office Notification No. 2294-G., dated 11th May, 1891, it is hereby notified that Lieutenant-Colonel N. C. Martelli, S.C., on return from furlough resumed charge of the Eastern States Agency from Captain C. Herbert, on the forenoon of the 11th February, 1892.

By Order,

C. HERBERT, *Captain,*

*First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.*

## CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA, IN THE P. W. D.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Camp Ajmere, the 15th February, 1892.*

**No. 354-S.**—Under the provisions of Section 25 of the Ajmere Municipal Regulations of 1886, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to notify that the following gentlemen have been duly elected as Members of the Municipal Committee of Beawar at the election held at that place on the 8th January, 1892 :—

1. Seth Fateh Chand, re-elected.
2. Munshi Punna Lal, re-elected.
3. Munshi Ram Narain, Vakil (in place of Seth Champa Lal, retired).
4. Munshi Rahim Bux, re-elected.

By Order,

G. F. L. MARSHALL, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*

*Secy. to the Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara, in the P. W. D.*

## POST OFFICE.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 26th February, 1892.*

**No. 12752.**—The following appointments are made, with effect from the 27th August, 1891, *vice* Mr. M. F. Ingle, Mail Officer, 1st class, Sea Post Office, Bombay, retired :—

Mr. G. S. Hooper, Mail Officer, 2nd class, is promoted to the 1st class.

Mr. C. C. D'Albedyhll, Mail Officer, 3rd class, is promoted to the 2nd class.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

*Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 23rd February, 1892.*

Beresford, C. A. S.
Bolst, Miss Ethel.
Carter, John W.
Chase, Mrs. Levi.
Foy, J. & Co.
Gregory, J. M.
Herbert, Esq.
Helm & Co., F. A.
Innes, H. D. A.
Jones, Brothers & Co.
Kennedy, M.
Kraft, Monch & Co.
Lethorne, W.
Mayberry, C.
Nagra, Timber Co., Ld.
Patterson, J. K. L.
Secy., Property Mortgage Co., Ld.
Smith, Messrs. J. & W.
Stack, J. C.
Tietsch, Herrman.
Wallich, Mrs. Charles.
Watson, Don & Co.

*Letters marked "Care of Post Office."*

Abramovitz, Hermann.
Ameera.
Ancell, Frederick.
Anderson, Aleck.
Arline, Miss Nellie.
Armfield, Fred.
Baldry, Thomas.
Baron, Ch.
Batchelor, Mrs. F.
Beal, Rev. Arthur.
Behr, F. R.
Bell, F. M.
Berryman, T.
Bindley, Lt.-Col.
Bohm, Fritz.
Bowie, Col. M. M.
Bowman, J. C.
Buckland, Henry.
Busey, Duncan C.
Campton, H.
Carlander, Axel.
Carmichael, R. S.
Cautlie, Mrs.
Charles, Mrs. Wm.
Christison, Geo. W.
Clark, Harry.
Cooke, E. J., Mrs.
Cooper, W.
Courjon, Miss T.
Crole, C. S.
Crow, W. H. F. R.
Cullen, Lillian M., Miss.
Daly, Mrs. A.
Damoy, C.
Deavin, H. P.
Detilloux, Theo.
Dewar, Major D. E.
Douglass, Miss L.
Dowling, M. W.
D'Souza, P. B.
Dutch, A.
Dyer, Mrs.
Eldridge, J. E.
Ewan, Captain D. S.
Fanning, Mrs. F. C.
Farrell, Mrs. M.
Ferguson, Fred.
Fienberg, Mrs. M.
Flynn, W.
Folk, S.
Fremlin, W. T.
Freedman, J. J.
Gallien, C. L.
Gay, Mrs. A.
Gedeon, E.
Greaves, E. S.
Greenhalgh, Capt. J. H.
Haiman, Alexis.
Haimon, Monsieur.
Hamilton, G. S.
Harrison, J. J.
Hawke, J. T.
Henderson, J.
Henry, John J.
Herklots, Mrs.
Herklots, Rev. G.
Hesse, Chas.
Holland, H. C.
Holmberg, W.
Homan, Leonard.
Honghyne, A. P.
Hume, Col.
Johnson, E. T. S.
Jones, Mr. M.
Keay, J. Seymour.
Kitts, E. J.
Kuper, Miss.
Lawrence, A. J.
Lewis, Miss.
Love, Mrs. G.
Lunge, Dr. Carl.
Luttwitz, Baron.
Lynch, H. W.
Lyon, Palyhemus.
Manager, Kankee Tea Estate.
Marsden, H. W.
Martin, Mrs. Mabel L.
Massy, Miss E. G.
Maystein, Monsieur.
McCartie, Surgeon-Major.
Miller, E.
Mitchell, Mrs. H. C.
Molloy, P.
Morgan, Lt. G. A.
Mosenthal, H.
Munro, James.
Nicoll, Geo.
Norton, Mrs.
O'Brien, G.
O'Clein, Percy.
Oomiegur, Mr.
Page, Mr.
Parks, Harry Rufus.
Patrson, Mrs.
Patcy, Miss Vera.
Paton, Jas.
Patten, L. P.
Paul, Dr. C. G.
Payne, Professor W. J.
Pearson, H. J. T. G.
Penfold, George W.
Perurei, Mrs.
Phear, W.
Piercy, Mr.
Radford, Major.
Radford, Mrs.
Roehe, Victor.
Roberts, H.
Roberts, Miss L.
Robertson, Graham.
Rogers, F. N.
Rose, A. S.
Rose, J.
Ryder, Mrs. H.
Sadler, Major J. Hayes.
Saldan, Paul.
Salvatori, Mons.
Salvator, B.
Sanderson, C. S.
Sanderson, P. J.
Saxby, Frank.
Shaw, Mrs.
Simes, George.
Simmons, E.
Sinclair, Capt. Thos.
Slater, Mrs. C.
Sleeman, J.
Smith, Chaloner.
Steward, Wm.
Stewart, Miss Burnett.
St. John, Mrs. D.
Stretton, Capt.
Valentine, T. H.
Wakefield, L. C.
Watson, Mr.
Wheeler, E. L.
Whiting, Rev. J. L.
Wichmann, Baron.
Wilkins, W. D.
Williams, Fred.
Wilderman, Adolf.
Workman, E.

*Registered Letters.*

Heider, Moriz.
Jones, F. H.
Stengel, V. S.
Slechan, F. O.

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.*

Arline, N., Mrs.
Atlass, R. H.
Alexandria.
Altochul.
Armstrong, W., Miss.
Addie, G.
Allen, Miss.
Abdul Guffer.
Anderson, Mr.
Allen, J.
Barker, F. S.
Barston, F. A., Miss.
Bulkeley, Mrs.
Beale, H. K.
Braley, N.
Buckner, E. M., Miss.
Brown, L., Mr.
Bruhl, H.
Blake, U., Mr.
Brown, T. R.
Blanchard, J. A.
Bercovice, B.
Boyadjian, A. M., Dr.
Barry, A., Brig.-Surgn.
Berrell, G. F.
Briggs.
Bondan Darjee.
Brock, Miss.
Blair, J.
Chaplain, R. O.
Courtnay, G. C.
Crane, H.
Croft, A., Sir.
Copus, D.
Clark, S. H.
Carr, W.
Couths, Mrs.
Charles, R.
Castello, R. J.
Coultie, Dr.
Clements, E., Mrs.
Copenhagon, M.
Constable, Mr.
Culander, A.
Craig, M., Miss.
Clarke, R. T.
Christie, J. T.
Deodate, Comliss.
Dukins, W. A.
DeCossa, Count.
DeMello, J. S.
Davidson, W. J.
Donnelle, M., Mrs.
Durant, H.
D'Souza.
Drury, F. M, Capt.
Ellis, H.
Ekins, G. R., Revd.
Elliott, T.
Elliatt, F.
Evans, L. J. S.
Franstun, F.
Feldman, G.
Fisher, C. F., Dr.
French, R., Mrs.
Foy, W.
Fagan, C. G., Capt.
Fiedler, A.
Glen, J. M.
Gallan, A.
Gibson, E.
Goiluks, W.
Greenfield.
Gerrish, F. O.
Grune, Dr.
Gour, E.
Giffert, G. G.
Good, D.
Greenshellds, E.
Harris, R. A.
Haynnrale, E.
Hewlett, D. Y., Surgn.
Hill, C. G.
Hagan, E., Cond.
Hukeley, D.
Harrington, P. C.
Hobeck, S., Mrs.
Herrat, B.
Heming, M., Mrs.
Harding, O.
Haberlands, G.
Hopkins, W.
Hill, A.
Hebberd, J. N.
Herbert, Bridge-Genl.
Howard, Miss.
Indupraakash Ganpolly.
John, A.
Jenkinson, J.
Jenkins, W. A.
Jardine, M. D. P.
Jarquemyor, R.
Ketson, H. H.
Kelton, T.
Karam, G.
Kishore Mohan Banerjee.
Kohn, S.
Leslie, A. E., Capt.
Lascelles, J. H.
Leviston, M., Miss.
Leslie, Mrs.
Lennox, M.
Long, J.
Lynn.
Leddeard, A.
Munn, P. A.
Morley, T. R.
Morgan, O. V.
Macknought, J.
Maxwell, Miss.
Martin, J.
McTaggart, W. A. J.
Melder, B.
Merwanjee, E., Mistry.
Morris, J. B., Sergt.
Musson, A. C., Miss.
Mountgomery, W. J.
Nath, Mrs.
Newman, F. J.
Nurodenath Mokerjee.
Nood, W. C.
Naidu, R. O. R.
Naltemner.
Norris, E. J.
Nairne, A. K.
Owen, W. S.
Owans, R.
Oberto, M.
Pringe, A. G.
Peterson, C. H.
Phipps, C. E.
Poneer, A.
Peris, G.
Playford, T. H.
Pawell, L. W., Miss.
Pereira, Miss.
Peyaree Lall.
Pears, H.
Pereira, A.
Pasha, A.
Playford, Tho., Hon.
Quintan, F. P.
Robinson, J.
Robertson, W.
Ross, F., Miss.
Rebello, M.
Rundh, Surgn.-Maj.
Rangia Chetty.
Reley, J. T.
Rogers, A.
Reid, R. H., Capt.
Richardson, W.
Reynand, H.
Rosenburg, M.
Rustom, H. Setna.
Runinghono, G.
Smith, D. C.
Samuel, T.
Stenberg, A. F.
Smale, A. J.
Semeax, Miss.
Shile, H. G.
Sayed Baker Hossein.
Skelhomjee.
Schill, G., Dr.
Stuart.
Shaik Abdool.
Shaik Mogul Jhan.
Surendrenath Mukerjee.
Smith, C.
Sayed Abu Juffer.
Smith, E., Miss.
Schiffers, A.
Specher, L.
Scharl, S.
Sander, A.
Shedhalm, J.
Temple, C., Mrs.
Temple, Miss.
Taylor, E. R.
Unwin, F.
Venour, W. E.
Vegamone, C., Maj.
Vemzenno, D. C.
Vincent, A. H.
Wilson, T. N.
Wells, S., Sir.
Whilefield, G.
Wright, T. A. B., Mr.
Walter, Mr.
Wyman, A.
Wright, W. R.
Warron.
Warran, D.
Wingfield, R.
Whiting, J. L., Revd.
Wughtin, A. W.
Watson, Mr.
Walker, P. C.
Wilson, Miss.
Watson, A., Hon.
Younghusband, D.

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 22nd February, 1892.*

Coveter, Mr.
Dawson, E. J.
Dayk, A. C.
Hope, E. L.
Marshall, F. H.
Marshall, Mrs. L. G.
Rydquist, C. E.
Sandeman, G.
Sanderson, H. E.
Scryengeour, D.
Stevenson A.
Thomson Mrs. M. A.
Thompson, R. E. N.
Wood, G. S. P.

E. HUTTON,

*Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.*

*The 27th February, 1892.*

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

| Mails for | Date of closing at Calcutta. | Route by which despatched. |
|---|---|---|
| | 1892. | |
| Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom. | 2nd Mar. | Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay. |
| Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets). | 1st ,, | Ditto. |
| Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be, and Réunion. | 2nd ,, | Ditto. |
| Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan. | 7th ,, | Ditto. |
| Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania. | 7th ,, | Ditto. |
| Madras and Colombo . . . | 9th ,, | Per P. & O. Str. *Coromandel.* |
| Straits, China, and Japan . . | 4th ,, | Per Steamer *Kutsang.* |
| Rangoon and Moulmein . . | 1st ,, | Per Steamer *Patna.* |
| Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore. | 4th ,, | Per Steamer *Narbudda.* |
| Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon. | 2nd ,, | Per Steamer *Kasara.* |
| Port Blair . . . . . | 1st ,, | Per Steamer *viâ* Rangoon. |
| Ceylon and Mauritius . . . | 29th Feb. | Per Steamer *Nowshera.* |
| Singapore and the Australasian Colonies. | 29th ,, | Per Steamer *Nevasa.* |
| Madras, Ceylon, Straits, and China. | 3rd Mar. | Per A. H. Lloyd's Str. *Niobe.* |

*N.B.*—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

E. HUTTON,

*Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.*

## SURVEY OF INDIA.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 25th February, 1892.*

**No. 891.**—The following promotion is made with effect from the 5th January, 1892, consequent on the appointment of Mr. S. M. Smylie, Surveyor, 1st grade, as Chief Draftsman on the seconded list, *vice* Mr. G. A. McGill, deceased :—

Mr. W. A. Wilson, Surveyor, 2nd grade, to be Surveyor, 1st grade.

**No. 892.**—Mr. A. G. Wyatt, Surveyor, 2nd grade, having been appointed to officiate as Head Draftsman on the seconded list, the following promotions are made, with effect from 5th January, 1892 :—

Mr. N. C. Gwynne, Surveyor, 3rd grade, to be Surveyor, 2nd grade.

Mr. T. H. Dunne, Surveyor, 4th grade, on the seconded list, to be Surveyor, 3rd grade, on the same list.

Mr. J. Bond, Surveyor, 4th grade, to be Surveyor, 3rd grade.

Mr. W. Robert, Officiating Surveyor, 4th grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. C. W. Wilson, Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade, to officiate as Surveyor, 4th grade.

Mr. E. F. Berkeley, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade.

Mr. W. J. Baker, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 2nd grade.

No. 893.—Mr. A. J. Wilson, Surveyor, 1st grade, having been recalled to duty, with effect from the 18th February, 1892, the following reversion is made, with effect from that date :—

Mr. C. W. Wilson, Officiating Surveyor, 4th grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade.

*The 26th February, 1892.*

No. 894.—Mr. C. W. F. Seyers, Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade, is granted an extension of twelve days' privilege leave, in continuation of that granted in Notification No. 888, dated 29th January, 1892.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.*,
*Surveyor-General of India.*

## REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

From 1st April, 1891, and until further orders, Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *ten pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden. Calcutta, at the following rates—four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; eight-ounce tin, *R5*; one pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only* at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

## জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনার মূল্য কম করণ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি যাবৎ অন্য আদেশ না হয় তাবৎ কলিকাতার বোটানিকেল গার্ডেনের অর্থাৎ কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণ এবং অপর কোন ব্যক্তি এক কালীন দশ পৌণ্ড ক্রয় করিলে নিম্নলিখিত হিসাবে জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনা পাইবেন অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ২॥০ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৫৲ টাকায় ও এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১০৲ টাকায় পাইবেন। সর্ব্ব সাধারণে কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট নগদ মূল্য দিলে এই এই হিসাবে অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ৩৲ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৬৲ টাকায় এবং এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১২৲ টাকায় পাইতে পারিবেন। কলিকাতার প্রধান প্রধান ইউরোপীয় ও দেশীয় ঔষধ বিক্রেতাগণ ও এই ঔষধ বিক্রয় করিয়া থাকেন। উপরোক্ত হার ছাড়া চারি ঔন্স টিনের ।০, আট ঔন্স টিনের ॥০ ও এক পৌণ্ড টিনের ৸০ ডাক মাশুল দিতে হইবে।

## REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF THE PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

*Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.*

On and after 1st April, 1891, the price of this Quinine will be as follows :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 pound tin, | R16, | or post free, | R16-12. |
| ½ „ | R 8, | „ | R 8-8. |
| ¼ „ | R 4, | „ | R 4-8. |

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture ; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta. It can be had either white or coloured pink.

## বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইনের মূল্য কম করণ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন | . | ১৬৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা | ১৬৸০ |
| ½ আধ „ | „ | ৮৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা | ৮॥০ |
| ¼ শিকি „ | „ | ৪৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা | ৪॥০ |

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# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


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| PARTICULARS. | For the 4th quarter ending 30th April 1891. | For the 4th quarter ending 30th April 1890. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
| Balance at credit of the Fund on the Government books at the end of the quarter ... ... ... ... ... | 1,10,75,184 13 10 | 1,07,27,255 9 0 | 3,47,929 4 10 | ..... |
| ADD RECEIPTS— | | | | |
| Subscriptions from February to April in the Widows' Fund .. | 1,30,865 8 6 | 1,27,696 11 0 | 3,168 13 6 | ..... |
| Ditto ditto Children's Fund .. | 85,736 15 3 | 84,449 7 3 | 1,287 8 0 | ..... |
| Entrance fees, etc., ditto ... ... ... | 359 12 0 | 420 15 0 | ..... | 61 3 0 |
| Amount of divisible surplus transferred from excess abatement under Rule 55 ... ... | 1,318 5 0 | 1,091 4 0 | 227 1 0 | ..... |
| Amount of pension with interest received from Government of India on behalf of incumbents who came upon the Fund in consequence of late mutiny of 1857 .. ... | 2,651 7 9 | 2,651 7 9 | ..... | |
| Amount of interest drawn from Government of India for the year 1890-91 ... ... .. ... ... | 6,66,796 8 5 | 6,40,922 15 6 | 25,873 8 11 | ..... |
| Amount of fine imposed under Rule 40A .. ... ... | ..... | 10 5 0 | ..... | 10 5 0 |
| Charges general on account of fine transferred ... | ..... | 2,352 8 3 | ..... | 2,352 8 3 |
| Total Receipts ... | 8,87,728 8 11 | 8,59,595 9 9 | A 30,656 15 5 | 2,424 0 3 |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 1,19,62,913 6 9 | 1,15,86,851 2 9 | 3,78,486 4 3 | 2,424 0 3 |
| DEDUCT DISBURSEMENTS— | | | | |
| Pensions payable to incumbents in the Widows' Fund ... | 1,00,572 4 4 | 1,02,175 10 11 | | 1,603 6 7 |
| Ditto ditto Children's Fund ... | 70,171 15 5 | 69,140 8 3 | 1,031 7 2 | ..... |
| Establishment, including house-rent and contingencies ... | 6,451 11 7 | 8,696 5 10 | ..... | 2,244 10 3 |
| Loss in exchange on remittances to Europe ... ... | 18,519 10 1 | 16,477 7 2 | 2,042 2 11 | ..... |
| Amount of fine transferred and written back ... ... | ... | 2,450 1 4 | ..... | 2,450 1 4 |
| Total Payments ... | 1,95,715 9 5 | 1,98,940 1 6 | B 3,073 10 1 | 6,298 2 2 |
| Balance in favour of the Fund ... ... ... ... | 1,17,57,197 13 4 | 1,13,87,911 1 3 | C 3,75,412 10 2 | 3,874 1 11 |
| Proportion of divisible surplus payable to qualified members of over five years' standing ... ... .. ... | 95,545 0 0 | 87,697 0 0 | 7,848 0 0 | ..... |

| | Widows' Fund. | Children's Fund. | Widows' Fund. | Children's Fund. | Widows' Fund. | Children's Fund. | Widows' Fund. | Children's Fund. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of subscribers ... ... ... ... | 1,545 | 1,030 | 1,552 | 1,024 | ..... | 6 | 7 | ..... |
| Ditto incumbents . ... .. ... | 490 | 713 | 482 | 698 | 8 | 15 | ..... | ... |
| Ditto subscribers sharing divisible surplus ... ... | 1,245 | 806 | 1,247 | 804 | ..... | 2 | 2 | ... |

A Net increase in Receipts Rs. 28,132-15-2.
B Net decrease in Payments Rs. 3,224-8-1.
C Net increase in Balance Rs. 3,79,286-12-1.

G. W. MACLEOD, *Accountant.*

E. H. LLOYD. } *Auditors, U. S. F. P. Fund.*
H. BRADBURY. }

Published by order of the Directors,
W. H. RYLAND, *Secretary, U. S. F. P. Fund.*

FUND OFFICE, the 18th January 1892.

SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

No. 9.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1892.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*A* SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

*Non-Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

*No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

## Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, February 13th, 1892.

During the week under review the weather over Northern India has been more unsettled and rainy than in any preceding week during the present cold weather. The general barometric fall which had commenced in the previous week continued everywhere, and at the beginning of the present week pressure was largely below the normal average in all parts of the Indian region. This low pressure was accompanied during the first three days merely with cloudy weather and scattered showers of small importance, but on the morning of the 10th a feeble depression entered the Indian region from the westward. With the appearance of this depression the weather became more unsettled. Thunder showers occurred at nearly all the central stations on the 11th. On the 12th the depression became more marked and rain fell at a few places in Behar and North-Western India, as well as at the more central stations. On the 13th the depression had reached the west of the North-Western Provinces and rain was reported from West Bengal, from the Central and North-Western Provinces, and from the Punjab. The heaviest rain was over the west of the North-Western Provinces.

On the 7th pressure was fairly uniform throughout the Indian region, the wind was very variable, and showers were reported from Srinagar, Sibsagar,

Neemuch, and Poona. On the 8th the general conditions were little changed, but the showers had increased and were reported from most of the stations in the Central Provinces, Central India, and the North-Western Provinces as well as from Sibsagar, Srinagar, Murree, and Poona. The chart of the 9th showed that the barometer was rising at most stations and pressure was even more uniform than on the two preceding days. A small low pressure area was, however, shown over Central Bengal and showers had fallen over Assam and East and North Bengal. The rainfall in Central and North-West India had, on the contrary, ceased. On the 10th a fresh depression appeared over the western desert, and the barometer was falling briskly at some central stations. The weather generally was, however, quiet, and the only rainfall reported was at Tavoy, Moulmein, and Sibsagar. On the morning of the 11th the depression still lay over the western desert. It was at this time very faintly defined, but its influence on the weather was greater than on the previous day. Cyclonic winds were reported from Rajputana, Central India, and Guzerat, and easterly winds from some places in the Gangetic plain. Showers had fallen at several central stations and from a few places in Bengal. On the 12th the depression was much more strongly marked, and southerly winds prevailed at several central stations, easterly winds in Northern India, and north-westerly winds in Sind. Rain was reported from some stations in the Central and North-Western Provinces, from Behar, and from Peshawar. By the morning of the 13th the depression had advanced eastward to the neighbourhood of Agra and Jhansi, and rain extended from Behar north-westward to the Indus and westward across the Central Provinces. The heaviest rainfall was over the west of the North-Western Provinces.

*Temperature.*—Notwithstanding the rainfall, the mean temperature of India has remained high.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal average on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India :—

| PROVINCE. | 7th. | 8th. | 9th. | 10th. | 11th. | 12th. | 13th. | Mean variation of week. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burma . . . . | +1·9 | +1·8 | +2·3 | +2·2 | +2·1 | +2·3 | +2·1 | +2·1 |
| Bengal and Assam . . | +6·3 | +6·8 | +4·1 | +4·0 | +4·3 | +3·1 | +2·5 | +4·4 |
| North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . . . | +8·9 | +5·0 | +4·1 | +3·7 | +4·8 | +6·1 | +6·2 | +5·5 |
| Punjab . . . . | +8·3 | +7·3 | +7·0 | +6·5 | +7·0 | +8·2 | +5·3 | +7·1 |
| Bombay . . . . | +4·7 | +2·3 | +2·9 | +3·7 | +3·2 | +1·8 | +0·6 | +2·7 |
| Berar and Central Provinces | +8·5 | +0·7 | +1·8 | +4·8 | +5·2 | +3·2 | +2·0 | +3·7 |
| Guzerat and Central India . | +9·8 | +3·8 | +5·7 | +6·1 | +5·8 | +4·0 | +4·3 | +5·6 |
| Sind and Rajputana . . | +9·2 | +6·1 | +4·9 | +6·1 | +7·3 | +8·0 | +3·3 | +6·4 |
| Madras . . . . | +1·6 | +1·0 | +1·0 | +0·5 | +1·0 | +2·0 | +1·8 | +1·3 |
| MEAN FOR WHOLE INDIA . | +6·6 | +3·9 | +3·8 | +4·2 | +4·5 | +4·3 | +3·1 | +4·3 |

On each day of the week the mean temperature of the whole of India exceeded the normal. The greatest excess was 6½° on the 7th, and the least 3·1° on the 13th, the mean diurnal excess being 4·3°. The provincial variations show that everywhere the heat has been greater than usual. The Punjab was the hottest Province, relatively to the average, with a mean excess of 7°. This was followed by 6½° in Sind and Rajputana, and by 5½° in the North-Western Provinces, Guzerat, and Central India. In Burma and Madras the excess was relatively slight.

The exceptional heat on the 7th was very remarkable, the mean temperature

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| at Deesa | being | 14°·3 | higher than the normal |
| ,, Ajmere | ,, | 13·8 | ,, ,, ,, ,, |
| ,, Sambhar | ,, | 13·1 | ,, ,, ,, ,, |
| ,, Jeypore | ,, | 12·8 | ,, ,, ,, ,, |
| ,, Neemuch | ,, | 11·9 | ,, ,, ,, ,, and |
| ,, Indore | ,, | 11·7 | ,, ,, ,, ,, |

At the close of the week, when general rain was falling, several of the above stations reported a large deficiency. For instance, at Jeypore on the 13th the mean temperature was 11° below the average, so that there was a change of 24° in the mean temperature at that station between the 7th and 13th.

*Rain*—has fallen during the week at 29 out of the 51 rainfall divisions. These 29 divisions include Tenasserim, Assam, all the Bengal divisions except Orissa, all the North-Western Provinces divisions, all the Punjab divisions, all the Central Provinces divisions, Central India, the east of Rajputana and Madras (South). In the case of seven divisions, *viz.*, Tenasserim, Central Bengal, North Behar, the west and north-west of the Punjab, Rajputana (East), and Madras (South), the total average rainfall of the division was less than one-tenth of an inch, but in the remaining 22 divisions effective rain was received. The heaviest fall was in the Bhramaputra Valley, and amounted on the average of all the stations to 0·61 inch. This was followed by 0·57 inch in the hill districts of the Punjab, by 0·49 inch in the west of the Central Provinces, and by 0·47 inch in the centre of the Central Provinces. Tenasserim, Assam, North Bengal, South Behar, all the divisions of the North-Western Provinces, the south and central divisions of the Punjab, all the divisions of the Central Provinces, Central India, and Rajputana (East) received more than the average rainfall during the week, while all the other divisions received less.

The rainfall of the present week has occasioned a considerable decrease in the amount of the seasonal deficiency over a large part of the country, but except in the case of six divisions the total rainfall since the beginning of the year is still deficient.

The record of the maximum falls within the different districts shows many fair amounts The following are the falls exceeding 1·50 inch :—

| | ins. |
|---|---|
| Sibsagar, Sader Station | 2·18 |
| Dibrugarh, ,, | 1·62 |
| Meerut, Sardhana | 1·85 |
| Moradabad, Sudder | 2·65 |
| Damoh, ,, | 1·74 |
| Sutna, ,, | 2·02 |

| Provinces. | Division. | Rainfall data for week ending 13th February 1892. | | | Rainfall data from 3rd January to 13th February 1892. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Average actual rainfall of Division. | Average normal rainfall of Division. | Excess or defect in inches. | Average actual rainfall of season to date. | Average normal rainfall, 3rd January to 13th February. | Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage. |
| | | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Per cent. |
| Burma | Tenasserim | 0·02 | 0 | +0·02 | 0·02 | 0·15 | —87 |
| | Lower Burma | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0·21 | —100 |
| | Central ditto | 0 | 0·09 | —0·09 | 0 | 0·15 | —100 |
| | Upper ditto | 0 | ? | ? | 0 | ? | ? |
| | Arrakan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0·12 | —100 |
| Bengal and Assam | Eastern Bengal | 0·24 | 0·25 | —0·01 | 0·24 | 0·98 | —76 |
| | Assam (Surma) | 0·28 | 0·24 | +0·04 | 0·55 | 1·26 | —56 |
| | Ditto (Brahmaputra) | 0·61 | 0·29 | +0·32 | 1·30 | 1·41 | —8 |
| | Deltaic Bengal | 0·13 | 0·41 | —0·28 | 0·13 | 1·03 | —87 |
| | Central ditto | 0·04 | 0·23 | —0·19 | 0·04 | 0·76 | —95 |
| | North ditto | 0·13 | 0·07 | +0·06 | 0·16 | 0·74 | —78 |
| | Orissa | 0 | 0·22 | —0·22 | 0 | 0·70 | —100 |
| | Chota Nagpur | 0·32 | 0·36 | —0·04 | 0·32 | 1·10 | —71 |
| | Behar (South) | 0·26 | 0·18 | +0·08 | 0·40 | 0·87 | —54 |
| | Ditto (North) | 0·06 | 0·13 | —0·07 | 0·07 | 0·82 | —92 |
| North-Western Provinces and Oudh. | North-Western Provinces (East) | 0·36 | 0·22 | +0·14 | 0·67 | 0·87 | —23 |
| | Oudh (South) | 0·19 | 0·08 | +0·11 | 0·30 | 0·86 | —65 |
| | Ditto (North) | 0·18 | 0·07 | +0·11 | 0·22 | 0·96 | —77 |
| | North-Western Provinces (Central) | 0·10 | 0·07 | +0·03 | 0·76 | 0·67 | +13 |
| | North-Western Provinces (West) | 0·13 | 0·10 | +0·03 | 0·69 | 0·72 | —4 |
| | North-Western Provinces (Submontane) | 0·44 | 0·35 | +0·09 | 0·52 | 1·75 | —70 |
| Punjab | Punjab (South) | 0·29 | 0·12 | +0·17 | 0·86 | 0·75 | +15 |
| | Ditto (Central) | 0·22 | 0·13 | +0·09 | 0·80 | 0·90 | —11 |
| | Ditto (Submontane) | 0·23 | 0·39 | —0·16 | 0·61 | 2·03 | —70 |
| | Ditto (Hill Districts) | 0·57 | 0·83 | —0·26 | 1·15 | 4·58 | —75 |
| | Ditto (North-West) | 0·08 | 0·44 | —0·36 | 0·51 | 2·32 | —78 |
| | Ditto (West) | 0·02 | 0·09 | —0·07 | 0·13 | 0·73 | —82 |
| Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras). | Malabar | 0 | 0·01 | —0·01 | 0 | 0·50 | —100 |
| | Madras (South Central) | 0 | 0·03 | —0·03 | 0 | 0·36 | —100 |
| | Coorg | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0·04 | —100 |
| | Mysore | 0 | 0·01 | —0·01 | 0 | 0·08 | —100 |
| | Konkan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0·08 | —100 |
| | Bombay (Deccan) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0·06 | —100 |
| | Hyderabad (North) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Khandeish | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0·11 | —100 |
| Central Provinces and Berar. | Berar | 0·06 | 0·01 | +0·05 | 0·06 | 0·46 | —87 |
| | Central Provinces (West) | 0·49 | 0·05 | +0·44 | 0·61 | 0·59 | +4 |
| | Ditto ditto (Central) | 0·47 | 0·08 | +0·39 | 0·81 | 0·71 | +14 |
| | Ditto ditto (East) | 0·24 | 0·08 | +0·16 | 0·24 | 0·65 | —63 |
| Bombay (North) | Guzerat | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0·01 | 0·07 | —86 |
| | Kattiawar | 0 | 0·04 | —0·04 | 0 | 0·07 | —100 |
| | Sind | 0 | 0·07 | —0·07 | 0·17 | 0·48 | —65 |
| Rajputana and Central India. | Central India (East) | 0·33 | 0·02 | +0·31 | 0·87 | 0·45 | +93 |
| | Rajputana (East), Central India (West) | 0·01 | 0 | +0·01 | 0·89 | 0·25 | +256 |
| | Rajputana (West) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0·29 | 0·31 | —6 |
| Madras | East Coast (North) | 0 | 0·03 | —0·03 | 0 | 0·27 | —100 |
| | Ditto (ditto) (a) | 0 | ? | ? | 0 | ? | ? |
| | Hyderabad (South) | 0 | 0·02 | —0·02 | 0 | 0·22 | —100 |
| | Madras (Central) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0·09 | —100 |
| | East Coast (Central) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0·01 | 0·42 | —98 |
| | Ditto (South) | 0 | 0·05 | —0·05 | 0·11 | 0·88 | —88 |
| | Madras (South) | 0·01 | 0·23 | —0·22 | 0·09 | 1·22 | —93 |

W. L. DALLAS,
*Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

*Simla, the 18th February, 1892.*

E. C. BUCK,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

# Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

**Madras.**—*For week ending 20th February.*—Light showers in many places, good fall in parts of North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Madura, Tinnevelly, and Nilgiris greatly benefited pasture and standing crop. Deccan districts—pressure increasing; harvest Southern districts proceeding, outturn moderate. Prices nearly stationary, slight fall Bellary, small rise North Arcot. Numbers on works:—Deccan—men 9,577, women 12,237, children 5,017; East Coast—men 1,836, women 1,991, children 524; South Central—men 1,096, women 2,647, children 721: total 35,646 against 30,162 last week; increase chiefly in Kurnool and Nellore. Gratuitous relief:—Deccan—men 70, women 156, children 742; South Central—men 35, women 87, children 131: total 1,221 against 1,241 last week. Loans for construction and repair of wells:—Deccan R1,44,641, East Coast R5,63,984, and South Central R2,83,154 disbursed; wells constructed 81, 1,904, and 256; under construction 1,293, 3,275, and 1,443 in respective blocks. Agricultural Loans Act—R26,264, R27,700, and R75,608 disbursed in respective blocks.

**Bombay.**—*For week ending 24th February.*—Moderate rain in parts of Upper Sind beneficial to crops. Standing crops withered in parts of Deccan and Karnatak, and damaged by blight, rats, or insects in parts of Sind, Dharwar, and Kolaba. Fodder scarce in parts of eleven and water in parts of four districts. Cattle distressed and being removed to other places in parts of three districts. Prices generally steady. Harvesting of late crops and cotton-picking progressing. Numbers employed on relief works:—Professional Agency—Bijapur 17, Belgaum 349; Civil Agency—Belgaum 1,590.

**Bengal.**—*For week ending 23rd February.*—The rainfall reported last week was fairly general over Bihar, Northern Bengal, and Chota Nagpur. Scattered showers also fell in other parts of the Province except Eastern Bengal. The rain has helped ploughing operations and will admit of early sowings. It was, however, too late for the *rabi* crops, although some of them which were sown late are said to have derived benefit. The general outturn of the *rabi* crops is not expected to be satisfactory, and in some parts it will be very poor. Tobacco and sugarcane harvests are giving a good outturn, and prospects of the opium collection in the irrigated tracts are favourable. Spring rice is doing well. Indigo sowings are promising. Mango prospects are good. No important change in prices of food-grains. In some parts of the Patna Division prices are still rising slowly, while in others they show a tendency to fall. Cattle are generally in good condition, and fodder and water-supplies continue to be sufficient. Relief operations on a limited scale have been opened in the Bhágalpur Division. In the greater part of the Patna Division there is no unusual sign of distress, and relief measures will be required only in parts of Gya, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga, and possibly also of Shahabad. In the Rajshahye Division the pressure does not appear as yet to be severe. The poorer cultivators in the Dinajpur district are said to be in need of small *takávi* advances to enable them to cultivate their lands.

**North-Western Provinces and Oudh.**—*For week ending 24th February.*—With the exception of light showers in a few districts the weather has been fair. Crops have improved by the recent rain, and prospects are generally more favourable. Recent hail has damaged the crops in parts of four districts. Prices are falling generally but have risen in Fyzabad. Fodder continues scarce in Saharanpur.

**Punjab.**—*For week ending 24th February.*—Slight rain has fallen in all but three districts. Prices unsettled in two districts; stationary elsewhere. Sowings of extra *rabi* crops in progress, fields on canal irrigated lands are being watered. Prospects of *rabi* crops have improved a little in some districts by the

recent fall of rain, but their condition is still not good; crops are reported to be suffering for want of rain in three districts. The mustard crop is reported to have been injured in parts of Lahore by blight. Condition of cattle is good in all but one district. Fodder scarce in five districts; sufficient elsewhere.

**Central Provinces.**—*For week ending 24th February*—No rain. Weather occasionally cloudy. Days getting hot. Reaping of winter crops continues. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. Prices steady.

**Burma.**—*For week ending 20th February.*—LOWER BURMA:—Reaping completed, threshing and winnowing nearly completed. UPPER BURMA.—Dry-weather paddy sowings progressing in Bhamo, Katha, Shwebo, and Ye-u. Crops in Sagaing doing well. Upper Chindwin—dry-weather paddy promises a fair outturn, wheat doing well. Lower Chindwin—reaping of paddy, *jowar*, and sesamum completed, standing pea crops very bad in eastern sub-division, fair in western sub-division; dry-weather paddy sowing continues. Minbu—paddy reaped, *jowar* being gathered, wheat thriving, and maize is being reaped. Magwe—island and onion crops doing well. Kyaukse—dry-weather paddy thriving. Meiktila—threshing in progress and dry-weather paddy cultivation continues. Yamethin and Pyinmana—reaping finished and threshing in progress. Price of paddy has fallen slightly in Rangoon, considerably in Henzada, and risen largely in Tharrawaddy, Shwegyin, Toungoo, Mandalay, Pokokko, and Pyinmana; in Bassein, Tavoy, Magwe, Minbu, and Bhamo the rise is slight. Numbers on relief works:—Shwebo 1,069; Ye-u 3,498; Sagaing 5,709; Lower Chindwin 2,462; Minbu 328; Magwe (for week ending 13th February) 557; Meiktila 12,950; Yamethin (exclusive of two works) 4,126; Myingyan not reported.

**Assam.**—*For week ending 24th February.*—Weather variable. State and prospects of crops good. Lands for summer rice being prepared. Fodder and water sufficient.

**Mysore and Coorg.**—*For week ending 24th February.*—MYSORE:—Slight rain reported in parts of the Mysore and Hassan districts. Crops generally withering, and no improvement in prospects. Ordinary public works in progress in affected parts. No material change in prices.

COORG:—Threshing of rice and *ragi* continues. Coffee-picking nearly completed. Prices stationary. Forage becoming scarce in three of the *taluks* Water sufficient.

**Berar and Hyderabad.**—*For week ending 24th February.*—BERAR:—Weather temperate Threshing of *kharif* crop and picking of cotton almost completed. Reaping of wheat in progress. Fodder in one and water in another taluk insufficient. Prices rising.

HYDERABAD:—No rain during week. Sowing of *rabi* crops continues Scarcity of water and fodder is being felt in almost all taluks. Prices:—wheat 9¼, coarse rice 8¾, white *juar* 13½, yellow *juar* 16, and *tur* 12¾ seers per current rupee.

**Central India.**—*For week ending 24th February.*—No rain during week. Prices of food-grains falling in Goona and fluctuating in Bundelkhand. Other conditions remain the same as last week.

**Rajputana.**—*For week ending 24th February.*—Slight rain in three States. Crops in good condition. Cattle worse in Ajmere. Pasturage or fodder scarce in five States, Kherwara, and Ajmere. Prices steady in six States, Kherwara and Ajmere; falling in three, fluctuating in two. Two hundred and seventy-six immigrants and 1,025 cattle in Kotah. In Marwar 3,126 relief labourers, 2,185 gratuitously treated, 145 emigrants; 6,454 relief labourers in Jeypore, 1,529 in Kishengurh, 105 gratuitously treated; 4,258 relief labourers in Bikaneer, 1,744 gratuitously treated; in Ajmere 17,788 relief labourers, 2,806 gratuitously treated; ordinary labourers 1,339.

**Nepal.**—*For week ending 18th February.*—Weather unsettled. Prices steady. Prospects fair.

E. C. BUCK,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLIV OF 1891-92.

### APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

*N.B.*—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

| Latest Return received. | Railways. | Average receipts per mile per week in 1890. | Week ending 14th February, 1891. Total mean length open. | Week ending 14th February, 1891. Receipts. Total. | Week ending 14th February, 1891. Receipts. Per mile open. | Week ending 13th February, 1892. Total mean length open. | Week ending 13th February, 1892. Receipts. Total. | Week ending 13th February, 1892. Receipts. Per mile open. | Total Receipts from 1st April, 1890, to 14th February, 1891. | Total Receipts from 1st April, 1891, to 13th February, 1892. | Total increase in 1891-92. | Total decrease in 1891-92. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | R | Miles. | R | R | Miles. | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| | *State Lines worked by Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13th Feb., 1892 | East Indian | 539 | 1,526 | 11,29,509 | 740 | 1,525 | 10,05,251 | 659 | 3,76,80,866 | 4,23,09,949 | 46,29,083 | ... |
| Ditto | Patna-Gya | 175 | 57 | 19,123 | 335 | 57 | 11,207 | 197 | 4,76,847 | 4,92,555 | 15,708 | ... |
| Ditto | Tirhoot section, B. & N. W. R. | 156 | 323 | 82,187 | 254 | 338 | 43,760 | 129 | 20,89,026 | 19,55,757 | ... | 1,33,269 |
| Ditto | Lucknow-Bareilly section, R. K. R. | 63 | 141 | 10,749 | 76 | 199 | 15,433 | 78 | 3,76,172 | 4,59,916 | 83,744 | ... |
| Ditto | Bengal-Nágpur | 101 | 831 | 88,718 | 107 | 831 | 1,50,594 | 181 | 24,04,314 | 52,66,498 | 28,62,184 | ... |
| Ditto | Indian Midland (a) | 90 | 752 | 93,392 | 124 | 752 | 1,04,598 | 139 | 30,64,575 | 41,51,709 | 10,87,194 | ... |
| Ditto | Rajputana-Malwa | 200 | 1,672 | 4,65,674 | 279 | 1,672 | 4,79,000 | 286 | 1,52,47,505 | 1,85,24,410 | 32,76,905 | ... |
| Ditto | Southern Mahratta | 85 | 1,044 | 84,658 | 81 | 1,044 | 84,243 | 81 | 39,30,385 | 40,73,010 | 1,42,625 | ... |
| Ditto | South Indian (b) | 160 | 779 | 1,12,750 | 145 | 948 | 1,40,886 | 149 | 57,27,253 | 61,74,981 | 4,47,728 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 232 | 7,125 | 20,86,760 | 293 | 7,366 | 20,34,972 | 276 | 7,09,96,943 | 8,34,08,845 | 1,24,11,902 | .. |
| | *State Lines worked by the State.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13th Feb., 1892 | North Western (c) | 219 | 2,395 | 5,73,864 | 240 | 2,424 | 5,35,968 | 221 | 2,33,07,767 | 2,84,58,923 | 51,51,156 | ... |
| Ditto | Oudh and Rohilkhand | 205 | 692 | 1,79,679 | 260 | 692 | 1,73,257 | 250 | 61,36,908 | 73,83,218 | 12,46,310 | ... |
| Ditto | Eastern Bengal | 291 | 777 | 3,90,875 | 503 | 777 | 1,77,970 | 229 | 1,06,89,126 | 1,02,48,412 | .. | 4,40,714 |
| Ditto | Bengal Central (d) | 103 | 125 | 35,924 | 287 | 125 | 15,240 | 122 | 6,43,270 | 6,55,550 | 12,280 | ... |
| Ditto | Nalháti | 71 | 27 | 3,650 | 135 | 27 | 1,970 | 73 | 87,619 | 78,024 | ... | 9,595 |
| Ditto | Cherra-Companyganj | 45 | 8 | 333 | 42 | 8 | 423 | 53 | 16,556 | 15,833 | ... | 723 |
| Ditto | Jorhát | 44 | 28 | 1,376 | 49 | 28 | 573 | 21 | 53,448 | 56,338 | 2,890 | ... |
| Ditto | Burma (e) | 190 | 556 | 1,78,300 | 321 | 609 | 1,87,961 | 309 | 47,21,102 | 49,99,518 | 2,78,416 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 220 | 4,608 | 13,64,001 | 296 | 4,690 | 10,93,362 | 233 | 4,56,55,796 | 5,18,95,816 | 62,40,020 | ... |
| | *Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13th Feb., 1892 | Great Indian Peninsula (f) | 505 | 1,492 | 9,87,710 | 662 | 1,492 | 9,55,482 | 640 | 3,35,17,377 | 3,71,48,989 | 36,31,612 | ... |
| Ditto | Bombay, Baroda and Central India | 540 | 461 | 2,45,977 | 534 | 461 | 2,95,000 | 640 | 1,10,81,150 | 1,20,23,745 | 9,42,595 | ... |
| Ditto | Madras | 218 | 840 | 1,88,871 | 225 | 840 | 2,02,086 | 241 | 84,78,460 | 81,16,521 | ... | 3,61,939 |
| | TOTAL | 424 | 2,793 | 14,22,558 | 509 | 2,793 | 14,52,568 | 520 | 5,30,76,987 | 5,72,89,255 | 42,12,268 | ... |
| TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) | | 265 | 14,526 | 48,73,319 | 335 | 14,840 | 45,80,902 | 308 | 16,97,29,726 | 19,25,93,916 | 2,28,64,190 | ... |
| | *Assisted Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13th Feb., 1892 | Delhi-Umballa-Kalka | ... | ... | ... | ... | 162 | 15,428 | 95 | ... | 9,21,593 | 9,21,593 | ... |
| Ditto | Tárakeshwar | 248 | 22 | 15,966 | 726 | 22 | 6,674 | 303 | 2,57,979 | 2,47,169 | ... | 10,810 |
| Ditto | Bengal and North-Western (Company's section) | 113 | 376 | 48,291 | 128 | 415 | 51,920 | 125 | 18,78,949 | 21,44,408 | 2,65,459 | ... |
| Ditto | Rohilkhand - Kumaun (Company's section) | 90 | 67 | 5,773 | 86 | 67 | 4,609 | 69 | 2,84,230 | 3,29,446 | 45,216 | ... |
| Ditto | Dibru-Sadiya | 127 | 78 | 10,192 | 131 | 78 | 10,373 | 133 | 4,40,828 | 4,37,223 | ... | 9,605 |
| | TOTAL | 118 | 543 | 80,222 | 148 | 744 | 89,004 | 120 | 28,67,986 | 40,79,839 | 12,11,853 | ... |
| | *Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13th Feb., 1892 | The Nizam's Guaranteed State | 140 | 354 | 57,684 | 163 | 354 | 62,158 | 176 | 22,14,516 | 24,63,900 | 2,49,384 | ... |
| Ditto | Mysore section, S. M. R. | 77 | 296 | 23,506 | 79 | 311 | 22,962 | 74 | 10,76,217 | 11,69,758 | 93,541 | ... |
| Ditto | The Gaekwar's Dabhoi | 57 | 72 | 3,678 | 51 | 72 | 4,120 | 57 | 1,73,762 | 1,72,055 | ... | 1,707 |
| Ditto | The Gaekwar's Mehsána | 41 | 68 | 3,504 | 52 | 93 | 5,310 | 57 | 58,511 | 1,81,007 | 1,22,496 | ... |
| Ditto | The Gaekwar's Petlád | 71 | 13 | 717 | 55 | 13 | 1,310 | 101 | (g)37,863 | 53,157 | 15,294 | ... |
| Ditto | Kolhápur | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 | 1,399 | 48 | ... | (h)66,089 | 66,089 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 104 | 803 | 89,089 | 111 | 872 | 97,259 | 112 | 35,60,869 | 41,05,966 | 5,45,097 | ... |
| | *Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Ry. Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13th Feb., 1892 | Rájpura-Bhátinda | 101 | 108 | 17,950 | 166 | 108 | 13,580 | 126 | 4,53,410 | 5,34,844 | 81,434 | ... |
| | *Lines owned and worked by Native States.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13th Feb., 1892 | Jodhpore-Bikanir | 58 | 124 | 9,283 | 75 | 292 | 26,500 | 91 | 3,29,762 | 6,52,697 | 3,22,935 | ... |
| Ditto | Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar | 91 | 334 | 25,551 | 76 | 334 | 30,978 | 93 | 13,25,902 | 12,20,630 | ... | 1,05,272 |
| Ditto | Morvi | 60 | 94 | 5,119 | 54 | 94 | 6,800 | 72 | 2,73,122 | 2,70,393 | ... | 2,729 |
| | TOTAL | 78 | 552 | 39,953 | 72 | 720 | 64,278 | 89 | 19,28,786 | 21,43,720 | 2,14,934 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 246 | 16,532 | 51,00,533 | 308 | 17,293 | 48,45,023 | 280 | 17,85,40,777 | 20,34,58,285 | 2,49,17,508 | ... |

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi State Railway.
(b) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.
(c) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(d) Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(e) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay and Mu Valley Railways.
(f) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khamgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(g) Total receipts from 5th May, 1890, to 14th February, 1891.
(h) Total receipts from 21st April, 1891, to 13th February, 1892.

F. B. HEBBERT,
*Offg. Under-Secretary.*

CALCUTTA, *the 26th February, 1892.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

## RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1892.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

| Districts. | Wheat. | | Barley. | | Rice, best sort. | | Rice, common. | | Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). | | Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). | | Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). | | Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). | | Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). | | Maize (*Zea Mays*). | | Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). | | Firewood. | | Salt. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. |
| | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| **Burma—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Tenasserim—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mergui | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 1 | 9 8 | 12 14 | 11 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 428 0 | 428 0 | 12 0 | 9 11 |
| Tavoy | . | .. | ... | .. | 11 13 | 12 6 | 13 4 | 14 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 399 3 | 399 3 | 11 5§ | 10 15§ |
| Moulmein and Amherst | 7 14 | 7 14 | ... | ... | 10 6 | 9 2 | 12 2 | 12 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 2 | 10 2 | 12 2 | 12 2 | ... | ... | 220 0 | 220 0 | 17 12 | 17 12 |
| *Pegu (deltaic)—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pegu | . | .. | .. | ... | 5 14 | 5 14 | 7 7 | 7 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 11 2 | 11 2 | 20 8 | * | ... | ... | 143 0 | 143 0 | 14 3 | 14 3 |
| Rangoon | 10 0 | 9 8 | ... | ... | 7 8 | 6 0 | 9 8 | 7 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 135 0 | 130 0 | 18 8 | 18 8 |
| Thôngwa | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 14 | 8 2 | 12 1 | 11 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 150 0 | 150 0 | 14 4 | 14 4 |
| Bassein | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 12 | 10 6 | 15 5 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 13 | 9 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 202 1 | 213 15 | 19 4 | 17 8 |
| *Pegu (inland)—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shwegyin | ... | .. | ... | ... | 9 13 | 7 15 | 10 6 | 8 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 250 0 | 250 0 | 14 2 | 14 2 |
| Tharrawaddy | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 4 | 12 0 | 6 8 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 6 | 12 3 | ... | ... | § | 8 10 | 450 0 | 450 0 | 14 3 | 14 3 |
| Henzada | ... | ... | .. | ... | 9 5 | 8 5 | 9 5 | 8 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 8 | ... | ... | .. | ... | 183 8 | 183 8 | 16 2 | 16 2 |
| Prome | 10 6 | 10 6 | ... | ... | 9 9 | 7 13 | 10 9 | 10 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 9 2 | ... | ... | 9 6 | 9 6 | 193 3 | 215 8 | 18 14 | 14 3 |
| Toungoo | . | | ... | ... | 12 2 | 9 11 | 13 8 | 10 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 6 | 12 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 326 8 | 326 8 | 14 3 | 14 3 |
| Thayetmyo | § | * | ... | ... | 7 12 | 7 12 | 9 6 | 8 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 10 4 | 10 4 | 28 3 | 28 3 | ... | ... | 245 0 | 245 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 |
| *Upper Burma—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mandalay | 8 12 | 9 2 | ... | ... | 6 14 | 7 1 | 7 1 | 7 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 8 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 8 13 | 8 13 | 68 0 | 68 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 |
| Bhamo | § | § | ... | ... | 9 10 | 8 0 | 10 10 | 9 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 12 4 | § | § | § | § | 215 0 | 132 0 | 10 0 | 8 11 |
| Pakôkku | § | 8 0 | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 1 | 8 9 | 9 9 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 5 | 14 12 | 22 6 | 21 5 | .. | 5 5 | 112 0 | 112 0 | 14 0 | 14 10 |
| Meiktila | 4 0 | 4 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 6 4 | 8 14 | 8 2 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 7 | 8 7 | 12 13 | 12 13 | ... | 5 13 | 356 4 | 445 3 | 14 4 | 17 13 |
| *Arakan—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sandoway | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 9 | 17 4 | 24 0 | 22 11 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 469 11 | 469 11 | 25 13 | 22 6 |
| Kyaukpyu | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 6 | 11 11 | 13 3 | 12 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | c | b | ... | ... | 340 0 | 340 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 |
| Akyab | ... | .. | ... | ... | 12 0 | 11 0 | 14 8 | 13 8 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 9 8 | 9 8 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 145 0 | 145 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 |
| **Assam—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Surma—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sylhet | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 5 | 13 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 108 0 | 108 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Cachar | 9 0 | 9 8 | ... | ... | 9 8 | 12 8 | 14 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 80 0 | 80 0 | 10 0 | 10 4 |
| Khási and Jaintiá Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 100 0 | 100 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 |
| Garo Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 |
| *Brahmaputra—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goálpára | 12 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Kámrup | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Darrang | 6 8 | 6 8 | ... | ... | 13 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 150 0 | 150 0 | 9 8 | 10 0 |
| Nowgong | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 0 | 120 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Sibságar | .. | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 80 0 | 80 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Lakhimpur | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | 6 8 | 6 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Bengal—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Eastern hill tracts—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chittagong Hill Tracts | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 10 | 11 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 240 0 | 320 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 |
| Hill Tippera(*a*) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nágá Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 0 | 3 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 4 | 3 4 |
| *Eastern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Backergunge | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 10 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | 14 0† | 12 8† | 80 0 | 80 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Noakhali | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Chittagong | 9 12 | 9 12 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 110 0 | 110 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 |
| Tippera | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 10 10 | 10 10 | 16 0 | 14 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 7 0 | 6 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Dacca | 10 8 | 10 8 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 8 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 13 0 | 14 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 8 | 10 0 |
| Mymensingh | 9 0 | 9 8 | .. | ... | 11 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 9 8 | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 0 |
| *Deltaic—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Khulna | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 12 8 | 16 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 |
| 24-Parganas | 10 8 | 10 10 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 8 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 8 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Midnapore | 12 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | 13 0 | 11 0 | 16 8 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 2 | 10 0 |
| Howrah | ... | 11 4 | ... | ... | 10 4 | 10 4 | 13 4 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 8 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Calcutta | 10 15 | 11 2 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 8 11 | 8 7 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 14 | 12 8 | ... | ... | 10 10 | 10 6 | 15 12 | 15 12 | 16 7 | 16 13 | 15 2 | 14 4 | 95 0 | 95 0 | 11 5 | 11 4 |
| Hooghly | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Nadia (Krishnagar) | 12 12¾ | 12 13 | 22 14 | 22 14 | 10 10½ | 10 0 | 12 12¾ | 13 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 12½ | 19 6¼ | ... | ... | 17 8 | 16 0 | .. | ... | 10 8¼ | 10 8¼ |
| Jessore | 10 0 | 10 0 | .. | ... | 13 0 | 11 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 4 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 20 0 | 15 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 9 2 | 9 2 |
| Faridpur | 11 8 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bankura | 12 8 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 18 0 | 16 4 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 17 8 | 16 0 | 220 0 | 200 0 | 11 6 | 11 8 |
| Burdwan | 12 0 | 10 1½ | ... | ... | 12 6 | 12 0 | 14 4 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 16 13½ | ... | ... | 16 0 | 15 5½ | 100 0 | 100 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 |
| Birbhum | 12 8 | 12 8 | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Murshidabad | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 13 4 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 26 0 | 26 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Sonthal Parganas | 10 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 17 0 | 21 0 | 23 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Pabna | 13 2 | 12 12 | ... | ... | 7 2 | 7 8 | 14 4 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 4 | 17 4 | ... | ... | 16 0 | ... | 200 0 | 200 0 | 9 12 | 8 15 |
| Bogra | 10 8 | 9 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 8 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 10 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 90 0 | 90 0 | 9 9 | 9 9 |
| Rajshahi | 12 0 | 10 8 | 26 4 | 26 4 | 11 4 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 12 | 19 8 | ... | ... | 18 12 | 19 13 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 9 9 | 9 9 |
| Malda | 11 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 0 | 120 0 | 9 8 | 9 0 |
| *Northern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rangpur | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 10 0 | 11 8 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 10 5 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 8 0 | 9 6 |
| Dinaipur | 10 13 | 12 0 | 17 0 | 17 8 | 10 13 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 13 | 15 0 | ... | ... | 15 11 | 16 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Jalpaiguri | 10 0 | 10 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | .. | 8 0 | 8 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Darjeeling | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 |
| *Orissa—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Puri | 8 8 | 8 8 | ... | ... | 11 13 | 11 13 | 15 12 | 15 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 6‡ | 13 2‡ | ... | ... | 14 7 | 15 12 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 11 13 | 11 13 |
| Cuttack | 9 2 | 8 8 | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 13 2 | 13 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0‡ | 13 7‡ | ... | ... | 15 12 | 17 1 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Balasore | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 140 0 | 140 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| *Chota-Nagpur—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Singhbhum | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 26 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 200 0 | 160 0 | 10 10 | 9 0 |
| Manbhum | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | 13 8 | 14 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 14 | 15 0 | 22 7 | 24 0 | ... | 18 8 | ... | 200 0 | 9 9 | 10 10 |
| Lohardaga | 8 10 to 11 4 | 8 2 to 10 8 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 | 14 0 to 16 0 | 14 0 to 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 12 0 to 18 0 | 12 0 to 17 8 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 9 12 | 10 0 |
| Palámau | 12 15 | 13 8 | ... | ... | 10 2 | 10 11 | 14 10 | 15 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Hazáribágh | 12 0 | 11 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |

* Not procurable. † Khesari, husked. ‡ Kalai. § Not sold. (*a*) Not stated. *b* R1-4-0 per 100 cobs. *c* R1 per 100 cobs.

## RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1892—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

| Districts. | Wheat. | | Barley. | | Rice, best sort. | | Rice, common | | Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). | | Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). | | Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). | | Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). | | Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). | | Maize (*Zea Mays*). | | Arhar, or thur, cadjan pra (*Cajanus indicus*). | | Firewood. | | Salt. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. |
| | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| **Bengal**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Bihár, south*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Monghyr | 13 0 | 13 10½ | 20 8 | 20 0 | 9 8 | 10 8 | 12 0 | 12 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 19 8 | 21 0 | 15 0 | 15 12 | 145 0 | 145 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Gaya | 12 8 | 12 8 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 4 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 17 0 | 15 4 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Patna | 14 0 to 16 0 | 14 0 to 16 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 16 0 | 17 8 | 19 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 18 8 | 19 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 |
| Shahabad | 13 8 | 13 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 21 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| *Bihár, north*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Purnea | 11 0 | 11 0 | 20 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 9 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 15 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 90 0 | 84 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Bhágalpur | 12 10 | 13 4 | 22 11 | 22 11 | 10 1 to 11 6 | 10 11 to 11 6 | 11 6 to 12 0 | 12 0 to 12 10 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 20 3 | 20 3 | 18 15 | 20 3 | 16 6 | 16 6 | 164 0 | 164 0 | 10 11 | 10 11 |
| Darbhanga | 14 4 | 14 4 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 13 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 12 | 19 12 | ... | ... | 18 11 | 20 14 | 20 14 | 21 0 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Muzaffarpur | 12 0 | 12 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 17 0 | 19 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Saran | 12 12 | 12 12 | 25 8 | 26 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 13 2 | 13 9 | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 22 0 | 23 8 | 15 8 | 16 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 21 8 | 23 8 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 12 | 11 0 |
| Champaran | 12 0 | 12 0 | 20 8 | 21 0 | 7 4 | 9 0 | 14 0 | 16 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 24 0 | ... | .. | 19 0 | 19 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 14 0 | 14 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| **N.-W. Provinces**— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Eastern*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mirzapur | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Benares | 11 11 | 11 11 | 16 8 | 16 10½ | 9 3 | 8 15 | 11 2 | 11 2 | 17 7½ | 17 5½ | 16 8 | 16 10½ | 18 2½ | 18 2½ | 11 8½ | 11 8½ | 17 11½ | 17 9½ | 20 12 | 20 9½ | 17 7 | 18 2½ | 130 0 | 120 0 | 10 5 | 9 14 |
| Ghazipur | 12 3 | 12 14 | 17 6 | 17 6 | 7 1 | 7 1 | 11 9 | 12 3 | 18 10 | 20 10 | 16 12 | 17 6 | 23 3 | ... | 10 5 | 10 5 | 19 5 | 20 0 | 19 5 | 19 5 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 154 10 | 154 10 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Jaunpur | 11 0 | 11 8 | 17 8 | 18 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 17 8 | 16 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 170 0 | 170 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Allahabad | 12 8 | 12 8 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 8 8 | 8 0 | 14 0 | 14 8 | 21 0 | 23 8 | 19 0 | 19 8 | ... | ... | 14 0 | 15 0 | 20 4 | 20 4 | .. | ... | 18 8 | 18 8 | 100 0 | 105 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| *Central*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bánda | 17 0 | 17 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 22 0 | 26 0 | 20 8 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 8 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Fatehpur | 13 4 | 13 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 12 12 | 12 12 | 21 0 | 24 0 | 18 0 | 20 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 8 | ... | ... | 19 12 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 12 | 10 12 |
| Hamirpur | 16 8 | 17 0 | 19 0 | 19 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 12 | 11 0 | 21 8 | 23 0 | 18 8 | 20 0 | ... | ... | . | . | 20 0 | 19 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 140 0 | 140 0 | 11 4 | 11 0 |
| Jalaun | 18 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 |
| Cawnpore | 13 8 | 13 12 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 19 0 | 18 8 | 22 0 | 22 8 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 110 0 | 130 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| Etáwah | 13 10 | 13 8 | 16 0 | 18 8 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 18 4 | 19 0 | 17 14 | 19 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 17 4 | 17 8 | 18 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Farukhabad | 12 12 | 12 13 | 16 14 | 17 0 | 5 4 | 5 4 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 16 8 | 17 4 | 15 12 | 15 12 | ... | 18 8 | .. | ... | 15 8 | 15 8 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 18 0 | 18 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Mainpuri | 13 12 | 13 12 | 17 8 | 18 0 | 4 8 | 4 8 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 16 8 | ... | ... | . | . | 16 0 | 16 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Etah | 13 14 | 13 12 | 18 12 | 18 12 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 10 8 | 10 12 | 17 4 | 16 12 | 17 4 | 16 4 | 19 8 | 21 12 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 20 4 | 20 8 | 20 4 | 19 8 | 14 4 | 14 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 12 | 11 8 |
| *Western*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jhánsi | 16 4 | 16 4 | 20 3½ | 19 15½ | 9 4 | 9 4 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 20 11½ | 20 4 | 18 5 | 17 10½ | ... | ... | .. | ... | 18 11½ | 19 2 | 22 13 | 23 2½ | 19 4 | 19 4 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Agra | 12 4 | 12 4 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 17 8 | 18 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 8 | 17 0 | 17 8 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 100 0 | 90 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| Muttra | 12 8 | 12 8 | 19 0 | 21 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 19 8 | 21 0 | 16 8 | 17 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 18 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 8 | 23 0 | 100 0 | 120 0 | 12 0 | 12 4 |
| Aligarh | 13 0 | 13 0 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 5 4 | 5 4 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 17 8 | 17 8 | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 100 0 | 95 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 |
| Bulandshahr | 13 12 | 13 12 | 17 8 | 18 8 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 9 12 | 9 12 | 18 0 | 18 8 | 16 0 | 16 8 | ... | ... | 14 0 | 12 0 | 17 12 | 17 12 | 17 8 | 16 12 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 8 | 11 4 |
| *Sub-montane*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ballia | 14 0 | 14 12 | 20 8 | 21 2 | 10 4 | 9 8 | 15 0 | 14 8 | 19 4 | 21 0 | 19 4 | 19 4 | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 20 8 | 20 8 | 20 4 | 21 2 | 17 8 | 17 12 | 115 0 | 115 0 | 10 6 | 10 8 |
| Azamgarh | 12 4 | 12 4 | 16 4 | 16 4 | 8 14 | 8 14 | 14 12 | 14 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 12 | ... | 10 8 | 19 13 | 17 12 | 17 12 | 17 12 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 177 8 | 177 8 | 9 13 | 9 13 |
| Gorakhpur | 11 3 | 11 3 | 19 12 | 19 12 | 9 7 | 9 7 | 15 4 | 15 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 6 | 22 6 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 19 12 | 20 10 | 17 8 | 17 1 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Basti | 12 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 26 0½ | 28 0½ | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Sháhjahánpur | 13 12 | 14 0 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 16 8 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 8 | 17 0 | 20 0 | 21 8 | 18 0 | 18 8 | 120 0 | 140 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 |
| Budaun | 13 8 | 13 8 | 18 0 | 17 4 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 9 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 17 0 | 17 4 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 192 0 | 200 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 |
| Pilibhit | 13 8 | 13 6 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 18 12 | 18 12 | 15 10 | 15 10 | ... | ... | ... | . . | 17 6 | 17 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bareilly | 12 0½ | 12 0½ | 17 0½ | 17 0½ | 7 0½ | 7 0½ | 11 11½ | 11 11½ | 16 6½ | 15 12½ | 14 1 | 14 1 | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 16 6½ | 16 6½ | 17 9 | 17 6½ | 112 8 | 128 0 | 10 9 | 10 9 |
| Moradabad | 14 0 | 14 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 8 12 | 8 4 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 18 8 | 18 12 | 16 8 | 16 3 | ... | ... | 4 0 | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 4 | 11 3 |
| Naini Tal | 14 6 | 15 0 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 8 12 | 8 12 | 13 2 | 12 8 | 18 12 | 18 12 | 16 4 | 17 0 | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 4 | 16 14 | 20 0 | 21 4 | 20 0 | 22 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 10 | 10 8 |
| Almora | 10 8 | 10 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 8 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 18 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | 9 0† | 8 0† | 200 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 |
| Bijnor | 12 8 | 13 4 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 10 2 | 10 2 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 15 12 | ... | 15 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 10 | 17 7 | 16 14 | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 135 0 | 135 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Muzaffarnagar | 13 3 | 13 7 | 19 13 | 17 10 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 18 2 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 15 6 | 9 14 | 9 14 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 18 2 | 18 0 | 18 10 | 16 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 132 0 | 132 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Meerut | 12 8 | 12 8 | 19 0 | 18 8 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 17 0 | 17 8 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 17 8 | 17 0 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 11 8 | 10 8 |
| Saháranpur | 12 12 | 13 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 10 8 | 10 12 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 17 0 | 15 12 | 17 0 | 12 12 | 13 0 | 16 12 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | 13 12 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 |
| Dehra Dún | 13 4 | 13 4 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 11 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 8 | 10 0 |
| Garhwál | 14 0 | 14 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 6 14 | 6 14 |
| **Oudh—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Southern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Partabgarh | 13 5 | 14 0 | 19 10 | 21 0 | 8 8 | 9 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 22 0 | 19 0 | 19 10 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 10 | 19 0 | ... | ... | 13 10 | 14 0 | 148 0 | 120 0 | 9 10 | 10 0 |
| Sultanpur | 14 0 | 13 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 16 0 | 16 8 | 25 0 | 25 8 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Rae-Bareli | 14 12 | 14 8 | 19 8 | 19 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 22 8 | 24 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 23 0 | 20 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Unao | 13 8 | 13 8 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Lucknow | 13 0 | 13 4 | 19 4 | 19 8 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 12 0 | 12 4 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 17 12 | 18 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 17 4 | 17 8 | 20 0 | 21 2 | 19 0 | 18 4 | 90 0 | 100 0 | 10 12 | 10 12 |
| Hardoi | 14 4 | 14 4 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 12 | 13 8 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 160 0 | 140 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 |
| *Northern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fyzabad | 12 12 | 12 0 | 19 0 | 18 12 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 15 8 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 8 | 17 8 | 19 0 | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 8 | 20 0 | 19 4 | 24 4 | 24 8 | 18 4 | 17 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 8 | 10 0 |
| Barabanki | 12 8 | 12 12 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 19 8 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 18 8 | 20 8 | 20 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 |
| Gonda | 13 3 | 13 4 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 15 0 | 15 12 | 25 0 | 26 4 | 22 8 | 22 0 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 10 0 | 20 12 | 20 4 | 27 5 | 28 8 | 20 8 | 20 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Bahraich | 12 12 | 13 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 13 8 | 14 8 | 26 0 | 29 0 | 18 8 | 19 0 | 29 0 | 30 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 23 8 | 22 8 | 25 8 | 28 0 | 19 8 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Sitapur | 14 8 | 14 8 | 21 8 | 22 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 21 8 | 22 0 | 20 8 | 21 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 15 8 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 20 8 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Kheri | 14 8 | 15 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 21 0 | 21 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 21 0 | 24 0 | 24 8 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| **Rajputana—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Eastern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Partábgarh | 11 9 | 11 4 | 16 4 | 12 8 | 8 2 | 8 12 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 18 2 | 17 8 | 13 12 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 5 | 16 4 | 18 2 | 18 2 | 21 14 | ... | ... | ... | 15 13 | 15 13 |
| Bánswara | 13 12 | 13 12 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 8 12 | 8 12 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | 23 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 2 | 23 12 | 28 14 | 30 0 | 21 4 | 21 4 | ... | ... | 10 10 | 10 0 |
| Meywar (Oodeypore) | 9 15¼ | 10 8¾ | 13 10¾ | 14 7¼ | 7 13 | 8 9½ | 8 9½ | 9 6 | 15 10 | 15 10 | 11 11½ | 10 15 | *Nil* | *Nil* | 14 1 | 13 4½ | 13 10½ | 13 4½ | 14 13½ | 15 10 | 8 9½ | 8 15½ | 160 0 | 160 0 | 9 15¼ | 9 12¼ |
| Sirohee | 10 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | 13 0 | 11 8 | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 9 4 | 10 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Erinpura | 10 12 | 10 12 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 12 | 15 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 240 0 | 240 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| Ajmere | 11 5 | 11 13 | 15 3 | 15 3 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 13 8 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 6 | 16 8 | 15 8 | 15 13 | ... | ... | 87 8 | 85 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 |
| Abu | 9 8 | 9 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 12 12 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Kishengarh | 12 4 | 12 8 | 15 4 | 15 12 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 15 12 | 15 12 | 13 4 | 14 0 | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | 16 4 | 16 4 | 15 8 | 15 8 | ‡ | ‡ | * | * | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| Boondee | 16 8 | 17 12 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 26 0 | 29 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 18 4 | 26 0 | 27 0 | ... | 8 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 12 | 10 12 |
| Kotah | 17 8 | 17 0 | 20 0 | 18 8 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 19 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Jhallawar | 14 13½ | 14 13½ | 23 12 | 22 12 | 7 13½ | 7 13½ | 10 3 | 10 3 | 21 12 | 24 13 | 14 1 | 16 3 | ... | ... | 26 9 | 26 9 | 16 10 | 16 3 | 25 4 | 25 8½ | 11 12½ | 11 12½ | 175 0 | 175 0 | 10 3 | 10 1 |
| Tonk | 13 14 | 14 2 | 18 12 | 18 8 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 9 8 | 10 8 | 21 12 | 20 0 | 17 8 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 8 | 16 8 | 18 8 | 19 8 | ... | ... | 90 0 | 85 0 | 11 14 | 12 2 |
| Jeypore | 12 0 | 13 0 | 16 4 | 17 8 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 7 12 | 8 0 | 17 4 | 17 12 | 15 4 | 15 4 | ‡ | ‡ | 13 0 | 13 0 | 16-8 to 16 12 | 17-0 to 17 4 | 18 4 | 19 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 115 0 | 115 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 |
| Kerowlee | 14 1 | 14 1 | 18 12 | 18 12 | 10 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 11 8 | 18 2 | 19 1 | 16 4 | 16 4 | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 12 | 18 2 | 18 12 | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 11 9 | 11 9 |
| Dholpur | 12 15 | 13 2½ | 18 5¾ | 19 11¼ | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 2 | 10 2 | 17 1 | 17 13¼ | 16 5¾ | 16 9½ | ... | ... | 12 6 | 13 8 | 17 0¼ | 17 1½ | ... | ... | 19 13¾ | 20 6¼ | 90 0 | 90 0 | 11 8½ | 11 8½ |
| Bhurtpore | 13 14 | 14 2 | 18 10 | 19 8 | 7 12 | 7 12 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 19 4 | 19 8 | 16 8 | 16 2 | ... | ... | 11 12 | 11 12 | 18 4 | 18 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 8 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 11 12 | 11 12 |
| Ulwur | 14 2 | 14 5 | 18 15 | 19 12 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 20 3 | 20 2 | 17 5 | 16 9 | ... | ... | 12 12 | 12 12 | 19 5 | 19 3 | 21 0 | 20 2 | 21 12 | 21 12 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 12 12 | 12 12 |
| Deoli Cantonment | 13 13 | 14 3½ | 16 4 | 16 3 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 18 6½ | 18 3½ | 16 6 | 16 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 12 | 15 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 200 0 | 200 0 | 12 4 | 12 0 |
| Nusseerabad Cantonment | 11 11 | 12 0 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 8 | 13 5½ | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | 17 0 | 17 2½ | 16 0 | 16 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| Hilly Tracts of Meywar | 12 8 | 12 8 | 17 0 | 17 0 | ... | 11 0 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ¶ | ‖ | 11 8 | 11 0 |
| Bálmer | 9 12 | 10 3 | ... | ... | 4 8 | 4 8 | 7 0 | 7 0 | ... | ... | 11 6 | 11 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 12 | 11 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 260 0 | 260 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| Anádra | 10 4 | 10 4 | ... | ... | 6 8 | 6 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | ... | ... | 12 4 | 12 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| Shahpoora | 12 4 | 12 4 | 14 12 | 15 4 | 8 0 | 7 8 | 9 0 | 8 8 | 16 12 | 16 8 | 14 4 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 4 | 15 4 | 15 12 | 16 8 | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 6 | 11 4 |
| *Western—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jodhpore | 10 0 to 10 15 | 10 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 6 4 | 6 4 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 14 6 | 13 12 | 11 14 to 12 8 | 11 14 to 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 14 11 | 15 0 | 14 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 2 | 13 7 |
| Jeysulmere | 8 0 | 8 4 | ... | ... | 6 6 | 6 10 | 8 4 | 8 0 | 10 6 | 10 6 | 9 6 | 9 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 |
| Bickaneer | 10 8 | 10 4 | ... | ... | 2 14 | 2 14 | 6 8 | 6 4 | ... | ... | 10 11 | 10 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 14 5 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 7 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 |
| **Central India—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indore | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 7 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 18 0 | 17 8 | 14 8 | 15 8 | ... | ‡ | ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Neemuch Cantonment | 11 8 | 12 8 | 18 0 | 18 8 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 15 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 18 8 | 20 0 | 20 1 | 16 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 |
| Goona | 17 0 | 17 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 18 4 | 24 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 8 | 10 0 |
| Gwalior | 15 6½ | 15 0¼ | 17 1 | 17 12¾ | 6 14½ | 6 14½ | 9 4¾ | 9 4¾ | 19 2 | 20 3 | 17 0 | 17 8½ | ... | ... | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 15 | 19 10½ | 18 15¾ | 13 4¼ | 13 0¾ | 170 0 | 170 0 | 11 15 | 11 15 |

* Sold in bundles. † Husked. ‡ Not sold. § Unhusked. ‖ Six and a half pies per bundle. ¶ Six pies per bundle.

## RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1892—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

| Districts. | Wheat | | Barley | | Rice, best sort. | | Rice, common. | | Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). | | Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). | | Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). | | Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). | | Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). | | Maize (*Zea Mays*). | | Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). | | Firewood. | | Salt. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. |
| | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| **Punjab –** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Southern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hissar | 14 0 | 14 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | .. | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | † | † | † | † | 20 0 | 21 0 | † | † | † | † | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 |
| Ferozepore | 14 0 | 14 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 16 0 | 15 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| Montgomery | 12 0 | 12 0 | 23 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 19 0 | 19 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 280 0 | 300 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gurgaon | 14 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 26 0 | 21 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | † | † | † | † | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Delhi | 13 0 | 13 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | † | † | 7 0 | 7 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 70 0 | 70 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Rohtak | 14 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | † | † | 14 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Karnál | 13 0 | 13 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 12 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 0 | 10 8 |
| Lahore | 12 0 | 12 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 8 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | † | ‡ | 16 0 | 16 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 85 0 | 85 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| *Sub-montane—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Umballa | 14 0 | 15 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 11 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 12 12 | 12 12 |
| Ludhiána | 14 0 | 13 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | † | † | 13 0 | 13 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 12 12 | 12 12 |
| Jullundur | 13 0 | 13 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 80 0 | 80 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 |
| Hoshiárpur | 14 0 | 14 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 10 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 12 12 | 12 12 |
| Gurdáspur | 14 0 | 14 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 17 0 | 17 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 120 0 | 120 0 | 13 4 | 13 4 |
| Amritsar | 13 0 | 13 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | † | † | 11 0 | 12 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | † | † | 90 0 | 90 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| *Hills—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Simla | 11 0 | 11 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 65 0 | 65 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Kángra | 14 0 | 14 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 7 0 | 6 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 |
| *North-western—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Siálkot | 13 0 | 15 0 | 23 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 16 0 | 16 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 130 0 | 120 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 |
| Gujránwála | 13 0 | 13 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 17 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | † | † | 12 0 | 12 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | † | † | 95 0 | 95 0 | 13 12 | 13 12 |
| Gujrát | 14 0 | 14 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | † | † | 10 0 | 10 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | † | † | 140 0 | 140 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 |
| Jhelum | 14 0 | 14 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | † | † | * | * | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | * | * | 120 0 | 120 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 |
| Ráwalpindi | 13 0 | 14 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | * | * | 16 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 |
| Hazára | 12 0 | 13 0 | 19 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 12 0 | 13 0 | † | † | ‡ | ‡ | 14 0 | 15 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | † | † | 80 0 | 90 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Peshawar | 13 0 | 14 0 | 28 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | † | † | 19 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 109 0 | 106 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 |
| Kohát | 13 0 | 14 0 | 25 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | † | † | 23 0 | 23 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | † | † | 102 0 | 102 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 |
| *Western—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sháhpur | 14 0 | 14 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | † | † | 200 0 | 200 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| Jhang | 13 0 | 13 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | † | 10 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| Mooltan | 12 0 | 11 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | .. | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | † | † | 18 0 | 16 0 | 22 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | † | † | 80 0 | 80 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 |
| Bannu | 16 0 | 16 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | .. | ... | 10 0 | 11 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 |
| D. I. Khan | 14 0 | 13 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 6 0 | 6 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 100 0 | 100 0 | 39 0 | 41 0 |
| Muzaffargarh | 13 0 | 13 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 10 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | 17 0 | 18 0 | † | ‡ | 11 0 | 11 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| D. G. Khan | 12 0 | 12 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | 6 0 | 7 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | 17 0 | 17 0 | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | 100 0 | 100 0 | 25 0 | 21 0 |
| **Sind and Baluchistan –** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Karáchi | 10 0 | 10 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 13 8 | 14 0 | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | 14 8 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar) | 10 8 | 9 12 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | 10 8 | 10 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| Thar and Párkar (Umarkot) | 9 4 | 8 4 | .. | ... | | ... | 9 8 | 9 8 | . | .. | 11 8 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| Sukkur | 11 0 | 11 0 | 17 0 | 16 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| Shikárpur | 10 13 | 10 13 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 8 6 | 8 0 | 10 5 | 10 0 | 14 4 | 14 4 | 17 4 | 16 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 15 | 14 15 | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| Upper Sind Frontier | 10 12 | 10 10 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 8 0 | 7 8 | 9 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 16 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 12 | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | 213 0 | 213 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Quetta | 10 0 | 11 6 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 13 4 | 13 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 0 | 13 4 | 13 0 | 8 0 | ... | 58 0 | 64 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Bombay—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Konkan—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Karwar | 8 8 | 8 8 | * | * | 6 0 | 6 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 12 8 | 13 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | * | * | 11 0 | 11 0 | * | * | 9 8 | 10 0 | 213 5 | 213 5 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Ratnágiri | 7 15 | 7 15 | ... | ... | 8 9 | 9 5 | 10 9 | 11 14 | 14 6 | 13 10 | 11 10 | 12 4 | 16 7 | 18 13 | ... | ... | 10 8 | 11 3 | ... | .. | 10 3 | 9 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 12 15 | 12 15 |
| Colába (Alibág) | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | 7 10 | 7 10 | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | .. | 11 7 | 11 7 | . | ... | ... | ... | 10 10 | 10 10 | ... | ... | 7 4 | 7 4 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 |
| Bombay | 7 11 | 8 5 | 11 9 | 12 1 | 6 9 | 6 11 | 9 15 | 10 0 | 13 15 | 14 5 | 12 3 | 12 4 | 13 9 | 14 5 | 3 12 | 13 2 | 11 10 | 12 4 | 14 5 | 14 9 | 8 13 | 8 15 | 67 3 | 62 6 | 11 3 | 11 3 |
| Tanna (Salsette) | 8 0 | 8 0 | * | * | 7 3 | 7 3 | 8 3 | 8 3 | * | * | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 13½ | 16 13½ | * | * | 11 7 | 11 7 | * | * | 9 4 | 9 4 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 12 5 | 12 5 |
| *Deccan—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dharwar (Hubli) | 9 5 | 7 4 | * | * | 9 11 | 7 12 | 10 7 | 8 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 14 3 | 14 3 | 17 4 | 17 4 | * | * | 10 11 | 8 0 | * | * | 16 14 | 15 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 10 5 | 7 0 |
| Belgaum | 8 0 | 8 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 9 0 | 9 8 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 10 0 | 10 4 | * | * | 8 8 | 8 8 | 89 0 | 89 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 |
| Sátara | 7 7 | 7 7 | 13 1 | 13 1 | 6 13 | 6 13 | 7 14 | 7 14 | 12 10 | 12 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 9 | 14 9 | 11 0 | 9 2 | 15 2 | 15 2 | 8 15 | 8 15 | 108 0 | 108 0 | 12 2 | 12 2 |
| Sholapur | 9 6 | 9 6 | * | * | 8 12 | 8 5 | 9 5 | 8 13 | 17 9 | 16 3 | 15 0 | 14 9 | * | * | * | * | 11 5 | 10 7 | * | * | 9 12 | 9 5 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 |
| Bijápur | 7 5 | 7 5 | * | * | 5 10 | 5 10 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 15 12 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 15 12 | * | * | 9 0 | 9 0 | 7 5 | 7 5 | * | * | 7 4 | 7 4 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 9 10 | 9 10 |
| Poona (City) | 8 1 | 8 1 | 10 3 | 10 3 | 7 6 | 7 6 | 7 15 | 7 15 | 14 2 | 14 2 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 16 6 | 16 6 | ... | ... | 10 15 | 10 15 | ... | .. | 10 13 | 10 13 | 67 7 | 67 7 | 11 2 | 11 2 |
| *Khandesh—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ahmadnagar | 9 0 | 9 0 | .. | . | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 17 0 | 16 8 | 15 0 | 14 0 | ... | . | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | 13 3 | 13 3 | 91 0 | 91 0 | 12 3 | 12 3 |
| Násik | 10 12 | 10 12 | . | .. | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | ... | ... | 15 1 | 15 1 | 20 13 | 21 6 | . | ... | 15 6 | 15 6 | ... | | 11 8 | 11 8 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 14 4 | 14 4 |
| Khandesh (Dhulia) | 9 6 | 10 8 | * | * | 7 4 | 7 4 | 9 6 | 9 6 | 21 6 | 19 9 | 16 5 | 16 5 | * | * | * | * | 10 0 | 10 9 | * | * | 18 12 | 18 12 | 106 0 | 106 0 | 11 6 | 11 6 |
| *Guzerat—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Surat | 9 0 | 10 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | * | * | 6 0 | 6 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | * | * | 14 0 | 14 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| Broach | 11 0 | 9 0 | . | .. | 8 0 | 8 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | .. | 12 0 | 11 0 | . | | 17 0 | 15 0 | 90 0 | 85 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| Kaira | 9 3 | 9 6 | * | 16 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | * | * | 16 0 | 16 12 | 20 0 | 20 0 | * | * | 13 0 | 13 5 | * | * | * | * | 107 0 | 107 0 | 13 4 | 13 4 |
| Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar) | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 9 | 12 9 | 6 14 | 6 14 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 14 4½ | 14 4½ | 15 7 | 15 7 | 17 2 | 17 2 | * | * | 10 4½ | 9 11½ | * | * | 12 0 | 12 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 10 13½ | 10 13½ |
| Ahmadabad (Daskrohi) | 7 0 | 9 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | .. | ... | 15 0 | 14 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 |
| Panch Máháls (Godhra) | 10 0 | 10 0 | .. | .. | 9 4 | 9 4 | 10 4 | 11 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 4 | 16 4 | 21 0 | 21 0 | ... | . | 16 4 | 16 4 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 14 0 | 13 4 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 |
| Deesa Cantonment | 10 0 | 9 13½ | ... | * | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 16 2½ | 15 13½ | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | * | ... | * | 14 0 | 13 13½ | ... | * | 12 0 | 12 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| *Kattywar—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rájkot | 9 8 | 10 0 | ... | .. | 5 8 | 5 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 16 4 | 17 8 | 13 4 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | .. | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | . | 8 8 | 9 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 50 0 | 44 0 |
| **Central Provinces—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Western—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nimar | 10 11 | 10 11 | ... | ... | 6 12 | 6 12 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 19 1 | 19 1 | . | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | * | * | ... | ... | 11 10 | 11 10 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 6 | 11 6 |
| Khandwa-Ásirgarh Cant. | 9 10 | 10 4 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 18 13 | 18 0 | 16 14 | 16 8 | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 13 10 | 12 0 | ... | ... | 10 14 | 10 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 |
| Hoshangabad | 10 8 | 10 8 | ... | ... | 7 1 | 7 | | 9 6 | 15 7 | 15 7 | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 12 | 13 12 | ... | ... | 10 5 | 10 5 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 |
| Betul | 11 1 | 11 1 | ... | ... | ... | | | 0 0 | 17 4 | 17 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 15 | 13 15 | ... | ... | 10 4 | 10 4 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 |
| Chhindwára | 11 11 | 10 6 | ... | ... | 8 1 | 7 8 | 10 0 | 8 14 | 16 0 | 14 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 14 | 15 3 | .. | ... | 9 0 | 8 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 |
| Nágpur | 11 14 | 11 4 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 9 6 | 11 4 | 10 10 | 21 4 | 21 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 14 | 17 8 | ... | ... | 11 4 | 11 4 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 10 6 | 9 12 |
| Wardha | 11 7 | 11 7 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 7 | 11 7 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 13 5 | ... | ... | 16 0 | 13 5 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 11 | 10 11 |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Narsinghpur | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | 9 3 | 9 3 | 10 6 | 10 6 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | 18 14 | 18 14 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 9 2 | 9 2 |
| Saugor | 12 6 | 11 12 | .. | ... | 10 3 | 10 3 | 10 15 | 10 15 | 13 11 | 13 5 | ... | .. | ... | ... | . | .. | 12 6 | 12 6 | ... | ... | 14 13 | 14 6 | 144 0 | 126 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 |
| Damoh | 15 0 | 15 4 | ... | ... | 12 12 | 12 13 | 13 3 | 14 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 3 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 10 2 | 10 2 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 9 2 | 9 2 |
| Jubbulpore | 12 4 | 12 8 | ... | . | 11 0 | 11 0 | 12 12 | 13 8 | 17 0 | 18 8 | . | .. | ... | ... | . | ... | 17 0 | 17 12 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 8 | 110 0 | 120 0 | 9 0 | 9 4 |
| Baghalkhand (Sutna) | 15 8 | 15 0 | 25 0 | 24 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 8 | 16 0 | 23 8 | 23 0 | 18 8 | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 17 8 | 18 0 | ... | 10 0 | 20 8 | 20 8 | 145 0 | 152 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Mandla | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | 14 0 | 16 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 9 12 | 9 12 |
| Seoni | 12 7 | 12 7 | ... | ... | 9 12 | 9 12 | 13 9 | 13 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 16 9 | 16 9 | ... | ... | 13 9 | 13 9 | 190 0 | 190 0 | 9 2 | 9 2 |
| Bálaghát | 11 13 | 14 7 | .. | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 19 3 | 19 3 | ... | .. | 12 8 | 12 8 | 136 0 | 136 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 |
| Bhandara | 12 8 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | 11 4 | 13 4 | 13 4 | .. | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 8 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 200 0 | 190 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Chanda | 13 6 | 15 2 | .. | ... | ... | ... | 12 11 | 15 2 | 8 8 | 18 3 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 14 5 | ... | ... | 13 2 | 11 4 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 11 4 | 10 0 |
| *Eastern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Biláspur | 14 7 | 14 7 | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 2 | 20 2 | ... | ... | 13 2 | 13 2 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Raipur | 14 3 | 14 3 | ... | ... | 11 6 | 11 3 | 14 13 | 14 13 | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 18 10 | 18 10 | ... | ... | 13 2 | 12 2 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Sambalpur | 10 8 | 10 8 | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 18 6 | 18 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 4 | 17 4 | ... | .. | 8 0 | 8 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 9 10 | 9 10 |
| **Berar—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buldána | 10 8 | 10 0 | ... | .. | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Básim | 13 10 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 8 10 | 9 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 24 2 | 23 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 9 | 13 8 | ... | ... | 13 13 | 13 8 | 78 0 | 80 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 |
| Akola | 9 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 7 0 | 6 0 | 10 0 | 8 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 10 8 | 10 0 |
| Ellichpur | 11 0 | 9 8 | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 22 8 | 22 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 12 4 | ... | ... | 18 0 | 17 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 |
| Amraoti | 9 13 | 10 5 | ... | ... | 8 4 | 7 13 | 9 12 | 9 11 | 22 0 | 21 10 | 14 6 | 14 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 12 | 13 13 | ... | ... | 13 4 | 13 0 | 67 0 | 67 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Wún | 11 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 21 0 | 18 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 20 0 | 16 0 | 168 0 | 180 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| **Nizam's Territories—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Secunderabad | 9 11 | 9 11 | * | * | 6 10 | 6 10 | 7 14 | 8 1 | 13 3 | 13 3 | 13 13 | 13 3 | 16 5 | 15 8 | * | * | 10 11 | 10 14 | * | * | 11 11 | 12 7 | 145 0 | 145 0 | 9 2 | 9 2 |
| Boláram | 9 9 | 9 14 | * | * | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 9 | 7 9 | 13 7 | 13 6 | * | * | * | ... | * | * | 11 6 | 11 12 | * | * | * | * | 116 14 | 116 14 | 9 5 | 9 5 |
| Chadarghat | 8 0 | 7 8 | * | * | 7 0 | 7 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 17 0 | 15 0 | * | ... | * | * | 12 8 | 11 8 | * | * | * | * | 120 0 | 120 0 | 9 8 | 9 0 |

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

## RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 1892—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

| Districts. | Wheat. | | Barley. | | Rice, best sort. | | Rice, common. | | Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). | | Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). | | Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). | | Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). | | Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). | | Maize (*Zea Mays*). | | Arhar, or thúr, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). | | Firewood. | | Salt. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. |
| | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| **Madras—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Malabar Coast—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malabar | 7 14 | 7 14 | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 10 14 | 10 14 | * | * | * | * | 20 6 | 20 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 136 2 | 136 2 | 11 11 | 11 11 |
| S. Canara | 7 6 | 7 6 | ... | ... | 10 10 | 11 2 | 12 0 | 12 0 | * | * | * | * | 14 10 | 14 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 121 8 | 121 8 | 14 3 | 14 3 |
| *South, central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coimbatore | 7 0 | 7 0 | ... | ... | 9 14 | 9 14 | 10 6 | 10 6 | 13 14 | 12 3 | 19 2 | 15 14 | 14 13 | 14 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 133 11 | 133 11 | 12 3 | 12 11 |
| Nilgiris | 5 11 | * | ... | ... | 6 13 | 6 13 | 8 6 | 8 6 | 11 14 | 11 14 | 12 10 | 11 3 | 10 13 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 274 3 | 274 3 | 10 2 | 11 0 |
| Salem | 6 13 | 7 11 | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | 9 6 | 9 6 | 13 3 | 12 0 | 10 11 | 11 8 | 12 13 | 12 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 221 2 | 221 2 | 13 8 | 13 8 |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bellary | 7 3 | 7 3 | ... | ... | 8 10 | 8 0 | 9 3 | 8 10 | 15 3 | 13 10 | 12 3 | 12 3 | 14 10 | 14 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 97 3 | 97 3 | 11 14 | 11 14 |
| Anantapur | 5 13 | 6 3 | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 10 | 8 10 | 13 14 | 13 6 | 11 5 | 11 5 | 14 10 | 14 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 97 3 | 97 3 | 10 11 | 10 11 |
| Cuddapah | 7 6 | 7 0 | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 14 | 7 14 | 13 13 | 12 10 | * | 12 5 | 14 5 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 140 0 | 140 0 | 12 3 | 12 3 |
| Kurnool | 7 0 | 7 0 | ... | ... | 7 13 | 7 13 | 8 3 | 8 3 | 13 11 | 12 5 | 12 8 | 11 14 | * | * | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 142 14 | 142 14 | 11 11 | 11 11 |
| *East Coast, north—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ganjam | 5 5 | 5 5 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 0 | * | * | * | * | 18 3 | 18 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 119 2 | 119 2 | 11 13 | 10 11 |
| Vizagapatam | 6 8 | 6 0 | ... | ... | 7 13 | 7 13 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 16 13 | 15 13 | 15 3 | 15 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 97 3 | 97 3 | 11 11 | 11 11 |
| Godavari | 7 11 | 8 2 | ... | ... | 9 6 | 9 6 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 15 6 | 17 5 | 17 10 | 17 10 | 14 10 | 14 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 243 0 | 243 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 |
| *East Coast, central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kistna | 6 14 | 7 8 | ... | ... | 9 5 | 9 5 | 9 14 | 9 14 | 8 6 | 12 10 | * | * | 14 14 | 15 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 140 14 | 140 14 | 13 3 | 13 3 |
| Nellore | 7 11 | 7 11 | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | 9 8 | 9 0 | 12 6 | 11 13 | 11 13 | 11 13 | 13 6 | 14 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 93 5 | 93 5 | 12 13 | 12 13 |
| *East Coast, south—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Madras | 7 5 | 7 5 | ... | ... | 8 5 | 8 5 | 8 14 | 8 14 | * | * | * | * | 12 5 | 12 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 123 14 | 123 14 | 12 11 | 12 11 |
| Chingleput | * | * | ... | ... | 8 10 | 8 10 | 9 2 | 9 2 | * | * | * | * | 12 5 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 136 2 | 136 2 | 12 6 | 12 6 |
| N. Arcot | 6 5 | 6 13 | ... | ... | 7 8 | 8 6 | 8 8 | 9 6 | 12 3 | 10 14 | 10 11 | 9 14 | 13 11 | 13 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 10 | 160 10 | 11 5 | 11 5 |
| S. Arcot | 4 11 | 7 0 | ... | ... | 10 6 | 10 6 | 10 14 | 10 14 | * | 15 2 | 16 14 | 15 6 | 15 14 | 15 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 209 0 | 209 0 | 11 5 | 11 5 |
| Tanjore | 5 14 | 6 10 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 5 | 11 11 | 11 11 | * | * | 16 11 | 16 0 | 21 2 | 16 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 145 13 | 145 13 | 12 14 | 12 14 |
| Trichinopoly | 7 10 | 6 14 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 8 13 | 9 3 | 9 2 | * | * | 14 10 | 14 0 | 15 2 | 14 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 143 6 | 143 6 | 13 6 | 13 6 |
| *Southern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tinnevelly | 7 8 | 7 8 | ... | ... | 8 11 | 8 11 | 10 0 | 10 0 | * | * | * | * | * | * | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 58 5 | 58 5 | 14 6 | 14 6 |
| Madura | 4 11 | 6 3 | ... | ... | 9 11 | 9 11 | 10 2 | 10 2 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 6 | 16 3 | 15 8 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 116 10 | 121 8 | 13 10 | 13 10 |
| **Mysore—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mysore | 5 12 | 5 12 | 5 8 | 6 0 | 6 12 | 6 12 | 7 0 | 7 4 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 15 12 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 111 0 | 120 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 |
| Bangalore | 6 1 | 7 0 | 6 4 | 6 9 | 6 4 | 6 2 | 7 2 | 7 1 | 12 7 | 11 14 | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 6 | ... | ... | 8 3 | 8 6 | ... | ... | 11 2 | 12 3 | 96 0 | 96 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Kolar | 8 4 | 8 4 | 7 4 | 7 8 | 7 0 | 6 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 12 | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 |
| Tûmkûr | 6 8 | 8 8 | 6 8 | 8 8 | 6 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 7 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 0 | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 0 | ... | ... | 11 4 | 12 0 | 340 0 | 340 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 |
| Hassan | ... | ... | 6 8 | 7 8 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | .. | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 11 0 | 72 0 | 72 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 |
| Kadur | 5 0 | 5 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | ... | .. | ... | ... | 18 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 |
| Shimoga | 6 5 | 5 12 | 7 6 | 6 5 | 6 15 | 7 6 | 10 0 | 8 15 | 15 4 | 15 12 | ... | ... | 16 5 | 17 5 | 12 1 | 10 8 | 8 7 | 8 6 | ... | ... | 14 3 | ... | 480 0 | 480 0 | 10 8 | 9 7 |
| Chitaldroog | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 8 | 5 8 | 7 8 | 6 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 10 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 |
| **Coorg—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coorg | 9 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 10 8 | 9 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 8 | 14 8 | ... | ... | 12 8 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 110 0 | 110 0 | 10 0 | 9 8 |
| Aden | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | 6 3 | 6 3 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 3 | 10 3 | 9 4 | 9 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 4 | 9 4 | ... | ... | 5 9 | 5 9 | 65 5 | 65 5 | 32 0 | 32 0 |

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

J. F. FINLAY,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## CIVIL WORKS—Irrigation.

### STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR THE KHARIF SEASON OF 1891.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

[No. A26, Kharíf Statement.] IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARÍF, 1891.

*Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the North-Western Provinces.*

| District. | Area. | Culturable area. | Area irrigated. | | 1891 as compared with 1890. | | Rainfall during the kharíf months of 1891 and 1890. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Kharíf, 1891. | Kharíf, 1890. | Increase. | Decrease. | April. | | May. | | June. | | July. | | August. | | September. | | Total. | |
| | | | | | | | 1891. | 1890. | 1891. | 1890. | 1891. | 1890. | 1891. | 1890. | 1891. | 1890. | 1891. | 1890. | 1891. | 1890. |
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. |
| Saháranpur | 1,425,920 | 1,034,058 | 60,034 | 60,452 | ... | 418 | ... | 0·70 | 0·95 | 1·0 | 2·20 | 4·20 | 3·70 | 25·12 | 23·32 | 5·80 | 11·64 | 8·00 | 41·81 | 44·82 |
| Muzaffarnagar | 1,054,080 | 901,359 | 93,893 | 91,466 | 2,427 | ... | 0·05 | ... | 0·83 | 0·77 | 0·40 | 5·26 | 5·02 | 16·28 | 23·33 | 5·70 | 8·16 | 5·10 | 37·79 | 33·11 |
| Meerut | 1,511,680 | 1,335,106 | 134,695 | 124,606 | 10,089 | ... | 0·10 | 0·28 | 0·59 | 0·85 | 0·25 | 1·63 | 3·40 | 15·15 | 19·83 | 6·16 | 7·02 | 3·07 | 31·19 | 27·14 |
| Bulandshahr | 1,214,080 | 1,087,677 | 81,099 | 77,773 | 3,326 | ... | ... | 0·48 | 0·58 | 0·10 | 0·33 | 3·62 | 2·22 | 20·20 | 19·97 | 8·70 | 7·44 | 3·18 | 30·54 | 36·28 |
| Aligarh | 1,252,480 | 1,042,976 | 59,014 | 54,254 | 4,760 | ... | 0·38 | 0·14 | 0·34 | 0·73 | 0·07 | 3·11 | 1·71 | 17·10 | 18·77 | 10·37 | 4·49 | 1·07 | 25·76 | 32·52 |
| Muttra | 932,480 | 861,738 | 29,531 | 25,310 | 4,221 | ... | 0·10 | ... | 0·38 | 0·51 | 2·1 | 11·52 | 0·72 | 12·17 | 18·89 | 8·60 | 10·90 | 5·81 | 33·09 | 38·61 |
| Agra | 1,187,840 | 961,164 | 6,482 | 8,807 | ... | 2,325 | ... | ... | 0·80 | ... | 1·55 | 5·20 | 4·19 | 9·02 | 7·53 | 7·82 | 13·47 | 3·22 | 27·54 | 25·26 |
| Etah | 1,110,918 | 891,682 | 32,223 | 26,492 | 5,731 | ... | 0·02 | ... | 0·14 | ... | 0·22 | 4·33 | 3·10 | 16·56 | 12·81 | 5·74 | 8·25 | 1·79 | 24·54 | 28·42 |
| Mainpuri | 1,086,080 | 766,247 | 38,388 | 39,737 | ... | 1,349 | ... | 0·11 | 1·46 | 0·43 | 0·32 | 7·17 | 3·18 | 12·38 | 16·03 | 12·93 | 12·04 | 1·30 | 33·03 | 34·32 |
| Farukhabad | 1,100,160 | 858,132 | 19,525 | 19,020 | 505 | ... | ... | ... | 1·20 | 0·17 | 0·70 | 6·35 | 4·24 | 10·96 | 21·28 | 3·62 | 12·26 | 4·33 | 39·68 | 25·43 |
| Etáwah | 1,084,160 | 837,512 | 50,339 | 56,032 | ... | 5,693 | ... | 0·05 | 1·19 | 0·70 | 0·32 | 8·08 | 3·56 | 14·55 | 12·35 | 7·13 | 8·30 | 4·00 | 25·72 | 34·51 |
| Cawnpore | 1,514,368 | 1,105,260 | 63,461 | 48,348 | 15,113 | ... | 0·12 | 0·02 | 0·80 | 0·83 | 0·18 | 9·20 | 4·75 | 19·42 | 24·92 | 4·94 | 13·23 | 4·03 | 44·00 | 38·44 |
| Delhi | 812,238 | 669,772 | 42 | 10 | 32 | ... | 0·10 | 0·92 | 2·92 | 0·24 | 1·15 | 2·03 | 3·97 | 14·44 | 18·13 | 11·00 | 6·68 | 2·07 | 32·95 | 30·70 |
| Gurgaon | 1,242,357 | 1,083,308 | 27,613 | 19,987 | 7,626 | ... | ... | ... | 0·93 | 0·40 | 0·30 | 2·57 | 2·71 | 15·18 | 11·42 | 6·87 | 3·20 | 0·53 | 18·56 | 25·55 |
| Dehra Dún | 763,520 | 192,652 | 7,654 | 8,055 | ... | 401 | 0·75 | 0·55 | 1·17 | 0·79 | 2·90 | 9·17 | 15·73 | 38·04 | 22·02 | 36·39 | 7·15 | 4·46 | 49·72 | 89·40 |
| Bijnor | 1,196,902 | 1,030,184 | 5,795 | 6,100 | ... | 305 | 0·07 | 1·30 | ... | 0·80 | 1·30 | 3·84 | 2·88 | 19·50 | 23·36 | 14·71 | 12·10 | 6·05 | 39·71 | 46·20 |
| Taráí | 590,720 | 421,075 | 22,956 | 14,177 | 7,979 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1·80 | 15·60 | 16·70 | 34·60 | 24·80 | 9·50 | 20·30 | 19·40 | 63·60 | 79·10 |
| Pilibhít | 878,904 | 708,985 | 6,378 | 6,619 | ... | 241 | ... | ... | 0·30 | 0·20 | 2·0 | 11·40 | 8·10 | 30·50 | 27·80 | 5·60 | 21·10 | 15·50 | 59·30 | 63·20 |
| Bareilly | 1,018,056 | 907,470 | 38,813 | 44,096 | ... | 5,283 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2·90 | 9·80 | 4·60 | 16·90 | 25·50 | 9·70 | 19·20 | 7·40 | 52·20 | 43·80 |
| Jhánsi | 1,049,790 | 748,265 | 16 | 72 | ... | 56 | ... | ... | 0·55 | ... | 0·16 | 13·97 | 2·59 | 7·45 | 11·98 | 11·06 | 20·55 | 6·93 | 35·83 | 39·41 |
| Hamírpur | 1,464,704 | 1,226,242 | 268 | 180 | 88 | ... | ... | 0·47 | 0·47 | 0·91 | 1·05 | 9·27 | 4·06 | 9·44 | 15·19 | 4·32 | 7·47 | 2·09 | 28·24 | 26·50 |
| Jalaun | 945,684 | 770,851 | 3,308 | 3,789 | ... | 481 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ·59 | 7·90 | 12·31 | 12·68 | 15·66 | 6·90 | 12·01 | 4·40 | 40·57 | 31·88 |
| Kumaun Bhábar | Not known. | | 26,986 | 35,752 | ... | 8,766 | ... | 1·20 | 0·10 | 1·10 | 1·28 | 11·00 | 14·88 | 50·76 | 30·71 | 24·10 | 15·71 | 12·20 | 62·68 | 100·96 |
| Tikamgarh State | | | 14 | . | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 24,437,121 | 19,441,715 | 808,527 | 771,934 | 61,911 | 25,318 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... |

NET INCREASE 36,593.

ALLAHABAD:
*The 9th February, 1892.*

H. W. CONDUITT,
*Asst. Secretary to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D.*

[No. B. 26, Kharif Statement.]

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASIL KHARÍF, 1891.

*Statement in acres of crops irrigated in Canal Districts.*

| NATURE OF CROPS. | Sahâranpur. | Muzaffarnagar. | Meerut. | Bulandshar. | Aligarh. | Muttra. | Agra. | Etah. | Mainpuri. | Farukhabad. | Etáwah. | Cawnpore. | Delhi. | Gurgaon. | Dehra Dún. | Bijnor. | Tarái. | Pilibhít. | Bareilly. | Jhánsi. | Hamírpur. | Jalaun. | Bhábar. | Tikamgarh State. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I—Gardens and Orchards | 825 | 571 | 906 | 768 | 670 | 119 | 152 | 144 | 101 | 18 | 102 | 236 | ... | 74 | 281 | 1 | ... | 13 | 39 | 3 | 13 | 10 | 307 | .. | 5,443 |
| II.—Sugarcane | 18,153 | 57,268 | 94,300 | 19,948 | 1,880 | 328 | 494 | 2,618 | 5,561 | 5,287 | 9,251 | 6,410 | 14 | 2,085 | 1,041 | 4,564 | 1,290 | 3,173 | 11,904 | 2 | 96 | 746 | 20 | 9 | 246,442 |
| III.—Cereals: Rice | 38,291 | 28,171 | 8,714 | 938 | 788 | ... | 14 | 453 | 918 | 472 | 2,768 | 22,300 | ... | 3 | 5,893 | 1,122 | 21,614 | 3,170 | 26,457 | 6 | 47 | 964 | 22,120 | .. | 185,223 |
| III.—Cereals: Bájra | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 12 | 22 | 38 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 13 | 9 | ... | 113 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 245 |
| III.—Cereals: Juár | ... | ... | 286 | 2,290 | 2,577 | 2,234 | 157 | 1,274 | 1,728 | 222 | 798 | 2,224 | 12 | 3,111 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 16,918 |
| III.—Cereals: Maize | 159 | 1,764 | 2,000 | 4,422 | 8,307 | 176 | 204 | 4,641 | 4,846 | 2,128 | 2,481 | 3,521 | ... | 53 | 81 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 499 | .. | 35,282 |
| III.—Cereals: Miscellaneous | 45 | 133 | 446 | 238 | 241 | 90 | 37 | 514 | 2,817 | 756 | 1,481 | 498 | ... | 29 | ... | 99 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 9 | 24 | 3,225 | ... | 10,686 |
| IV.—Pulses | 31 | 387 | 658 | 14 | 16 | 289 | 7 | 11 | ... | .. | 3 | ... | ... | 137 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 6 | ... | 477 | ... | 2,038 |
| V.—Fodder crops | 338 | 1,036 | 4,964 | 1,716 | 482 | 35 | 585 | 73 | ... | ... | 27 | ... | ... | 1 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | ... | ... | 9,283 |
| VI.—Fibres: Cotton | 206 | 1,329 | 5,295 | 14,907 | 14,593 | 20,164 | 2,514 | 4,288 | 2,349 | 449 | 1,496 | 1,520 | 7 | 19,065 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 88,191 |
| VI.—Fibres: Other fibres | ... | . | .. | 1 | 9 | 22 | 61 | 96 | 635 | 22 | 59 | 61 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 972 |
| VII.—Dyes: Indigo | 406 | 1,845 | 12,949 | 33,298 | 27,748 | 3,762 | 1,362 | 16,209 | 16,733 | 8,962 | 28,354 | 20,875 | ... | 1,661 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 380 | ... | ... | 174,544 |
| VII.—Dyes: Other dyes | ... | | . | ... | ... | ... | . | 322 | ... | 32 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | 354 |
| VIII.—Drugs: Opium | .. | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| VIII.—Drugs: Other drugs | 201 | 65 | 35 | 53 | 18 | ... | 8 | 25 | 134 | 194 | 74 | 43 | ... | ... | 256 | ... | 5 | ... | 55 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 1,168 |
| IX.—Oilseeds | ... | .. | 215 | 1,224 | 51 | . | . | 5 | 83 | 20 | 14 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,612 |
| X.—Miscellaneous | 1,379 | 1,324 | 3,837 | 1,279 | 1,622 | 2,290 | 829 | 1,545 | 2,474 | 962 | 3,418 | 5,764 | 9 | 1,276 | 85 | 9 | 47 | 21 | 358 | ... | 97 | 1,163 | 337 | 1 | 30,126 |
| TOTAL KHARÍF, 1891 | 60,034 | 93,893 | 134,695 | 81,099 | 59,014 | 29,531 | 6,482 | 32,223 | 38,388 | 19,525 | 50,339 | 63,461 | 42 | 27,613 | 7,654 | 5,795 | 22,956 | 6,378 | 38,813 | 16 | 268 | 3,308 | 26,986 | 14 | 808,527 |
| TOTAL KHARÍF, 1890 | 60,452 | 91,466 | 124,606 | 77,773 | 54,254 | 25,310 | 8,807 | 26,492 | 39,737 | 19,020 | 56,032 | 48,348 | 10 | 19,987 | 8,055 | 6,100 | 14,977 | 6,619 | 44,096 | 72 | 180 | 3,789 | 35,752 | .. | 771,934 |

ALLAHABAD:
*The 9th February. 1892.*

H. W. CONDUITT,
*Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. Dept.*

[No. C.26, Kharif Statement.]

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARÍF, 1892.

*Statement in acres of crops irrigated by canals in Canal Divisions.*

| Nature of crops. | Ganges Canal. | | | | | | Lower Ganges Canal. | | | | | | Eastern Jumna Canal. | | | Agra Canal. | Betwa Canal. | Dún Canals. | Rohilkhand Canals. | Bijnor Canals. | Bundelkhand Irrigation Works. | | Total area irrigated by Canals under the Irrigation Department. | Canals under the Commissioner of Kumaon | | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Northern. | Anúpshahr. | Meerut. | Bulandshahr. | Aligarh. | Total. | Narora. | Mainpuri. | Cawnpore. | Etáwah. | Bhogaipur. | Total. | Upper. | Lower. | Total. | | | | | | Jhánsi Lakes. | Hamírpur Lakes. | | Tarái Canals. | Bhábar Canals. | |
| I.—Gardens and Orchards | 583 | 396 | 600 | 550 | 1,020 | 3,149 | 5 | 33 | 242 | 84 | 64 | 428 | 619 | 262 | 881 | 318 | 10 | 281 | 52 | 1 | 3 | 13 | 5,136 | ... | 307 | 5,443 |
| II.—Sugarcane | 31,022 | 37,642 | 50,084 | 16,280 | 4,155 | 139,183 | 1,295 | 4,389 | 9,470 | 9,658 | 2,567 | 27,379 | 10,933 | 43,238 | 54,171 | 2,864 | 746 | 1,041 | 15,391 | 4,564 | 11 | 96 | 245,446 | 976 | 20 | 246,442 |
| III.—Cereals: Rice | 25,595 | 3,358 | 5,827 | 603 | 1,396 | 36,779 | 39 | 349 | 2,677 | 12,258 | 11,104 | 26,427 | 29,338 | 11,283 | 40,621 | 3 | 964 | 5,893 | 36,082 | 1,122 | 6 | 47 | 147,944 | 15,159 | 22,120 | 185,223 |
| Bájra | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 | 23 | .. | 4 | 1 | 26 | 1 | 32 | ... | ... | ... | 190 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 245 | ... | ... | 245 |
| Juár | ... | ... | ... | 2,291 | 4,377 | 6,668 | 97 | 828 | 1,617 | 1,510 | 773 | 4,825 | ... | ... | ... | 5,420 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16,918 | ... | ... | 16,918 |
| Maize | 115 | 1,280 | 180 | 3,588 | 12,765 | 17,928 | 487 | 2,774 | 5,605 | 4,213 | 314 | 13,393 | 173 | 2,881 | 3,054 | 327 | ... | 81 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34,783 | ... | 499 | 35,282 |
| Miscellaneous | 40 | 175 | 375 | 153 | 633 | 1,376 | 214 | 1,561 | 1,133 | 2,549 | 247 | 5,704 | 33 | 58 | 91 | 154 | 24 | ... | 1 | 99 | 2 | 9 | 7,460 | ... | 3,226 | 10,686 |
| IV.—Pulses | 28 | 58 | 119 | ... | 27 | 232 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 20 | 865 | 885 | 432 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 6 | 1,561 | ... | 477 | 2,038 |
| V.—Fodder crops | 503 | 1,800 | 2,651 | 1,570 | 14 | 6,538 | ... | ... | | ... | 27 | 27 | 299 | 1,807 | 2,106 | 586 | 14 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,283 | ... | ... | 9,283 |
| VI.—Fibres: Cotton | 298 | 2,882 | 1,613 | 12,593 | 20,724 | 38,110 | 395 | 718 | 1,594 | 2,335 | 935 | 5,977 | 160 | 2,551 | 2,711 | 41,384 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 88,191 | ... | ... | 88,191 |
| Other fibres | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 20 | 112 | 514 | 40 | 181 | 16 | 863 | ... | ... | ... | 89 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 972 | ... | ... | 972 |
| VII.—Dyes: Indigo | 649 | 17,325 | 6,145 | 25,044 | 34,606 | 83,769 | 6,292 | 12,456 | 19,238 | 23,487 | 20,793 | 82,266 | 214 | 1,887 | 2,101 | 6,028 | 380 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 174,544 | ... | ... | 174,544 |
| Other dyes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 354 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 354 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 354 | ... | ... | 354 |
| VIII.—Drugs: Opium | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other drugs | ... | 15 | 17 | 46 | 25 | 103 | 23 | 131 | 219 | 92 | ... | 465 | 221 | 53 | 274 | 8 | 2 | 256 | 60 | ... | ... | ... | 1,168 | ... | ... | 1,168 |
| IX.—Oilseeds | ... | ... | ... | 1,490 | ... | 1,490 | ... | 108 | ... | ... | 14 | 122 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,612 | ... | ... | 1,612 |
| X.—Miscellaneous | 522 | 1,971 | 1,847 | 499 | 2,009 | 6,848 | 821 | 1,777 | 4,732 | 2,592 | 3,557 | 13,479 | 1,307 | 1,997 | 3,304 | 4,377 | 1,249 | 85 | 426 | 9 | 1 | 11 | 29,789 | ... | 337 | 30,126 |
| Total Kharíf, 1891 | 59,355 | 66,902 | 69,458 | 64,707 | 81,794 | 342,216 | 10,134 | 25,642 | 46,568 | 58,985 | 40,415 | 181,744 | 43,317 | 66,882 | 110,199 | 62,180 | 3,394 | 7,654 | 52,012 | 5,795 | 30 | 182 | 765,406 | 16,135 | 26,986 | 808,527 |
| Total Kharíf, 1890 | 57,659 | 60,860 | 65,009 | 61,533 | 74,568 | 319,629 | 7,736 | 21,711 | 43,109 | 61,721 | 35,752 | 170,029 | 44,471 | 65,208 | 109,679 | 52,957 | 3,789 | 8,055 | 56,999 | 6,100 | 72 | 180 | 727,489 | 8,693 | 35,752 | 771,934 |

ALLAHABAD;
*The 9th February, 1892.*

H. W. CONDUITT,
*Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. Dept.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

## (STATISTICS.)

### IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

*Statement showing in Maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, Bombay Town, and Karachi during the month of December, 1891.*

| Articles, and whither imported. | Whence exported. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Madras. | Bombay. | Sindh. | Bengal. | N.-W. P. and Oudh. | Punjab. | Central Provinces. | Berar. | Assam. | Rajputana and Central India. | Nizam's Territory. | Mysore. | Total. |
| | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. |
| **Cotton, raw—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calcutta | ... | ... | ... | 1,910 | 7,918 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,828 |
| Bombay Town | 24 | 1,49,753 | ... | ... | 15,104 | 121 | 1,547 | 86,166 | ... | 18,752 | 699 | ... | 2,72,166 |
| Karachi | ... | ... | 12,194 | ... | ... | 566 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12,760 |
| Total | 24 | 1,49,753 | 12,194 | 1,910 | 23,022 | 687 | 1,547 | 86,166 | ... | 18,752 | 699 | ... | 2,94,754 |
| **Wheat—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calcutta | ... | ... | ... | 1,33,601 | 3,79,340 | 5,155 | 306 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,18,402 |
| Bombay Town | ... | 65,319 | ... | ... | 5,68,789 | 3,10,517 | 5,94,090 | 49,723 | ... | 2,16,281 | ... | ... | 18,04,719 |
| Karachi | ... | ... | 30,249 | ... | ... | 11,68,830 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11,99,079 |
| Total | ... | 65,319 | 30,249 | 1,33,601 | 9,48,129 | 14,84,502 | 5,94,396 | 49,723 | ... | 2,16,281 | ... | ... | 35,22,200 |
| **Linseed—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calcutta | ... | ... | ... | 1,58,862 | 68,895 | ... | 2,334 | ... | 74 | 6,599 | ... | ... | 2,36,764 |
| Bombay Town | ... | 58,104 | ... | ... | 15,797 | ... | 86,506 | 39,501 | ... | 28,254 | 14,423 | ... | 2,42,585 |
| Karachi | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | ... | 58,104 | ... | 1,58,862 | 84,692 | ... | 88.840 | 39,501 | 74 | 34,853 | 14,423 | ... | 4,79,349 |
| **Indigo—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calcutta | ... | ... | ... | 54,730 | 15,692 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 70,422 |
| Bombay Town | 247 | 196 | ... | ... | 29 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | 179 | ... | ... | 659 |
| Karachi | ... | ... | 797 | ... | ... | 1,080 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,877 |
| Total | 247 | 196 | 797 | 54,730 | 15,721 | 1,080 | 8 | ... | ... | 179 | ... | ... | 72,958 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 271 | 2,73,372 | 43,240 | 3,49,103 | 10,71,564 | 14,86,269 | 6,84,791 | 1,75,390 | 74 | 2,70,065 | 15,122 | ... | 43,69,261 |

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPT.,
*Calcutta, the 23rd February, 1892.*

E. C. BUCK,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

*Printed and published for the* GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 10.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


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SUPPLEMENT No. 10.


## PART I.

### Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

### HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

*Calcutta, the 29th February, 1892.*

**No. 1012.**—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, to direct that the following clauses shall be substituted for clauses (3) and (8), paragraph 1, of Home Department Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March, 1879, as amended by the Notifications marginally noted:—

No. 2343, dated the 2nd December, 1890.
No. 996, dated the 4th June, 1891.

(3) All Military and Naval Officers, all Soldiers, Sailors, Volunteers, and such officers of the Police, Forest, Postal, Jail, Salt, and Excise Departments as the Local Government by general or special order may direct, subject to the proviso that the arms and ammunition carried or possessed by such persons shall be for their own personal use and not in excess of such quantities (if any) as may have been declared by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government to be reasonable for them to carry or possess.

(8) All pensioned officers of the Native Army and such pensioned officers of the Civil Departments as the Local Government by general or special order may direct, subject to the proviso that the arms and ammunition carried or possessed by such persons shall be for their own personal use and not in excess of such quantities (if any) as may have been declared by the Governor General in Council or the Local Government to be reasonable for them to carry or possess.

*The 4th March, 1892.*

**No. 1068.**—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, to make the following addition to clause (9) of the exemptions granted in Home Department Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March, 1879:—

(d 1)—Such members of the Talpur family of Sind as the Government of Bombay may from time to time designate.

## EXAMINATIONS.

*The 3rd March, 1892.*

No. 34.—The following list shows the names of selected candidates and the marks obtained by them in each subject at the recent examination for clerkships in the Lower Division of the Secretariat Offices of the Government of India and the Departments directly attached thereto, and of the offices subordinate to the Government of Bengal:—

| No. | Names of candidates in order of merit. | Date of birth. | English composition. | Précis-writing. | History (English and Indian). | Geography. | Elementary Mathematics. | TOTAL. | Government under which the candidate is eligible for appointment. | Office in which the candidate elects to serve. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 100 | 100 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 350 | | |
| 1 | L. E. James | 30th Nov. 1871 | 82 | 85 | 36 | 47 | 38 | 288 | Government of India | Any of the Secretariat offices. |
| 2 | Nagendra Nath Bose | —— June 1868 | 76 | 80 | 40 | 45 | 29 | 270 | Ditto | Military or Financial Department. |
| 3 | Nabagopal Mukerjee | 29th Jan. 1869 | 81 | 70 | 35 | 39 | 44 | 269 | Ditto | Home or Military Department. |
| 4 | Narendra Nath Chatterji | 13th Oct. 1868 | 81 | 52 | 43 | 41 | 48 | 265 | Ditto. | |
| 5 | F. H. Dracott | 27th Jan. 1872 | 68 | 55 | 40 | 46 | 47 | 262 | Ditto. | |
| 6 | Doorga Das Roy | —— Jan. 1871 | 93 | 51 | 38 | 40 | 39 | 261 | Ditto | Home Department. |
| | Bipin Behary Bose | —— Feb. 1868 | 69 | 66 | 36 | 47 | 43 | 261 | Ditto | Any of the Secretariat offices. |
| 8 | Bhuban Mohan Dutt | 13th Dec. 1869 | 83 | 55 | 44 | 35 | 40 | 257 | Ditto | Ditto ditto. |
| 9 | Sarat Chandra Ghosh | 23rd June 1869 | 77 | 48 | 45 | 45 | 41 | 256 | Ditto | Home or Revenue Department. |
| | L. Shore | 10th Jan. 1871 | 48 | 79 | 40 | 44 | 45 | 256 | Ditto. | |
| 11 | Ashutosh Bose Mullik | 1st Oct. 1869 | 72 | 68 | 34 | 41 | 37 | 252 | Ditto | Military Department. |
| | Purna Chandra Chatterji | 4th May 1871 | 72 | 55 | 39 | 41 | 45 | 252 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| 13 | W. C. Debnam | 18th Oct. 1873 | 84 | 40 | 39 | 44 | 43 | 250 | Ditto | Any of the Secretariat offices. |
| 14 | Ksherod Chandra Roy | 10th Dec. 1869 | 78 | 44 | 37 | 47 | 43 | 249 | Ditto. | |
| | Janaki Nath Sanyal | 21st April 1868 | 69 | 51 | 38 | 45 | 46 | 249 | Ditto. | |
| 16 | Ashutosh Bhattacharji | —— Mar. 1868 | 63 | 72 | 31 | 34 | 48 | 248 | Ditto. | |
| 17 | Chandra Sekhar Pal | 18th July 1868 | 76 | 42 | 40 | 45 | 44 | 247 | Ditto | Financial or Home Department. |
| 18 | Jogesh Chandra Banerji | —— Sept. 1870 | 67 | 41 | 43 | 48 | 46 | 245 | Ditto | Office of the Accountant General, P. W. D. |
| | Navakrishna Ghosh | —— Aug. 1870 | 78 | 45 | 33 | 47 | 42 | 245 | Government of Bengal | Bengal Secretariat. |
| 20 | Khagindra Nath Mustofi | 16th Feb. 1872 | 67 | 46 | 43 | 44 | 43 | 243 | Government of India. | Any of the Secretariat offices. |
| 21 | E. V. Fanthome | 26th July 1869 | 40 | 70 | 44 | 47 | 40 | 241 | Ditto. | |
| | Sahay Ram Sen | 25th Feb. 1873 | 67 | 32 | 48 | 48 | 46 | 241 | Ditto | Any of the Secretariat offices. |
| 23 | Upendra Nath Chatterji | 14th Mar. 1869 | 64 | 70 | 27 | 32 | 46 | 239 | Government of Bengal. | Ditto. |
| 24 | Rajani Kanta Sen | —— Oct. 1869 | 55 | 52 | 33 | 48 | 50 | 238 | Ditto. | |
| 25 | Satis Chandra De | 3rd April 1869 | 53 | 59 | 39 | 40 | 46 | 237 | Ditto. | |
| 26 | A. B. Kunning | 20th June 1871 | 72 | 50 | 29 | 36 | 45 | 232 | Government of India. | Military Department. |
| | Bipra Das Mukerji | 2nd Aug. 1872 | 67 | 33 | 40 | 45 | 47 | 232 | Government of Bengal. | Bengal Secretariat or Board of Revenue. |
| 28 | Girish Chandra Chatterji | 1st May 1869 | 63 | 55 | 33 | 36 | 36 | 223 | Ditto | Any of the Secretariat offices. |
| | Kanai Lal Bishayi | —— Dec. 1870 | 75 | 40 | 30 | 36 | 33 | 223 | Ditto. | |
| 30 | Muhammad Hossain | —— Mar. 1872 | 58 | 43 | 42 | 39 | 39 | 221 | Government of Bengal. | Financial Department, Bengal Government. |
| 31 | Girish Chandra Banerji | 10th Feb. 1873 | 53 | 55 | 32 | 46 | 34 | 220 | Ditto | Any of the Secretariat offices. |
| 32 | Nanda Lal Bhuttacharji | 15th Nov. 1868 | 69 | 35 | 33 | 34 | 48 | 219 | Ditto | Public Works Department. |
| 33 | Ashutosh Ghosh | —— Jan. 1869 | 60 | 52 | 25 | 38 | 43 | 218 | Ditto | Any of the Secretariat offices. |
| | Narottam Das Sen | —— Feb. 1870 | 60 | 62 | 18 | 34 | 44 | 218 | Ditto. | |
| 35 | Muhammad Qasim | 24th Nov. 1872 | 50 | 48 | 39 | 38 | 41 | 216 | Government of India. | |
| 36 | Bhabes Chandra Roy | 13th June 1869 | 55 | 42 | 32 | 44 | 43 | 216 | Government of Bengal. | Any of the Secretariat offices |
| | Rakhal Das Banerji | —— Aug. 1869 | 66 | 25 | 41 | 44 | 40 | 216 | Ditto | Bengal Secretariat or Board of Revenue. |
| 38 | Beni Madhob Ghosh | —— Mar. 1873 | 62 | 45 | 36 | 31 | 41 | 215 | Government of India. | Any of the Secretariat offices. |

| No. | Names of candidates in order of merit. | Date of birth. | English composition. | Précis-writing. | History (English and Indian). | Geography. | Elementary Mathematics. | TOTAL. | Government under which the candidate is eligible for appointment. | Office in which the candidate elects to serve. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 100 | 100 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 350 | | |
| 39 | Charangi Lal | 18th Nov. 1869 | 41 | 50 | 38 | 44 | 40 | 213 | Government of India | Home Department. |
| 40 | Rajendra Nath Sinha | —— April 1869 | 56 | 35 | 40 | 40 | 41 | 212 | Government of Bengal. | |
| 41 | E. G. Winn | 8th June 1873 | 58 | 49 | 28 | 38 | 38 | 211 | Government of India. | Any of the Secretariat offices. |
| 42 | Manmatha Nath Mukerji | —— Aug. 1873 | 60 | 35 | 28 | 45 | 42 | 210 | Government of Bengal. | Bengal Secretariat or Board of Revenue |
| | Rupendra Narain Roy | 4th Feb 1870 | 71 | 25 | 32 | 45 | 37 | 210 | Ditto | Board of Revenue. |
| 44 | Atulkrishna Banerji | —— Aug. 1871 | 68 | 25 | 37 | 40 | 39 | 209 | Ditto | Any of the Secretariat offices. |
| | Rakhal Chandra Ghosal | 24th Oct. 1868 | 59 | 34 | 35 | 33 | 48 | 20[illegible] | Ditto. | |
| 46 | Atulkrishna Dutt | —— Dec. 1868 | 62 | 25 | 37 | 39 | 45 | 20[illegible] | Ditto | Any of the Secretariat offices. |
| 47 | Mahendra Nath Lahiri | 10th Sept. 1872 | 50 | 46 | 39 | 30 | 39 | 204 | Government of India. | Ditto. |
| 48 | W. Beresford Carr | 8th July 1868 | 65 | 42 | 36 | 41 | 19 | 203 | Ditto | Finance Department. |
| 49 | Saila Prasad Mukerji | 5th May 1872 | 48 | 32 | 38 | 39 | 46 | 203 | Government of Bengal. | Revenue, Judicial or Municipal Secretariat. |
| 50 | Kishori Mohun Majumdar. | 10th Mar. 1868 | 67 | 48 | 22 | 23 | 41 | 201 | Ditto. | |
| | Basanta Kumar Mitra | 22nd April 1869 | 61 | 38 | 26 | 33 | 43 | 201 | Ditto | Bengal Secretariat. |
| 52 | Manik Lal Mullik | —— Jan. 1871 | 58 | 38 | 36 | 25 | 43 | 200 | Ditto | Ditto. |
| | Atul Krishna Ghosh | 10th Aug. 1869 | 47 | 37 | 32 | 44 | 40 | 200 | Ditto. | |
| 54 | A. C. Davies | 16th Nov 1873 | 47 | 36 | 36 | 43 | 33 | 195 | Government of India. | Home Department. |
| | Kali Saran | 13th Dec. 1867 | 53 | 35 | 39 | 40 | 28 | 195 | Ditto | Military or Finance Department. |
| 56 | B. C. Mazumdar | 26th July 1869 | 70 | 25 | 33 | 35 | 29 | 192 | Ditto | Military, Finance or Public Works Department. |
| 57 | W. D. Mills | 27th Aug. 1873 | 48 | 30 | 38 | 40 | 28 | 184 | Ditto | Home Department. |
| 58 | T. S. Farmer | 17th Feb. 1872 | 56 | 45 | 18 | 42 | 22 | 183 | Ditto | Any of the Secretariat offices. |

## JUDICIAL.

*The 4th March, 1892.*

**No. 305.**—In exercise of the power conferred by section 35A (1) of the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registration Act (VI of 1886) as amended by Act XVI of 1890, and in continuation of the notification in the Home Department No. 1525, dated the 17th October, 1890, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. T. D. M. Beglar to be a Commissioner for the purpose of examining and verifying the registers or records described in the above-quoted notification.

**No. 306.**—In exercise of the power conferred by section 36 (*g*) of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act (VI of 1886), the Governor General in Council is pleased to frame the following rule for the guidance of the Commissioners appointed under section 35A (1) of the above Act as amended by Act XVI of 1890 : -

The certificates in writing required by section 34 (3) of the said Act shall be signed by not less than two Commissioners.

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## POLICE.

*The 3rd March, 1892.*

**No. 136.**—The services of the under-mentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment as Assistant Commandants in the Upper Burma Military Police :—

Lieutenant H. R. Wallis, Indian Staff Corps, 34th Pioneers.
Lieutenant H. E. Hitchins, Indian Staff Corps, 1st Bengal Infantry.
Lieutenant F. R. Nethersole, Indian Staff Corps, 17th Bengal Infantry.
Captain A. M. Lloyd, Indian Staff Corps, 24th Madras Infantry.
Lieutenant A. W. Newbold, Indian Staff Corps, 22nd Madras Infantry.

J. P. HEWETT,
*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

# REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATION.

### PATENTS.

*Calcutta, the 3rd March 1892.*

**No. 454-*P*.**—Applications in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 27th February 1892, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 : —

No. 43 of 1892.—George Alonzo Averett, of Lincolns Inn Fields, London, England, Engineer, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for effecting the complete mixture of inflammable gas or vapour with air.

No. 44 of 1892.—Alexander Scott, Engineer, Salonah Tea Company, Limited, Nowgong, Assam, for improvements in smokeless stoves.

No. 45 of 1892.—Jean Baptiste Jeansoulin and Gustave Oser, both of 16 Rue de Bausset, Marseilles, in the Republic of France, for improvements in treating or decorticating Ramie and other similar fibres and in machines therefor.

No. 46 of 1892.—Eva Jennie Hall, wife of Hugh Hall, residing at No. 1010, Sixth Avenue South in the City of Stillwater, County of Washington and State of Minnesota, one of the United States of America, for improvements in and relating to needles for use in sewing machines.

No. 47 of 1892.—C. E Livesay, Member Inst. C.E., Executive Engineer, Irrigation Branch, Department Public Works of Bengal, for completely regulating the supply of water into a canal (to be called Livesay's Patent Regulator) so as to prevent the admission of the heavier particles of silt and sand drift.

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SPECIFICATIONS of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 6 of 1891.—William Orr, Merchant, and Peter Stuart Brown, Manufacturer, both of 109, Saint Vincent Street, Glasgow, in the County of Lanark, Scotland, for improved means for joining the sheets or plates in the manufacture of metal tanks, boxes and the like. (Filed 19th February 1892.)

No. 21 of 1891.—James Coleman Connell, of the firm of J. Coleman and Sons, Boot, Shoe, Saddle and Harness-makers, Rawalpindi, for a safety breast strap "*seena band*" which is used with single harness instead of the collar and hames. (Filed 8th August 1891.)

No. 168 of 1891.—Max van Gülpen, Cigar manufacturer, residing at Mülheim on the Rhine, Prussia, for improvements in the method of and apparatus for making fillers for cigars. (Filed 9th February 1892.)

No. 196 of 1891.—Arthur Thomas Collier, Gentleman, of Caterham Valley, Surrey, England, for improvements in telephone receivers, usable also as transmitters (Filed 5th February 1892)

No. 281 of 1890.—James Coleman Connell, of Rawalpindi, of the firm of Coleman and Sons, Boot and Shoe-makers, Saddlers and Harness-makers, for a safety hames to be used in double harness. (Filed 6th June 1892.)

No. 288 of 1890.—James Coleman Connell, of the firm of J. Coleman and Sons, Rawalpindi, Boot and Shoe-makers, Saddle and Harness-makers, for reins for double harness in connection with his safety hames. (Filed 8th August 1891.)

E. C. BUCK,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Fort William, the 29th February 1892.*

**No. 318-G.**—Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, Political Agent of the 2nd class, officiated as an Additional Political Agent of the 1st class and as Political Agent in Jhallawar, from the 13th to the 17th January, 1892, both days inclusive, *vice* Major J. H. Sadler.

**No. 321-G**—ERRATUM.—In Foreign Department notification no. 191-G., dated the 3rd February, 1892, *for* 2nd class, *read* 1st class.

*The 3rd March 1892.*

**No. 340-G.**—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. Caiopoulos as Acting Vice-Consul for Greece at Rangoon during the absence of Mr. C. Caiopoulos.

H. M. DURAND,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

*Calcutta, the 2nd March, 1892.*

**No. 906.**—The services of Major B. Scott, C.I.E., R.E., Officiating Mint Master, Calcutta, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

*The 4th March, 1892.*

**No. 932.**—Mr. H. G. H. Keene, Assistant Comptroller General in charge of Paper Currency Office, Calcutta, is granted furlough for one year, with eff ct from the 14th March, 1892, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. A. Newmarch, Probationer in the Office of the Comptroller of India Treasuries, is placed in charge of the Paper Currency Office, Calcutta, from the date on which Mr. Keene may proceed on furlough.

J. F. FINLAY,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Fort William, the 4th March, 1892.*

### APPOINTMENTS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

**No. 216.**—In G. G. O. No. 938 of 1891, *for* "Lieutenant C. R. Hodgins, Royal Artillery," *read* "Lieutenant D. M. Babington, Royal Artillery."

**No. 217.**—In G. G. O. No. 1061 of 1891, *for* "Lieutenant D. M. Babington, Royal Artillery," *read* "Captain A. R. Braid, Royal Artillery."

STAFF CORPS.

**No. 218.**—Second-Lieutenant William Fothergill Cooke Tayler, East Surrey Regiment, officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, from the 24th July, 1890 subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second-Lieutenant Tayler will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

(G. G. O. No. 188 of 1892, so far as it relates to this officer, is cancelled.)

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

**No. 219.**—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—

Colonel H. B. Sanderson, Indian Staff Corps, Judge Advocate General in India, (p.a.) for nine months, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Sandeman, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India, (p. a.) for six months, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Captain W. L. Boswell, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 33rd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, (p. a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Captain H. S. G. Hall, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, (p. a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Captain E. Townshend, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Military Works Department, (p.a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 26th March 1892.

Lieutenant E. W. Richards, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, (p. a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

No. 220.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Colonel F. W. Macmullen, General List, Cavalry, Commandant, 13th (Duke of Connaught's) Regiment of Bengal Lancers, for one year. Pension service—32nd year commenced 27th April, 1891.

Colonel J. Cook, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, 36th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for seven months. Pension service—31st year commenced 3rd September, 1891.

Lieutenant C. S. Eastmead, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, for one year. Pension service—5th year commenced 11th February, 1892.

Lieutenant D. S. Buist, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, for one year. Pension service—7th year commenced 25th November, 1891.

No. 221.—The undermentioned Warrant Officer is granted furlough out of India:—

First grade Apothecary J. Prentie, Civil Surgeon, Bhandara, Central Provinces, (p. a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

No. 222.—The undermentioned Warrant Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under Article 920-F., Army Regulations, India, volume I, part I; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Conductor K. R. Cameron, Supervisor, Military Works Department, for one year.

No. 223.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:—

Colonel R. P. Nisbet, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, Resident, 2nd class, Resident, Kashmir, (p. a.) till 24th May, 1892.

Surgeon-Captain J. C. Lamont, (m. c.) for six months.

No. 224.—Major R. H. Jennings, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Military Works Department, was on leave in India (p. a.) from the 8th November to the 30th December, 1891, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

## LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 225.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

*"London Gazette," dated the 9th February, 1892, page 684.*

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
*9th February, 1892.*

* * * * *

### MEMORANDA.

The following officers are granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army on appointment as Assistant Adjutant-Generals in Madras:—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel G. C. Bird, C.B., Indian Staff Corps. Dated 1st November, 1891.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel A. S. Grove, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps. Dated 22nd October, 1891.

## PROMOTIONS.

No. 226.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

### STAFF CORPS.

*Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.—2nd March, 1892.*

Leslie Trevor Bishop.
Thomas Morris Jenkins.

*Lieutenants to be Captains.—19th February, 1892.*

Samuel Garnett Radcliff.
Charles Allen Brown.
Reginald Frederick Robert Formby.
Alfred Shipton Rooke.
Henry Ward Lowry.
William Myers Dawes.
Edmund Martin Reed.

### COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 227.—Colonel Julius Middleton Boyd, Indian Staff Corps, is admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the 20th February, 1892.

### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

*Bengal.*

No. 228.—Sub-Conductor Thomas Wilson, Overseer, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum, to be Conductor, *seconded;*

Sub-Conductor William Davis to be Conductor,—

with effect from the 12th January, 1892, *vice* Conductor James N. Waugh, transferred to the pension establishment.

No. 229.—Conductor Edward White, Millman, Gunpowder Factory, Ishapore, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, *seconded,* and to

have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Conductor Thomas Reynolds, Overseer, Gunpowder Factory, Ishapore, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, *seconded*, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Conductor Richard Samuel Wildey, Millman, Gunpowder Factory, Ishapore, *seconded*, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval,—
with effect from the 19th January, 1892, *vice* Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary James J. Rackstraw, deceased.

No. 230.—Sub-Conductor Patrick Murphy to be Conductor, with effect from the 27th January, 1892, *vice* Conductor Frederick G. Gill, transferred to the pension establishment.

No. 231.—Honorary Lieutenant James Henry Smith, Assistant Commissary, to be Deputy Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Honorary Lieutenant Samuel Smith, Assistant Commissary (supernumerary), to be absorbed;

Honorary Lieutenant Thomas Cuerdon, Deputy Assistant Commissary, to be Assistant Commissary (supernumerary);

Conductor William Scott, Head Overseer, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, *seconded*, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Conductor Thomas Hindle to be Deputy Assistant Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Sub-Conductor Vincent Phillips, Assistant Timber Store-keeper, Gun-Carriage Factory, Fatehgarh, to be Conductor, *seconded*;

Sub-Conductor Charles Lambert to be Conductor,—
with effect from the 27th February, 1892, *vice* Honorary Captain James Burns, Deputy Commissary, transferred to the pension establishment.

No. 232.—The undermentioned Sub-Conductors on probation are confirmed in their present grade:—

James Wilson Turner, Assistant Overseer, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum, *seconded*;

Edward Pipe, Assistant Overseer, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum, *seconded*;

John Richard Patrick Evans,—
with effect from the 30th June, 1891.

George Edward Chapman,—with effect from the 27th July, 1891.

## NATIVE ARMY.

No. 233.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned Regiments:—

*5th Bengal Cavalry.*

Jemadar Murli Singh to be Ressaidar, and Kot-Dafadar Shádi Rám to be Jemadar, *vice* Shiudarshan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 23rd January, 1892.

*2nd (The Queen's Own) Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry.*

Color-Havildar Ganga Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Chandka Singh transferred to the 18th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, with effect from the 14th February, 1892.

*37th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.*

Havildar Lehnu to be Jemadar, *vice* Diwána, deceased, with effect from the 22nd December, 1891.

*42nd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.*

Subadar Mahes Thápa to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Bhola Baju, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January, 1892.

Jemadar Chandar Singh Bísht to be Subadar, and Color-Havildar Ratan Singh Thápa to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar-Major Bhola Baju, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January, 1892.

Havildar Kalu Gurúng to be Jemadar, *vice* Ranbahádur Rai, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 5th December, 1891.

Havildar Singbír Láma to be Jemadar, *vice* Dallu Thápa, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 8th January, 1892.

*45th (Rattray's Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.*

Jemadar Jwala Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Jaimal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Naurang Singh, deceased, with effect from the 4th January, 1892.

*1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.*

Jemadar Surbir Thápa to be Subadar, and Color-Havildar Padam Singh Gurúng to be Jemadar, *vice* Nar Singh Nagarkoti, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th January, 1892.

## RETIREMENTS.

No. 234.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Colonel George Woodward Willock, General List, Cavalry, Commandant, 3rd Regiment of Bengal Cavalry,—24th March, 1892.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert John Humphrey Wyllie, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class,—1st April, 1892

Colonel Charles Edward Douglas Branson, General List, Infantry, Commandant, 17th (The Loyal Purbiya) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—12th March, 1892.

## VOLUNTEER CORPS.

### APPOINTMENTS.

No. 235.—*Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. Ernest Thomas Lloyd to be Major, *vice* Court, resigned.

No. 236.—*Seebpore College Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. Alexander Macdonell to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Küchler, transferred to the supernumerary list.

### PROMOTIONS.

No. 237.—*3rd Punjab (North-Western Railway) Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant William Price to be Captain, with effect from the 23rd January, 1892, *vice* Wishart, transferred to the supernumerary list.

### RESIGNATIONS.

No. 238.—*Central Bengal Light Horse*—

Lieutenant J. O'B. Sceales resigns his commission.

No. 239.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant N. A. I. Gibbs resigns his commission.

No. 240.—*Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Major F. W. Court resigns his commission.

## MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### APPOINTMENTS.

No. 241.—Major F. T. N. Spratt, Royal Engineers, is absorbed into the strength of the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department as an Executive Engineer, 1st grade, with effect from the 16th September, 1891.

No. 242.—Captain J. A. Tanner, Royal Engineers, is appointed to the Military Works Department as an Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, permanent, with effect from the 13th November, 1891.

No. 243.—Captain F. E. G. Bond, Royal Engineers, is appointed to the Military Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, permanent, with effect from the 22nd November, 1891.

## MARINE DEPARTMENT.

### RETIREMENTS.

No. 13.—Mr. W. Barrett, Chief Engineer, Royal Indian Marine, is transferred to the retired list, with effect from the 1st May, 1892.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 4th March, 1892.*

*Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 13th February and the 4th March, 1892.*

| On whose account. | Rank. | Corps. | Date of decease. | Testate or intestate. | Total unclaimed amount deposited. | Amount paid in India. | Date to which claims will be received. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ernest Riddle Evans . . | Major . . | 1st Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers. | 5th April, 1891 | Will left . | R a. p. 616 15 2 | | |

E. H. H. COLLEN,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 27th February, 1892.*

No. 57.—Mr. C. W. Odling, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, temporary rank, Bengal, is promoted to Chief Engineer, 3rd class, and appointed Chief Engineer for Irrigation in Bengal, with effect from the 5th March, 1892.

Mr. W. A. Inglis, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Officiating Superintending Engineer, Bengal, is temporarily promoted to the rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, with effect from the 5th March, 1892.

*The 1st March, 1892.*

No. 58.—Mr. R. C. F. Volkers, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, is granted leave on medical certificate, out of India, for one year, under Article 369, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 20th February, 1892.

No. 59.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 18, dated the 16th January, 1892, Mr. F. G. Heaven, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, officiated as Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, from the 30th January to the 19th February, 1892, inclusive.

No. 60.—The services of the undermentioned officers are transferred from the Establishment under the Government of Madras to that under the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment on Railways :—

Mr. T. W. Grant, Executive Engineer 2nd grade.

Mr. J. W. Parry, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*

Mr. E. Verrieres, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade.

No. 61.—The services of Mr. F. W. Allum, Assistant Engineeer, 3rd grade, State Railways, which were lent to the South Indian Railway Company, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment on Railways.

No. 62.—Mr. R. T. Mallet, Chief Engineer, 2nd class, State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under Article 720 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th March, 1892.

*The 2nd March, 1892.*

No. 63.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 44, dated 13th February, 1892, the services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras for employment on Famine Relief Works :—

Mr. G. W. Faulkner, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.

Rai Bahadur Amrito Lall Roy Chowdry, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.

Mr. A. Monies, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.

No. 64.—The services of Rai Sahib Rakhal Dass Chatterjee, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, *temporary rank*, Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras for employment on Famine Relief Works.

*The 3rd March, 1892.*

No. 65.—Mr. R. T. Mallet, Chief Engineer, 2nd class, State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under Article 720 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 7th March, 1892.

*The 4th March, 1892.*

No. 66.—The following promotions and reversions are ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch :—

| NAMES. | From | To | Nature of promotion. | With effect from |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Williams, R. K. | Examiner, 1st class, *temporary.* | Examiner, 1st class | Permanent | 18th January, 1892. |
| Quinlan, F. P. | Examiner, 3rd class | " 2nd class | Ditto | |
| Burn, R. N. | " 3rd class, *temporary.* | " 3rd class | Ditto | |
| Sherlock-Hubbard, I. S. | Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.* | " 4th class, 1st grade. | Ditto | |
| Gray, W. B. | Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.* | Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade. | Ditto | |
| Rainier, H. | Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.* | Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade. | Ditto | |
| Neuville, E. J. | Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem* | Deputy Examiner, 1st grade. | Ditto | |
| Laval, G. A. C. | Officiating Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade. | Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade. | Ditto | |
| Hoskyn, C. R., Captain, R.E. | Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade. | Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade | Sub. *pro tem.* | |
| Connolly, J. J. | Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade. | Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade. | Ditto | |
| Wathen, H. A. D. | Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, *temporary* | Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade. | Ditto | |
| Shaw, J. | Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade. | Deputy Examiner, 1st grade. | Ditto | |
| Browne, C. A. R., Captain, R. E. | Deputy Examiner, 1st grade. | Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade. | Temporary | 23rd January, 1892. |
| Christie, C. H. P. Lieutenant-Colonel, R.E. | Examiner, 2nd class | Examiner, 1st class | Ditto | 30th January, 1892. |
| Brown, F. L. | " 3rd class | " 2nd class | Ditto | |
| Bayly, W. G. | " 4th class, 1st grade. | " 3rd class | Ditto | |
| Brown, F. L. | Examiner, 2nd class, *temporary.* | " 3rd class | ..... | 20th February, 1892. |
| Bayly, W. G. | Examiner, 3rd class, *temporary.* | " 4th class, 1st grade. | ..... | |

No. 68.—In continuation of Public Works Department Notification No. 383, dated 9th December, 1889, it is hereby notified for information that the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of

State for India has, in Railway Despatch No. 16, dated 4th February, 1892, accorded sanction to the following Estimates:—

(1) Revised Estimate amounting to R26,85,095 of the cost of construction of the Sitamarhi Extension of the Tirhoot State Railway; and

(2) Estimate amounting to R1,01,752 of the cost of construction of an extension of the Sitamarhi Branch by a fair-weather line across the Bagmatti River to Bairagnia Bazar.

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TELEGRAPH.

*The 4th March, 1892.*

No. 67.—Major H. F. Chesney, R.E., Assistant Director, Persian Section, Indo-European Telegraph Department, officiated as Director during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. Wells, R.E., Director of that Section, on special leave on urgent private affairs, from the 7th to the 19th October, 1891, both days inclusive.

J. G. FORBES, *Colonel, R.E.,*
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

### GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

*The 21st October, 1891.*

From the 14th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 7th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

*Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.*

| | Per annum R | a. | p. |
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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

*Publisher, Gazette of India.*

## ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

*Notice of Death sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64, Act II of 1874.*

| Name of deceased. | Place of death. | Date of death. | By whom and when death reported. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mrs. Elizabeth Cane . | Beawar . . . | 7th December, 1891 . | Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, 13th January, 1892. | No will No application for administration. |
| Mr. J. Honeyford . | Mandalay. . . | 7th October, 1891 . | Recorder of Rangoon, 12th January, 1892. | Will left in favour of widow. |
| „ G. H. Young . | Buxwar . . . | 19th January, 1892 . | District Judge, Shahabad, 23rd January, 1892. | Intestate. The deceased was Deputy Superintendent of the Central Jail. No application for letters of administration. |
| „ Farrell. . . | Katgwin . . . | 11th January, 1892 . | District Judge, Simla, 27th January, 1892. | Intestate. The deceased was a pensioner. No application for administration. |
| „ E. F. D'Cruz . | Rangoon General Hospital. | 6th November, 1891 . | Recorder of Rangoon, 19th January, 1892. | No will left. The deceased was an Accountant in the D. P. W. No application for letters of administration. |
| „ J. Chapman . | General Hospital, Calcutta. | 9th October, 1891 . | Recorder of Rangoon, 4th January, 1892. | No will left. No application for letters of administration. |
| „ A. Young . . | Ditto . . . | 6th August, 1891 . | District Judge of 24-Pergunnahs. | Ditto ditto. |
| Mrs. Sarah Hirons . | Agra. . . . | 16th November, 1891 . | District Judge, Sharunpore, 23rd January, 1892. | Ditto ditto. |
| Mr. J. H. Jones . . | Monghyr . . . | 22nd December, 1891 . | District Judge, Bhaugulpore, 14th January, 1892. | Intestate. The deceased was employed by the I. G. S. N. Co., Ld. No application for letters of administration. |

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
*Administrator General of Bengal.*

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
CALCUTTA,
*The 3rd March, 1892.*

## BANK OF BENGAL.

*Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 1st March, 1892.*

| LIABILITIES. | R | a. | p. | R | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital paid up | | | | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund | | | | 47,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 79,77,871 | 4 | 0 | 1,90,26,953 | 6 | 10 |
| Public Deposits at Branches | 1,10,49,082 | 2 | 10 | | | |
| Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches | | | | 4,97,45,032 | 4 | 8 |
| Bank Post Bills, etc. | | | | 3,34,765 | 9 | 10 |
| Sundries | | | | 30,67,569 | 8 | 11 |
| RUPEES | | | | 9,68,74,320 | 14 | 3 |

| ASSETS. | R | a. | p. | R | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government Securities | | | | 50,93,723 | 8 | 0 |
| Other authorized Investments | | | | 42,12,536 | 0 | [illegible] |
| Loans on Government and other authorized Securities | | | | 1,57,69,949 | 6 | 1 |
| Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities | | | | 1,02,10,168 | 6 | 4 |
| Bills discounted and purchased | | | | 2,77,04,879 | 14 | 6 |
| Balances with other Banks | | | | 7,34,256 | 9 | 5 |
| Bullion | | | | 8,68,221 | 3 | 5 |
| Dead Stock | | | | 12,17,008 | 1 | 11 |
| Stamps | | | | 10,590 | 12 | 10 |
| Sundries | | | | 15,09,079 | 11 | 0 |
| | | | | 6,73,30,413 | 9 | 6 |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office | 1,70,76,835 | 14 | 2 | 2,95,43,907 | 4 | 9 |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Branches | 1,24,67,071 | 6 | 7 | | | |
| RUPEES | | | | 9,68,74,320 | 14 | 3 |

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
*Calcutta, the 3rd March, 1892.*

E. J. BIRCH,
*Offg. Chief Accountant.*

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
*Secretary and Treasurer.*

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 40·9.

## CALCUTTA MINT.

*Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 2nd March, 1892.*

| | R | R |
|---|---|---|
| Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 24th February, 1892 | 57,30,407 | |
| Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date | 20,75,990 | 78,06,397 |
| ADD— | | |
| Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department | 8,15,087 | |
| Ditto ditto Government | ... | 8,15,087 |
| | | 86,21,484 |
| DEDUCT— | | |
| New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week | 7,00,000 | |
| Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes | ... | 7,00,000 |
| Balance on the evening of the 2nd March, 1892 | ... | 79,21,484 |
| The Balance comprises— | | |
| Silver held on account of the Currency Department | 54,10,139 | |
| Ditto ditto Government | 25,11,345 | 79,21,484 |
| There is in addition awaiting assay— | | |
| Bullion belonging to Private Individuals | 10,02,918 | |
| Ditto ditto Government | ... | 10,02,918 |

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
*Master of the Mint.*

CALCUTTA MINT,
*The 3rd March, 1892.*

## SURVEY OF INDIA.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 1st March, 1892.*

No. 895.—Mr. P. White, Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade, is granted furlough for one year, under Article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 24th March, 1892.

*The 3rd March, 1892.*

No. 896.—CORRIGENDUM.—In this Department Notification No. 889, dated 15th February, 1892, *for* "23rd February" *read* "22nd February."

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
*Surveyor-General of India.*

## CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Abu, the 22nd February, 1892.*

No. 135—648.—The Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to specially extend

Section 34 of Act V of 1861 (an Act for the Regulation of Police) to the Town of Kherwa.

By Order,

C. HERBERT *Captain*,

*First Asst to the Agent, Govr.-Genl., Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.*

## SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER AND SECRETARY TO THE AGENTS, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

*Indore, the 26th February, 1892.*

No. 93-*S.*—*H Q*—The Head Quarters of the Office of the Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Agents, Governor-General, Rajputana and Central India, having been retransferred to Mount Abu, it is hereby notified for general information that all correspondence intended for this Office, which cannot reach Indore on 1st April, 1892, should be addressed to Mount Abu.

By Order,

ARDESHIR DARABJI, *Supdt.*,

for *Secy. in the P. W. D., Raj. & C. I.*

## MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Simla, the 26th February, 1892.*

No 5-*A.*—Lieutenant F. W. Watling, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the examination for promotion to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter II, paragraphs 9 to 11, on the 16th February, 1892.

*The 29th February, 1892.*

No. 6-*A*—Lieutenant F. F. N. Rees, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani, prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter II, paragraph 13, on the 27th January, 1892.

*The 1st March, 1892.*

No 7-*A.*—Mr. J. Southon, Honorary Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, held charge of the current duties of the office of the Executive Engineer, Agra Division, Military Works, in addition to his own duties, from the afternoon of the 2nd to the forenoon of the 17th February, 1892.

N. ARNOTT, *Lieut.-Col*, *R.E.*,

for *Director-General of Military Works.*

## DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 29th February, 1892.*

No. 9.—Mr W. J. Weightman, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem*, State Railways, is granted furlough for eighteen months, from the 15th March, 1892, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,

*Offg. Director-General.*

## TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on the 24th December, 1891, treasure consisting of articles of gold and silver, as given in the following statement and valued at about R155 6, was found in a brass box by one Theyathumkavil Kunhi Krishnan nayar while removing a nail fastened to the ground in the yard of the Edathpurath Vishnu temple in the Angadipuram amsam of the Wallewanad taluk, Malabar district, in the Presidency of Madras:—

| PARTICULARS. | No. | Weight in tolas. |
|---|---|---|
| *Gold Jewels.* | | |
| Padakkam | 1 | $\frac{3}{8}$ |
| Lotus | 7 | $1\frac{1}{8}$ |
| Bracelets | 2 | $1\frac{1}{8}$ |
| Amulets | 6 | 1 |
| Vanamalamani (beads) | 25 | $2\frac{5}{8}$ |
| Tigerclaws (2), talla (1), beads (4) | 7 | 1 |
| Gooseberry beads | 9 | $2\frac{3}{8}$ |
| Belt with copper plate | 7 | $2\frac{1}{8}$ |
| Lotus with copper plate | 1 | 1 |
| Arm with copper plate | 1 | $2\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Kundalam with copper plate | 2 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Neck ornament with copper plate | 1 | $2\frac{3}{8}$ |
| Small beads | 32 | $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Anklets | 6 | $2\frac{7}{8}$ |
| Crown | 1 | $8\frac{3}{8}$ |
| Belt | 5 | $6\frac{3}{8}$ |
| Feet | 2 | $4\frac{3}{4}$ |
| *Silver Ornaments.* | | |
| Lotus | 1 | 1 |
| Bracelet | 2 | 1 |
| Conch with copper plate | 1 | 2 |
| Umbrella bead | 2 | $\frac{3}{8}$ |
| Bells (8), tubes (2) | 10 | 1 |
| Copper box which contained these things | 1 | . |

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear, personally or by agent, before the Collector of Malabar, at his Office at Calicut, on Monday, 1st August, 1892, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

W. DUMERGUE,

*Actg. Collector of Malabar.*

MALABAR COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
CALICUT,
*The 22nd February, 1892.*

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on or about the 1st July, 1891, treasure consisting of R181 (Chandwadi coins) was found on the boundary line between Survey Nos. 143 and 134 at the village of Kokishe, taluka Patan, by Hari bin Babaji and sixteen others of the same village.

All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear, personally or by duly appointed agents, before the Mamledar of Patan, on the 25th June, 1892, when he will proceed to hold enquiries into the matter and determine according to the provisions of the said Act.

R. E. CANDY,

*Collector of Satara.*

## POST OFFICE.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 29th February, 1892.*

**No. 12834.**—Mr. W. R. Monks, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is granted leave on medical certificate for three months and twelve days, from the 20th December, 1891.

Babu Banku Behari Ghose is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence of Mr. Monks, or until further orders.

**No. 12865.**—Consequent on the deputation of Mr. G. A. T. Bennett, Deputy Postmaster, Bombay, to Zanzibar, the following acting arrangements are made from the 16th January, 1892, until further orders :—

Mr. C. H. Watts, Mail Officer, 1st class, Sea Post Office, to act as Deputy Postmaster, Bombay.

Mr. C. C. D'Albedyhll, Mail Officer, 2nd class, to act in the 1st class.

Mr. H T. Bedford, Mail Officer, 3rd class, to act in the 2nd class.

*The 1st March, 1892.*

**No. 12896.**—Lala Girdhari Lal, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, from the 10th March, 1892, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it, and the following acting appointments are made during his absence, or until further orders :—

Mr. A. R. Ammon, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Mr. J. P. Barker, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Pandit Shiva Pal to act in the 4th grade

*The 4th March, 1892.*

**No. 13136.**—Mr. H. Smith, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, from the 28th March, 1892, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it, and the following acting appointments are made during his absence or until further orders :—

P. Anantha Charlu, B.A., Rai Bahadur, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Mr G. R. Peter, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Mr. T. S. Carroll to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

*Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 1st March, 1892.*

Aitaigh Brothers.
Begglop & Co.
Beard, R. E.
Clarke Doyal & Co.
Davis, B. & Co.
David, Aslan.
Don, Wm.
Galmer, E.
Herbert, Esq.
Harris, John.
Inglis, J.
Jones, Brothers & Co.
James & Co.
Madden, J.
New Trading Co.
Payne, Miss E. M.
Reviere & Co.
Saunders, C. D.
Scaife, T. J.
Teichmann, Rev. Alfred
Wallich, Mrs. Charles.
Westmacott, H.

*Letters marked "Care of Post Office."*

Abramovitz, Hermann.
Ameera.
Anderson, Aleck.
Arline, Miss Nellie.
Armfield, Fred.
Ashburton, Lord.
Baron, Ch.
Batchelor, Mrs. F.
Beal, Rev. Arthur.
Beale, H. K.
Behr, F. R.
Berryman, T.
Bindley, Lt.-Col.
Bowie, Col. M. M.
Bowman, J. C.
Bruhl, Henri.
Brown, D.
Buckland, Henry.
Busey, Duncan C.
Butt, W.
Campton, H.
Campbell, T. J.
Carlander, Axel.
Carmichael, R. S.
Cautlie, Mrs.
Charles, Mrs. Wm.
Chase Levi, Major.
Christison, Geo. W.
Clark, Harry.
Cory, Miss G.
Cooke, E. J., Mrs.
Cooper, W.
Courjon, Miss T.
Crole, C. S.
Crow, W. H. F. R.
Cullen, Lillian M., Miss.
Daly, Mrs. A.
Damoy, C.
Detilloux, Theo.
Dwar, Major D. E.
Douglass, Miss L.
Dowling, M. W.
D'Souza, P. B.
Dutch, A.
Dyer, Mrs.
Edilmann, A.
Eldridge, J. E.
Ewan, Captain D. S.
Fanning, Mrs. F. C.
Farrell, Mrs. M.
Ferguson, Fred.
Flynn, W.
Folk, S.
Fremlin, W. T.
Freedman, J. J.
Gay, Mrs. A.
Gedeon, E.
Gillon, E. A.
Greaves, E. S.
Greenhalgh, Capt. J. H.
Haiman, Alexis.
Haimon, Monsieur.
Hamilton, G. S.
Harrison, J. J.
Henderson, J.
Henry, John J.
Herklots, Mrs.
Herklots, Rev. G.
Hesse, Chas.
Holland, H. C.
Holmberg, W.
Homan, Leonard.
Honghyne, A. P.
Hume, Col.
Hutchison, Mrs. A.
Hale, H.
Johnson, E. T. S.
Johnson, W. G.
Jones, Mr. M.
Keay, J. Seymour.
Kitts, E. J.
Kitson, H. H.
Kochler, R.
Kuper, Miss.
Law, G.
Lawrence, A. J
Lewis, Miss.
Love, Mrs. G.
Lunge, Dr. Carl.
Lynch, H. W.
Lyon, Palyhemus.
Manager, Kankee Tea Estate.
Martin, Mrs. Mabel L.
Massy, Miss E. G.
Maystein, Monsieur.
McCartie, Surgeon-Major.
Metcalfe, M. S.
Meyerhof, Madame.
Miller, E.
Molloy, P.
Morgan, Lt. G. A.
Mosenthal, H.
Munro, James.
Nicoll, Geo.
Norton, Mrs.
O'Brien, G.
O'Clein, Percy.
Oomregur, Mr.
O'Brien, Mrs.
Page, Mr.
Parks, Harry Rufus.
Paterson, Mrs.
Patey, Miss Vera.
Paton, Jas.
Patten, L. P.
Payne, Professor W. J.
Penfold, George W.
Perurei, Mrs.
Phear, W.
Piercy, Mr.
Pitman, C. B.
Pitman, Charles E.
Poach, John.
Radford, Major.
Radford, Mrs.
Roche, Victor.
Robarts, H.
Roberts, Miss L.
Robertson, Graham.
Rogers, F. N.
Rose, A. S.
Rose, J.
Ryder, Mrs. H
Saldan, Paul.
Salvatori, Mons.
Sanderson, P. J.
Shaw, Mrs.
Simes, George.
Simmons, E.
Sinclair, Capt. Thos.
Slater, Mrs. C.
Sleeman, J.
Smith, Chalonel
Steward, Wm.
Stewart, Miss Burnett.
St. John, Mrs. D.
Stretton, Capt.
Smith, H.
Smith, Miss M. A.
Stoddard, H. P. D.
Tweedie, M.
Valentine, T. H.
Wakefield, L. C.
Watson, Mr.
Weynton, Oswin.
Wheeler, E. L.
Whiting, Rev. J. L.
Wilkins, W. D.
Williams, Fred.
Wilderman, Adolf.
Workman, E.

*Registered Letters.*

Cory, Miss.
Gillon, E. A.
Heider, Moriz,
Jones, F. H.
Kimerling, Meilech.
Roche, Victor.
Stengel, V. S.

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.*

Anderson, Mrs.
Arline, N., Miss.
Atlass, R. H.
Alexandria
Allschaul, J.
Armstrong, W., Miss.
Addee, G.
Alheu, Miss.
Abdul Guffer.
Anderson, F.
Ayrteon, S. R.
Almon, C. F., Lieut.
Boyd, I.
Bur, L.
Blanchard, J. A.
Barker, F. S.
Bulkely, Mrs.
Baddun Durzee.
Brown, T. R.
Boyadjion, A. M., Dr.
Barry, A., Dr.
Buchner, E. M., Miss.
Brubl, H.
Blake, A., Mrs.
Briggs.
Barby, N.
Brown, L., Mrs.
Brand, N.
Crothwait, J. E.
Cooper, Mrs.
Couths, Mrs.
Castillo, R. J.
Croft, A., Sir.
Crane, H.
Coatlee, Dr.
Coelander, A.
Copenhagee, M.
Clements, E., Miss.
Christie, J. T.
Charles, R.
Carr, W.
Clarke, R. T.
Ceccarene, T.
Coper, J. W.
Cooper, R., Messrs.
Diodate, Cauntise.
Dickens, W. A., Mrs.
D'Mello, J. S.
D'Souza, R. R.
Durant, H.
Daunilly, M., Mrs.
Drury, F. M., Capt.
Davidson, W. J.
Danevy, Mrs.
Dewjee, Samuel.
Elliott, F.
Ekells, G.
Elliott, T.
Ellis, H.
Evans, L. J. S.
Eranee, H. R.
Furdham, J.
Fischer, C. F., Dr.
Fildman, J.
French, Hon., Mr.
Foy, W.
Fiedlle, A.
Franklin, J.
Good, D.
Grunshelds, E.
Garback, W.
Grene, Dr.
Gerrish, F. S.
Geleson, E.
Greenfield.
Guisphe, L.
Glen, J. M.
Giffert, G. G.
Hurry, A.
Herbert, A. R. K., Bgr.-Genl.
Hayemal, E.
Hewlett, Dr.
Hill, C. G.
Hogon, E. C.
Harrington, P. C.
Hollick, S., Mrs.
Hibbard, J. M.
Howard, Miss.
Hukey, D.
Hopkins, N., Mrs.
Harvey, A. B., Lieut.
Haughton, H.
Harding, O.
Induperkash Gangoli.
Jardin, N. W. P.
Jenkins, W. A.
John, A.
Jenkinsdon, J.
Jegumeyer, G. R.
Kitson, H. H.
Kilton, T.
Karam, G.
Khon, S.
Knight, G. S.
Koba Verchund.
Liddiard.
Lencoln, C. E.
Lyall, J. B., Sir.
Lynn.
Long.
Lonestone, M., Miss.
Leslie, A. E., Capt.
Lawrence, W. A.
Macpherson, Mrs.
Macmillan, A. R.
Martin, Mrs.
Macdonald.
McToyzart, W. A. T.
Macdonald, W.
Milder, B.
Martin, J.
Morgan, O. B.
Morris, J. B., Supt.
Maxwell, Miss.
Merwanjee, E., Mistry.
Macilowgall, E.
Mackn ught, J. M.
Nairne, A. K.
Noris, E. J.
Nokmirer.
Naider, P. V. R.
Nood, W. C.
Nurodinath Mookerjee.
Newman, F. J.
Nabob, J.
Nares, Capt.
Owen, W. S.
Owaris, R.
Purisotam Muljee, Dr.
Peares, H.
Phipps, E. S.
Playford, T., Hon.
Piris, G.
Powell, L. C., Miss.
Peyarilal.
Pereira, Miss.
Pereira, A.
Pasha, A.
Peterson, C. H.
Powen, J. H.
Premjee, A. G.
Patman, H. A.
Power, Mrs.
Rebello, M.
Robertson, W.
Rajenbutty, A.
R ss, B.
Rogers, A.
Releny, J. T.
Rechaidson, W.
Raymond, H.
Rosenberg, M.
Rustom, B. S.
Rundle, C. S., Dr.
Ranighans, G.
Robinson, J.
Robertson, J. A.
Ross, F., Miss.
Ranger, Surg.
Ralenson, C. B.
Storer, Col.
Sursingjee of Lolhi.
Skilhorn, J W.
Siliock, J G.
Samel, T.
Shaik Abdool.
Stuart.
Schill, G., Dr.
Syd Beker Hosan.
Slill, H. G.
Stork, M. Jan.
Steel, J., Dr.
Smith, E., Miss.
Surandernath Mookerjee.
Semoll, Miss.
Schart, S.
Shuler, L.
Shiffers, A.
Smith, C.
Syd Aboo Jafer.
Stenberg, A. F.
Smith, Pery R.
Sommers, A., Miss.
Taival, A.
Taylor, E. B., Miss.
Temple, C. L., Mrs.
Unwin, T.
Virylol Varsholain.
Venour.
Vegandin, C., Maj.
Venegram, D. C.
Venables, W. H.
Vidal, G.
Wadia, K. N.
Whilfield, G. O.
Wore, H., Miss.
Wright, Z. A. B., Miss.
Wilson, T. N.
Waran, M.
Wright, W. R.
Wyman, A.
Waller, Mrs.
Whiling, J. L., Revd.
Wingfield, R., Mrs.
Westland, A. B
Wenghton, A. W., Miss.
Watson, Mrs.
Walker, P. D. C.
Wetson, Miss.
While, G.
Wicks, Capt., R. E.
Watts & Co , Joh.
Wrigh, A
Yund, Mrs.

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 22nd February, 1892.*

Coveter, Mr.
Dawson, E. J.
Dayk, A. C.
Hope, E. L.
Marshall, F. H.
Marshall, Mrs. L. G.
Rydquist, C. E.
Sandeman, G.
Sanderson, H. E.
Scryengeour, D.
Stevenson, A.
Thomson Mrs. M. A.
Thompson, R. E. N.
Wood, G. S. P.

E. HUTTON,
*Pre idency Postmaster, Calcutta.*

*The 5th March, 1892.*

## SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

| Mails for | Date of closing at Calcutta. | Route by which despatched. |
|---|---|---|
| | 1892. | |
| Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom. | 9th Mar. | Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay. |
| Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets). | 8th ,, | Ditto. |
| Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be, and Réunion. | 9th ,, | Ditto. |
| Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan. | 7th ,, | Ditto. |
| Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania. | 7th ,, | Ditto. |
| Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China. | 12th ,, | Per French Str. *Niemen.* |
| Madras and Colombo . . . | 9th ,, | Per P. & O. Str. *Coromandel.* |
| Straits, China, and Japan . . | 12th ,, | Per Steamer *Japan.* |
| Rangoon and Moulmein . | 8th ,, | Per Steamer *Goa.* |
| Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore. | 11th ,, | Per Steamer *Pundua.* |
| Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon. | 9th ,, | Per Steamer *Kola.* |

*N.B.*—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

E. HUTTON,
*Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.*

## REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

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# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART III.

### Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

#### PROMISSORY NOTES.

**Lost in transmission by Post.**

The upper halves of the Government Promissory Notes, Nos 206028 and 239875, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865 for ₹500 and ₹1,500, respectively, standing in the name of the Agra Bank, Limited, and Bubonesh Chakravarti, and last endorsed to Mrs. Louisa Woodward, the proprietress, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress, after two years from the date of last advertisement.

J. A. TOOMEY,

*Manager, National Bank of India, Limited,*
*Calcutta,*
*Attorney for Louisa Woodward.*

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## PART VI.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

**ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67.**

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 4th March, 1892.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., R.A.
The Hon'ble Sir P. P. Hutchins, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. E. Miller, Kt., Q.C.
The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General H. Brackenbury, C.B., R.A.
The Hon'ble Colonel R. C. B. Pemberton, R.E.
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The Hon'ble J. Nugent.
The Hon'ble J. Woodburn, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble J. L. Mackay, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Dr. Rash Behari Ghose.
The Hon'ble Sir John Edgar, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Palli Chentsal Rao Pantulu, C.I.E.

### INDIAN BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER moved that the Hon'ble Sir Philip Hutchins be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate the law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India. He ex-

plained that looking at the character of the Bill it was necessary that the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Home Department should be one of the Select Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## MADRAS SMALL CAUSE COURT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR PHILIP HUTCHINS moved that the presentation of the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes of Madras be postponed to the next meeting of the Council He explained that the papers relating to the Bill had not yet arrived from Madras, but he hoped that they would arrive in time to enable the Committee to take them into consideration and frame its report before the next meeting of the Council.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## RANGOON PORT COMMISSIONERS ACT, 1879, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR BLISS presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Rangoon Port Commissioners Act, 1879.

## COURT OF WARDS ACT, 1879 (B. C.), AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN EDGAR introduced the Bill to amend the Court of Wards Act, 1879 (B.C.), and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller, the Hon'ble Sir Philip Hutchins, the Hon'ble Mr. Evans, the Hon'ble Mr. Woodburn, the Hon'ble Dr. Rash Behari Ghose and the Mover, with instructions to report in a week. He said :—

"The most important provisions of the Bill which I am now about to lay before this Council are meant to amend the Bengal Court of Wards Act of 1879 so as to enable the Court of Wards to take over the management of the property of persons not otherwise disqualified upon their own application and with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor in each case. Similar provisions were included in a Bill passed by the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in 1877, from which however the sanction of the Governor General in Council was withheld owing to a technical defect. Since that time the desirability of taking some measures to preserve ancient families from ruin and to prevent estates of historical and political importance from being broken up has frequently been brought home to the Government, and in one instance a special Act was passed with the consent of the creditors of a great landholder with a view to rescuing his estate from imminent ruin. In March, 1891, a Bill similar to that part of the present Bill which affects proprietors disqualified on their own application was introduced into the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and reported upon by a Select Committee. But before the measure could become law it was brought to notice that one of its provisions appeared to conflict with the Civil Procedure Code, and that the measure was therefore beyond the competence of the Bengal Council. Consequently it was decided that legislation should be undertaken by the Council of the Governor General.

"The sections of the present Bill, which relate to the new class of disqualified proprietors, are practically the same as those of the Bill which was discussed in the Bengal Council, and they do not materially differ from what is actually the law in other Provinces They fall far short of the provisions of the law on the same subject which prevails in one part of this Province,—I mean the Chota Nagpore Encumbered Estates Act,—and I do not think it necessary therefore to take up the time of the Council by any discussion of the policy of this part of the measure.

"Another section in the Bill extends the definition of 'estate' in section 3 of Bengal Act IX of 1879 so as to make it cover 'a portion of an estate.' The Bengal Board of Revenue have pointed out that under section 7 of the Act the Court of Wards can only take charge of the property of disqualified proprietors who are either sole proprietors or joint proprietors of an estate, and that this has been held to exclude from the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards proprietors of only shares of estates, however large their entire property may be, while

the Court is enabled to, and as a matter of fact does, take charge of properties mainly composed of many shares of estates, provided only that the proprietor has one whole estate, no matter how small. The Board point out that this condition is not required in the cases of properties made over to the Court of Wards by Civil Courts under section 10 of Act IX of 1879 or to the Collector under Act VIII of 1890, and that the restriction does not obtain in certain other Provinces, amongst which the North-Western Provinces may be instanced. They adduce, as an instance of the defective state of the present law, the case of the great Bonalli Raj, with a rent-roll of about 12 lakhs of rupees, seven-sixteenths of which are held by a major proprietor and nine-sixteenths by two minor proprietors. The Court of Wards is unable to take over charge of the latter as the minors do not hold a single entire estate entered in the revenue-roll. Some of the Members of Council are aware that there has lately been a great lawsuit between the major and minor proprietors of this estate, which, after an expenditure of, it is said, between 8 and 9 lakhs of rupees, was settled by a compromise, part of the terms of which was that the whole estate should be managed by the Collector, who would take over the major's share at his own request and that of the minors under the Court of Wards. This arrangement, however, has been found to be impracticable under the existing state of the law, and if the present state of things continues this great and historic estate will probably be irretrievably ruined.

"There are some other amendments of the Bengal Wards Act contained in the Bill of a purely formal nature. They have been made necessary by the repeal of Act XL of 1858, and require no further explanation here.

"It is proposed to omit the proviso to section 48 of Act IX (B.C.) of 1879 making the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor and the Court of Wards necessary to the expenditure of more than ten per cent. of the previous year's surplus, as it has been found that this proviso only causes unnecessary delay, without providing any additional security for the proper expenditure of the funds.

"The objects of the remaining sections of the Bill are to provide that probate and letters of administration may be taken out by the Court of Wards in that capacity, and the conditions on which such probate and letters of administration may be granted; that the Court of Wards shall be the guardian of a minor when such minor is the sole executor or residuary legatee, &c., and belongs to the class to which the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards extends; that it should have power to take charge of properties of disqualified proprietors at the request of private executors and administrators; that it should be exempt under certain conditions from liability to giving security and rendering accounts to the Civil Court; and that estates administered by the Court of Wards under these sections should be exempt from sale on account of arrears of revenue.

"The discussions which have led to the introduction of these provisions are of old date, having arisen, in the year 1883-84, out of several cases which occurred about that time, the most important of which was one connected with the will of Raja Pramatha Nath Roy Bahadur of Dighaputtia, a very wealthy zamindar, who left four minor sons and by his will made the Court of Wards executor until the coming of age of his eldest son. It was found, however, that the Court of Wards could not take out probate and act as executor, and practically the existence of the will, which the testator meant to strengthen the position of the Court, was found to be an almost insurmountable obstacle to the exercise of the powers vested in the Court by statute. All the Local Governments and Administrations have been consulted on the subject and have reported generally in favour of the alteration in the law which it is now proposed to make, but it has been decided to legislate for the present only for Bengal.

"The Bonalli Raj case, to which I have already referred, shows clearly that it is most desirable that the changes proposed with regard to disqualified proprietors should be made with the least possible delay, and as the most important alterations in the Bengal Act of 1879 have been before the public for a year and have been discussed in the Bengal Council, and as the Bill in its present form has been already published under Rule 22 in the Gazette of India and Calcutta and Vernacular Gazettes, I trust that the Council may be able to dis-

pose of it before the close of the present session, and I shall therefore ask the Council to instruct the Select Committee to report in a week."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## BENGAL MILITARY POLICE BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN EDGAR also introduced the Bill for the Regulation of the Bengal Military Police and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Miller, the Hon'ble Sir Philip Hutchins, the Hon'ble Mr. Evans, the Hon'ble Dr. Rash Behari Ghose and the Mover, with instructions to report in a fortnight. He said:—

"The Bill which I am about to introduce does not require any lengthened explanations. It has been made necessary by the removal of the Frontier Police Force formerly employed in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong to the new district, the South Lushai Hills. The discipline of this force has hitherto been regulated by the Chittagong Hill Tracts Frontier Regulation of 1881, but as this applied only to frontier police-officers posted to the Hill Tracts of Chittagong it has apparently become inapplicable to them now that they are posted to the new district, the South Lushai Hills, and it has been thought safer to provide by fresh legislation for their discipline in future. Experience has also shown that a change is required in the terms of enlistment of the force. Hitherto all the men have been entitled to resign on giving their superior officer two months' notice in writing as provided in section 9 of Act V of 1861, but experience has shown that this might become a source of inconvenience and even of danger in the case of a force employed amongst tribes like those of the Lushai Hills. It has been therefore decided to enlist the men of this force for three years as is done in the case of the Burma Military Police, and also to provide that if they are on active service at the time when their engagement expires they shall not be entitled to claim their discharge until such active service is at an end.

"Besides the police force lately employed in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and now employed in the South Lushai Hills, there are certain bodies of semi-military police in Bengal known as special reserves, and it has been found desirable to provide for the enlistment and discipline of these bodies and of any similar bodies which may hereafter be formed, upon the same lines as those laid down for the frontier force. The present Bill, which provides the above objects, follows very closely the Burma Military Police Act, XV of 1887, with the omission of one section. I do not think it is necessary for me therefore to take up the time of the Council with any detailed examination of its provisions. Under Your Lordship's orders it has already been published in the Gazette of India and in the Calcutta and Vernacular Gazettes in the manner provided by Rule 22 of the Rules for the Conduct of Business in this Council."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 11th March, 1892.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
*Secretary to the Government of India,*
*Legislative Department.*

CALCUTTA;
*The 4th March, 1892.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

No. 10.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1892.

# OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*A* SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

*Non-Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

**Forests.**

### CONCESSIONS TO SELECTED FOREST OFFICERS WHO DESIRE TO UTILIZE THEIR FURLOUGH IN STUDYING FORESTRY IN THE FORESTS ON THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

CIRCULAR No. 4 F.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Forests), dated Calcutta, the 13th February 1892.*

READ—

Circular Resolution No. 20 F., dated 2nd September 1867, specifying the conditions under which Forest Officers on leave in Europe may study Forestry.

RESOLUTION.

IN view of the importance of maintaining in the Forest Departments of India a continuous knowledge of the Forest systems of Europe, and for the purpose of encouraging the study by their officers of Continental Forestry, the Government of India have, with the concurrence of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, decided that the privileges set forth in the rules appended to this Resolution may be granted, with their previous approval in each case, to selected officers of the Forest Departments when on furlough.

2. The improvement of State Forests in India has depended, and will for some time continue to depend, in no small measure, on the adaptation to them

A

of scientific principles borrowed from France and Germany. Under existing arrangements, candidates selected for the Indian Forest Service undergo a preliminary course of practical instruction, for a few weeks, in the forests of either France or Germany; but progress in forestry is on the Continent so rapid that the knowledge which they acquire during their comparatively short tours, and at a time when their practical acquaintance with the subject is only commencing, is found to be insufficient for the needs of forest administration in India. It has therefore been determined to give facilities to officers, who have proved, by the merit of their work in India, that they are capable of assimilating and turning to account useful knowledge, to study forestry on the Continent when absent from India on furlough. Such officers, if carefully selected, would, it is confidently anticipated by the Government of India, be enabled, both by their special capacity and their practical experience of what is required in India, to bring back with them and introduce into Indian forest administration the most important improvements of the continental systems which may be applicable to this country, more especially in connection with the preparation and control of Working-Plans, in which exceptionally technical branch of forestry the greatest advance has recently been made in the Forest Departments of the Continent.

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ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution, with its appendix, be forwarded, for information and guidance, to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, and the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin; also to the Foreign Department for communication to the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bengal. | Assam. |
| North-Western Provinces and Oudh. | Coorg. |
| Punjab. | Ajmere. |
| Central Provinces. | Andamans. |
| Burma. | Hyderabad. |

Ordered, further, that a copy be forwarded, for information, to the Department of Finance and Commerce and the Inspector General of Forests; and that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)

E. C. BUCK,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# APPENDIX.

*Rules under which selected Officers of the Forest Department in India may be authorised to study during furlough, at the public expense, forest operations on the Continent of Europe.*

I.—A Forest Officer desirous of obtaining permission to study forestry on the Continent, under these rules, must submit an application, through the Conservator under whom he is serving, to the Local Government.

II.—The Local Government will forward the application to the Inspector General of Forests, with the remarks of the Conservator and its own recommendation in the case.

III.—The Inspector General of Forests will submit the application to the Government of India for orders.

IV.—The Government of India will require to be satisfied that the officer applying is likely to profit by the additional experience which he will gain by Continental study, and that he possesses a sufficient knowledge of the language of the country which it is proposed that he should visit.

V.—The application must reach the Government of India not less than four months before the date on which it is proposed to commence a Continental tour.

VI.—If the application is sanctioned, the officer should place himself in communication with the Inspector General of Forests, under whose instructions the plan of study proposed will be arranged.

VII.—On arrival in England the officer will report himself at the India Office; and it will then be decided by Her Majesty's Secretary of State what localities he is to visit.

VIII.—The total period to be spent on deputation will not, as a rule, exceed six months. At the end of that period the officer selected will submit to the India Office a diary showing how his time has been spent, and a report which should indicate fully the nature of the operations studied, and which should also include suggestions as to the application of such operations to India. The Secretary of State will decide whether the diary and the report show that the time of the officer has been properly employed, and will determine accordingly for what period the daily allowance admissible under Rule IX may reasonably be granted.

IX.—Each officer will be paid, through the India Office, the cost of a 1st class return-ticket between London and the place to which he may be initially deputed, and will also, subject to the preceding rule, be granted a daily allowance of 10 shillings during his stay in the Continental forests. Travelling allowance bills in full detail must be submitted to the Revenue Secretary at the India Office.

X.—The reports, notes, and drawings submitted by an officer may not, without the previous permission of the Government of India, be communicated to any professional journal or institution; and the Government of India will be at liberty to print, publish or circulate them should they think fit to do so.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## CIVIL WORKS.

### Irrigation.

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**REVIEW OF THE REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (EXCLUDING SIND) FOR 1890-91.**

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No. 43 I., dated Calcutta, the 26th February 1892.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter from the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, No. 22 I., dated the 9th January 1892, forwarding the above Report and the Resolution of the Local Government reviewing it.

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OBSERVATIONS.—The number of irrigation works in operation during the year under review was 36, of which two, the Nira Canal and Mhasvad Tank, are classed as Protective. The capital outlay incurred during and up to the end of the year was as follows:—

| | Number of works. | During the year 1890-91. | | | | | | | | Total direct and indirect to end of 1890-91. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Works. | Establishment. | Tools and Plant. | Total | Deduct receipts on Capital Account. | Total direct charges. | Indirect charges. | Total direct and indirect charges. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| MAJOR WORKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Protective Irrigation Works (Account head 35). . . | 2 | 1,82,677 | 61,542 | 1,200 | 2,45,419 | 480 | 2,44,939 | 8,616 | 2,53,555 | 70,37,209 |
| Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue (Account head 49). . . . . | 7 | 48,434 | 7,557 | 411 | 56,402 | ... | 56,402 | 1,057 | 57,459 | 1,05,46,135 |
| MINOR WORKS. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept (Account head 43). | | | | | | | | | | |
| Imperial . . . . . | 26 | 44,896 | 11,871 | —463 | 56,304 | ... | 56,304 | 3,257 | 59,561 | 60,39,390 |
| Provincial . . . . . | 1 | 2,14,248 | 40,716 | 972 | 2,55,936 | 129 | 2,55,807 | 5,700 | 2,61,507 | 10,01,931 |
| TOTAL . . | 36 | 4,90,255 | 1,21,686 | 2,120 | 6,14,061 | 609 | 6,13,452 | 18,630 | 6,32,082 | 2,46,24,655 |

2. The principal outlay from Imperial funds was incurred on the Nira Canal, and amounted to Rs. 2,47,130, mainly on account of the storage works at Bhatghar. An additional area of 792 acres was brought under command by the opening of a new distributary.

The outlay from Provincial funds was on the Gokak Storage Works which were practically completed.

3. The gross revenue collected and the working expenses for the year are shown in the following statement:—

| Canal. | Total direct and indirect Capital outlay to end of year. | Gross Revenue Collected. | | | Working Expenses. | | | Net Revenue. | Percentage of net revenue on Capital outlay. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Irrigation Revenue.* | Miscellaneous receipts. | Total. | Direct. | Indirect. | Total. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| MAJOR WORKS. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Protective Irrigation Works— | | | | | | | | | |
| Nira Canal | 50,02,439 | 34,186 | 1,899 | 36,085 | 29,042 | 1,440 | 30,482 | 5,603 | 0·11 |
| Mhasvad Tank | 20,34,770 | 18,683 | 747 | 19,430 | 12,157 | 572 | 12,729 | 6,701 | 0·33 |
| Irrigation works not charged against Revenue— | | | | | | | | | |
| Hathmati Canal | 5,18,287 | 6,245 | 1,126 | 7,371 | 6,468 | 194 | 6,662 | 709 | 0·14 |
| Lower Panjhra River Works | 4,56,076 | 14,696 | 440 | 15,136 | 8,502 | 377 | 8,879 | 6,257 | 1·37 |
| Kadva River Works | 7,18,949 | 9,563 | 77 | 9,640 | 6,166 | 376 | 6,542 | 3,098 | 0·43 |
| Pravara River Works, Lakh Canal | 3,71,963 | 929 | 322 | 1,251 | 3,431 | 167 | 3,598 | —2,347 | ... |
| Mutha Canals | 63,07,130 | 1,18,318 | 99,265 | 2,17,583 | 75,569 | 4,257 | 79,826 | 1,37,757 | 2·19 |
| Ekruk Tank | 13,33,406 | 11,828 | 12,991 | 24,819 | 13,185 | 639 | 13,824 | 10,995 | 0·82 |
| Krishna Canal | 8,40,314 | 28,883 | 1,884 | 30,767 | 12,858 | 423 | 13,281 | 17,486 | 2·08 |
| Total Major Works, 1890-91 | 1,75,83,334 | 2,43,331 | 1,18,751 | 3,62,082 | 1,67,378 | 8,445 | 1,75,823 | 1,86,259 | 1·06 |
| Total for 1889-90 | 1,72,72,320 | 2,16,839 | 1,14,642 | 3,31,481 | 1,71,676 | 8,397 | 1,80,073 | 1,51,408 | 0·88 |
| MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION. | | | | | | | | | |
| Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept. | | | | | | | | | |
| *Imperial.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Khari Cut | 1,73,946 | 5,764 | 522 | 6,286 | 3,937 | 201 | 4,138 | 2,148 | 1·24 |
| Hartala Tank | 73,382 | —154 | 808 | 654 | 318 | 25 | 343 | 311 | 0·42 |
| Mhasvad " | 1,40,930 | 425 | 234 | 659 | 1,556 | 101 | 1,657 | —998 | ... |
| Jamda Canals | 10,30,424 | 3,978 | 433 | 4,411 | 7,898 | 420 | 8,318 | —3,907 | ... |
| Parsul Tank | 2,00,934 | .. | 8 | 8 | 140 | 20 | 160 | —152 | ... |
| Pravara River Works, Ojhar Canal | 3,27,540 | 7,914 | 254 | 8,168 | 5,507 | 295 | 5,803 | 2,365 | 0·72 |
| Bhatodi Tank | 3,79,431 | 6,213 | 202 | 6,415 | 3,837 | 171 | 4,008 | 2,407 | 0·63 |
| Matoba " | 2,00,725 | 8,823 | 101 | 8,924 | 2,254 | 91 | 2,345 | 6,579 | 3·27 |
| Kasurdi " | 45,590 | 487 | 143 | 630 | 304 | 12 | 316 | 314 | 0·69 |
| Shirsuphal Tank | 2,05,511 | 3,330 | 66 | 3,405 | 1,735 | 79 | 1,814 | 1,591 | 0·77 |
| Bhadalvadi " | 2,27,228 | 3,625 | 107 | 3,732 | 1,692 | 75 | 1,767 | 1,965 | 0·86 |
| Koregaon " | 39,789 | 1,078 | 9 | 1,087 | 737 | 36 | 773 | 314 | 0·80 |
| Ashti " | 8,22,933 | 3,903 | 1,013 | 4,916 | 4,913 | 238 | 5,151 | —235 | ... |
| Revari Canal | 58,667 | 5,508 | 36 | 5,544 | 1,866 | 72 | 1,938 | 3,606 | 6·15 |
| Upper Man River Works | 4,28,406 | 7,096 | 76 | 7,172 | 4,572 | 151 | 4,723 | 2,449 | 0·57 |
| Yerla River Irrigation Works | 6,51,375 | 8,739 | 614 | 9,353 | 5,931 | 200 | 6,131 | 3,222 | 0·49 |
| Chikhli Canal | 57,442 | 1,775 | 134 | 1,909 | 766 | 16 | 782 | 1,127 | 1·96 |
| Maini Tank | 3,91,038 | 8,009 | 184 | 8,193 | 5,244 | 168 | 5,412 | 2,781 | 0·71 |
| Muchkundi Tank | 1,35,549 | 59 | 16 | 75 | 334 | 9 | 343 | —268 | ... |
| Nilgund " | 8,972 | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 1 | 23 | —23 | ... |
| Gadikeri " | 9,279 | 1,987 | ... | 1,987 | 199 | ... | 199 | 1,788 | 19·27 |
| Dambal " | 62,046 | 1,504 | 359 | 1,863 | 698 | 19 | 717 | 1,146 | 1·82 |
| Medleri " | 81,149 | 293 | ... | 293 | 603 | 15 | 618 | —325 | ... |
| Madag " | 1,67,598 | 858 | 122 | 980 | 1,068 | 27 | 1,095 | —115 | ... |
| Asundi " | 62,459 | 709 | ... | 709 | 688 | 19 | 707 | 92 | 0·15 |
| Mavinkop " | 30,847 | 856 | 6 | 862 | 89 | ... | 89 | 773 | 2·51 |
| *Provincial.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Gokak Canal, First Section and Storage Works | 10,01,931 | 6,789 | 3,617 | 10,406 | 4,222 | 200 | 4,422 | 5,984 | 0·59 |
| Total of Minor Works, 1890-91 | 70,41,321 | 89,667 | 9,064 | 98,731 | 61,130 | 2,662 | 63,792 | 34,939 | 0·50 |
| Total for 1889-90 | 67,11,280 | 82,147 | 9,231 | 91,378 | 64,237 | 2,816 | 67,053 | 24,325 | 0·36 |
| Minor Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept, 1890-91 | ... | 5,26,231 | 1,138 | 5,27,369 | 1,43,589 | 52,667 | 1,96,256 | 3,31,113 | ... |
| Minor Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept, 1889-90 | ... | 5,29,685 | 2,108 | 5,31,793 | 1,43,237 | 52,091 | 1,95,228 | 3,35,565 | ... |

* Refunds deducted from Revenue.

4. The Major Works show an improvement in gross revenue collected, and a diminution in working expenses compared with the figures for 1889-90, the net revenue being more by Rs. 34,851.

The interest charges for the year on account of the Major Works amounted to Rs. 6,73,971, so that the net revenue failed to meet these charges by a sum of Rs. 4,87,712. The deficit on account of interest charges at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 83,67,825.

The Minor Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, also show an improvement in net revenue amounting to Rs. 10,614.

5. The irrigation revenue from the Major and Minor Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, as shown in column 3 of the last statement, was made up as follows:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Water-rates directly paid | 3,23,155 |
| Share of Land Revenue | 11,425 |
| | 3,34,580 |
| *Deduct*—Refunds | 1,582 |
| | 3,32,998 |

6. The miscellaneous receipts in column 4 of the same statement were made up of:—

| | Rs |
|---|---|
| Plantations | 16,837 |
| Water-power | 7,050 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,03,928 |
| | 1,27,815 |

There were no receipts from navigation.

Of the miscellaneous receipts Rs. 88,043 were derived from the Mutha Canals on account of the water-supply of Poona. The question of the rate at which the Poona Municipality receives the supply, which was referred to in para. 5 of the Review for the previous year, is stated to be under consideration. The amount of water supplied amounted to a daily average of 23·04 gallons per head of population.

7. In para. 6 of the Review of the Report for the previous year, the Government of India commented on the charge made against the Mutha Canals for the maintenance of some tanks and wells in the Poona Cantonment. The Bombay Government subsequently explained that this charge was made in consideration of the book credit afforded to the canals of the savings represented by the difference between the former cost of supplying the troops with water and the present cost of supplying them from the Mutha Canals. This book credit was approved by the Government of India in letter No. 385 A. I., dated 31st October 1876. The credit to the canals on account of this saving during the year under review was Rs. 22,854, but the outlay on the maintenance of the tanks and wells in the Cantonment is not stated.

8. The following statement gives the revenue assessed for the year under review, and compares the assessment with the area irrigated, individually for the Major Works, and collectively for the Minor Works and those for which only revenue accounts are kept:—

| Irrigation Works. | Area irrigated. | | Assessment, 1890-91. | | | Assessment, 1889-90. | Rate per acre irrigated. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1890-91. | 1889-90. | Occupiers' rates. | Share of Land Revenue. | Total assessment, excluding miscellaneous. | | 1890-91. | 1889-90. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Major Works. | Acres. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Nira Canal | 16,913 | 21,930 | 36,226 | ... | 36,226 | 24,687 | 2·14 | 1·13 |
| Mhasvad Tank | 7,106 | 6,792 | 13,541 | ... | 13,541 | 14,969 | 1·91 | 2·20 |
| Hathmati Canal | 3,766 | 2,350 | 8,674 | ... | 8,674 | 5,651 | 2·30 | 2·40 |
| Lower Panjhra River Works | 2,390 | 2,293 | 8,086 | 6,628 | 14,714 | 17,826 | 6·16 | 7·77 |
| Kadva River Works | 2,227 | 3,090 | 7,946 | 594 | 8,540 | 11,052 | 3·83 | 3·58 |
| Pravara River Works, Lakh Canal | 433 | 322 | 1,250 | ... | 1,250 | 1,259 | 2·90 | 3·91 |
| Mutha Canals | 11,201 | 13,338 | 1,10,000 | ... | 1,10,000 | 1,21,239 | 9·82 | 9·09 |
| Ekruk Tank | 2,598 | 2,534 | 10,188 | ... | 10,188 | 9,441 | 3·92 | 3·73 |
| Krishna Canal | 3,950 | 3,732 | 32,707 | ... | 32,707 | 29,606 | 8·28 | 7·93 |
| Minor Works. | | | | | | | | |
| Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept | 25,317 | 29,169 | 78,077 | 4,203 | 82,280 | 88,871 | 3·25 | 3·05 |
| Total | 75,901 | 85,550 | 3,06,695 | 11,425 | 3,18,120 | 3,24,601 | 4·19 | 3·79 |
| Works of which only Revenue Accounts are kept | 145,563 | 145,203 | 5,23,079 | 2,62,943 | 7,86,022 | 7,87,128 | 5·40 | 5·42 |
| Grand Total | 221,464 | 230,753 | 8,29,774 | 2,74,368 | 11,04,142 | 11,11,729 | 4·99 | 4·82 |

9. The decrease in the irrigated area as compared with the figures for the previous year is said to be due to the exceptionally good rainfall during the rabi season, which led to a reduced demand for water.

The figures representing assessments cannot be compared with those showing the actual collections given in para 3, as a portion of the revenue collected during the year is based on the rabi assessment of 1889-90.

10. The demands unrealised at the close of the year from works of which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept, amounted to Rs. 34,330 against Rs. 40,550 at the beginning.

The principal crops irrigated were as follows :—

| | Acres. |
|---|---|
| Jowár | 11,417 |
| Bájri | 10,954 |
| Ground nut | 10,527 |
| Wheat | 10,343 |
| Sugarcane | 6,769 |

The aggregate estimated value of the crops irrigated by the Major and Minor Works was 40 lakhs.

11. The working expenses as shown in columns 6—8 of the statement in para. 3 were distributed as follows :—

| Irrigation Works. | 1890-91. | | | | | 1889-90. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Works. | Establishment. | Tools and Plant. | Indirect charges. | Total. | Total. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| *Major Works.* | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Protective Irrigation Works— | | | | | | |
| Nira Canal | 16,546 | 11,996 | 500 | 1,440 | 30,482 | 27,107 |
| Mhasvad Tank | 7,039 | 5,069 | 49 | 572 | 12,729 | 12,285 |
| Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue— | | | | | | |
| Hathmati Canal | 4,765 | 1,699 | 4 | 194 | 6,662 | 6,455 |
| Lower Panjhra River Works | 4,243 | 4,059 | 200 | 377 | 8,879 | 8,090 |
| Kadva River Works | 2,933 | 3,133 | 100 | 376 | 6,542 | 4,671 |
| Pravara River Works, Lakh Canal | 2,090 | 1,239 | 102 | 167 | 3,598 | 4,306 |
| Mutha Canals | 37,555 | 36,363 | 1,651 | 4,257 | 79,826 | 86,734 |
| Ekruk Tank | 7,810 | 5,184 | 191 | 639 | 13,824 | 13,231 |
| Krishna Canal | 7,911 | 4,929 | 18 | 423 | 13,281 | 17,154 |
| *Minor Works.* | | | | | | |
| Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept— | | | | | | |
| Imperial | 34,631 | 21,921 | 956 | 2,462 | 59,370 | 62,804 |
| Provincial | 2,079 | 1,943 | 200 | 200 | 4,422 | 4,249 |
| Total | 1,27,002 | 97,535 | 3,971 | 11,107 | 2,39,615 | 2,47,126 |
| Per acre irrigated | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3·15 | 2·89 |
| Minor Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept | 53,251 | 85,383 | 4,955 | 52,667 | 1,96,256 | 1,96,228 |
| Per acre irrigated | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1·35 | 1·35 |

12. The establishment charges on the Major and Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, were made up of:—

| | Revenue Management. | Maintenance. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Direction | 2,109 | 1,683 | 3,792 |
| Executive | 45,683 | 29,854 | 75,537 |
| Civil Officers | 18,206 | ... | 18,206 |
| TOTAL | 65,998 | 31,537 | 97,535 |

13. Part II of the Report deals with the works for which only revenue accounts are kept, the figures relating to which have been given in the aggregate in the preceding statements. These works, which taken collectively are of much importance, are now noticed in greater detail than in the reports for preceding years, the account of irrigation in the Khandesh district being especially full. The total revenue derived from the 1,270 works, for which revenue accounts are kept, was Rs. 7,86,022. This is the net consolidated assessment, of which Rs. 5,23,079 represents the irrigation share, and Rs. 2,62,943 the land share. The direct irrigation receipts amounted to Rs. 3,197, which added to the irrigation share of the land assessment and deducting Rs. 45 on account of refunds of revenue, makes up the total of Rs. 5,26,231 entered in the statement in para. 3. The works are situated principally in the following districts:—

| | Number of works. |
|---|---|
| Ahmedabad | 66 |
| Surat | 287 |
| Nasik | 271 |
| Khandesh | 82 |
| Dharwar | 471 |

14. The question of systematically maintaining, and improving the efficiency of, this class of works is said to be still under consideration. It would appear from what is said in the detailed district reports that works of this class are steadily deteriorating owing to the difficulty of arranging for their repair. This difficulty in the case of small and scattered works has been met in the Madras Presidency by handing over their maintenance to the Revenue authorities, and it is possible that a similar system might be introduced with advantage into Bombay.

15. The question of closing or transferring to the Revenue authorities some of the Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are now kept, but which cannot be profitably maintained, such as the Koregaon, Muchkundi, and Asundi Tanks, referred to in Reviews for the two previous years, is also said to be still under consideration.

16. The Revenue Report was received by the Government of India on 14th January, which is earlier than that for 1889-90. It has been correctly prepared, and is accompanied by a useful series of maps of the different districts.

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ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Review and of the Report be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

Ordered also, that copies of this Review be forwarded to the Government of Bombay for information and guidance, and that copies of the Report and of the Review be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations, in the Public Works Department, noted in the margin, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, Burma, and Coorg.
The Residents at Hyderabad and Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor General in Central India and Rajputana.

Ordered further, that this Review and the Resolution by the Local Government be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies of this Review be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

C. VINCENT,
*Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE DECCAN AND GUJARAT FOR 1890-91—REVIEW OF THE.

No. 5 W. I.—19 OF 1892.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, dated Bombay Castle, the 6th January 1892.*

READ—

Letter from the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, No. B.-3—2172, dated 8th October 1891.—Submits statements in connection with the Irrigation Revenue Report of Works in the Deccan and Gujarat for the year 1890-91.

Letter from the Chief Engineer, Central Division, No. 5109 dated 9th October 1891.—Forwards the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the Central Division, Parts I. and II., for the year 1890-91.

Letter from the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, No. 4934, dated 13th October 1891.—Forwards the Irrigation Revenue Report for 1890-91, Parts I. and II., with maps.

Letter from the Chief Engineer, Southern Division, No. 2620, dated 16th October 1891.—Forwards the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the Southern Division for 1890-91, with statistical statements and map of the Belgaum Collectorate. Makes remarks. Adds that Part II. of the Report will follow.

Memorandum from the Chief Engineer, Southern Division, No. D.—1589, dated 12th November 1891.—Referring to Government memorandum No. 655-I., dated 6th idem, forwards Part II. of the Irrigation Revenue Report for 1890-91.

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RESOLUTION.—The salient points of the year's operations are brought out in the general remarks prefacing the report.

2. The number of works in operation, included in Part I., is the same as in the previous year. The capital expenditure amounted to R6,33,872, and was incurred principally on the Nira Canal, the Gokak Canal Storage Works, the Mutha Canals and Maini Tank. That on the Nira Canal was mainly on the Storage Works at Bhatghar: the Gokak Storage Works were practically completed: a new set of pumps for the Poona Water-supply was purchased at the cost of the Mutha Canals capital account, and the head-works of the Maini Tank were rendered more secure.

3. The entire capital outlay at the end of the year stood at R2,49,15,334, including R2,90,679 on three projects which are still in abeyance.

4. The net irrigable area under command was increased from 533,313 to 535,762, or by 2,449 acres only.

5. The area irrigated by all the works taken together was 75,901 acres as compared with 86,599 acres in the previous year, showing a falling off of 10,698 acres, which was due to favourable rainfall and principally to exceptionally favorable rainfall in the rabi season in the tracts commanded by the Nira and Mutha Canals.

6. The principal crops irrigated were jowari and bajri (22,371 acres), groundnut (10,527 acres), wheat (10,343 acres), sugarcane, garden and orchards (9,874 acres), gram (5,332 acres), and rice (4,809 acres). The falling off as compared with the previous year was principally in the areas of jowari and bajri (8,514 acres), wheat (1,911 acres), and gram (1,001 acres). There was a further slight falling off in the area of sugarcane and an increase in the areas of groundnut and rice.

7. The assessed revenue amounted to R4,44,281 against R4,49,838 in the previous year. The decrease of R5,557, or 1¼ per cent., was in the water-rate assessments on the irrigated lands, and is accounted for by the decrease in area. The average water-rate per acre was R4·09 as compared with R3·66 in the previous year, the increase being due to the increases in the higher classes of crops, such as gardens, rice and groundnut. The receipts from plantations again show some improvement, but the total under other receipts is practically the same as in the previous year.

8. The total revenue realised was R4,60,813, and the outstandings at the end of 1890-91 amounted to R34,330 as compared with R40,550 at the commencement of the year.

9. The working expenses during the year amounted to R2,39,615 as compared with R2,47,126 in the previous year, showing a decrease of R7,511, which was principally in the charge for repairs, and is satisfactory.

10. The net revenue of the year was—

| | R |
|---|---|
| (1) on basis of assessments | 2,04,666 |
| (2) on basis of realisations | 2,21,198 |

as compared with R2,02,712 and R1,75,733, respectively, in 1889-90.

11. The Nira Canal and Mhaswad Tank show a profit of R12,304 as compared with R6,320 in the previous year.

12. The Productive Works show a profit of R1,73,955 as compared with R1,45,088 in 1889-90. The state of the canals leading from the Ekruk Tank is receiving consideration.

13. The Minor Works, taken all together, but excluding Gokak, show a profit of R28,955 as compared with a profit in 1889-90 of R18,103 and with a loss in 1888-89 of R13,499, but some of the works, and notably the Jamda Canals, still show disappointing direct results. But little direct use was made of the large volume of water stored in the Ashti Tank. On the Gokak works there was a profit of R5,984: the completion of the Storage Works improved the rabi supply to the canal, but the improvement in receipts due to this cause will not appear until the accounts for 1891-92 are ready.

14. A somewhat fuller account is given in Part II. of the Report relating to works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept and agricultural works. The figures of area irrigated, revenue and expenditure, correspond closely with those of the previous year and call for no special comment, pending a decision on the question, which is still under consideration, of increased effort to systematically maintain and improve the efficiency of the works.

15. Copies of the report and of this review should be forwarded to the Government of India and Secretary of State.

(True extract.)

C. T. BURKE,

*Under-Secretary to Government.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## CIVIL WORKS.

### Irrigation.

## REVIEW OF THE REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN BENGAL FOR 1890-91.

No. 45 I, dated Calcutta, the 29th February 1892.

OBSERVATIONS—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

The Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Bengal for 1890-91 and the Resolution thereon by the Government of Bengal, No. 24 I. A., dated 11th January 1892.

OBSERVATIONS.—The works in operation in Bengal remain as stated in paragraph 1 of the Review of the operations for the previous year. The following statement shows the capital outlay during and to the end of 1890-91 on the works for which capital accounts are kept :—

| | Number of works. | During the year 1890-91. | | | | | | | Total Direct and Indirect to end of 1890-91. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Works. | Establishment. | Tools and Plant. | Suspense Account. | Total Direct charges. | Indirect charges. | Total Direct and Indirect charges. | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| MAJOR WORKS. | | | | | | | | | |
| Irrigation works not charged against Revenue (Account head 49) | 4 | 5,11,332 | 1,04,620 | 30,959 | —26,960 | 6,19,951 | 14,661 | 6,34,612 | 6,16,73,232 |
| MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION. | | | | | | | | | |
| Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept— Provincial—in operation (Account head 43) . . | 3 | 18,853 | 6,659 | —671 | —2,016 | 22,825 | 932 | 23,757 | 1,03,28,727 |
| TOTAL . | 7 | 5,30,185 | 1,11,279 | 30,288 | —28,976 | 6,42,776 | 15,593 | 6,58,369 | 7,20,01,959 |

2. The sanctioned estimates for the Sone Canal System have been closed with effect from 31st March 1891, subsequent expenditure from the balance of the sanctioned estimates being met under the rules for "open capital" outlay.

3. The principal capital outlay was incurred on the Orissa system, on which it amounted to Rs. 3,38,268. Progress was made with the Taldundah Extension Canal, and distributaries on all the canals were in hand. No addition was made to the actual length of completed distributary, but between 70 and 80 miles of new distributary were so far advanced as to be ready to carry a supply during the ensuing rabi season. Estimates for an additional length of 252 miles of distributary were also sanctioned.

On the Hidgellee Tidal Canal the capital outlay amounted to Rs. 1,57,921, which was incurred on the remodelling works.

On the Sone Canal system the capital outlay amounted to Rs. 1,74,154; the principal works executed being the Chowri and Chowsa drainage cuts and the Kuttea escape.

4. The actual financial results for the year of the works in operation are shown in the following statement :—

| Canal. | Total Direct and Indirect Capital outlay to end of 1890-91. | Gross Revenue collected. | | | Working Expenses. | | | | Percentage of net Revenue on Capital outlay. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Irrigation Revenue.* | Miscellaneous receipts. | Total. | Direct. | Indirect. | Total. | Net Revenue. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Major Works. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Orissa Canal . . . . . | 2,47,64,114 | 2,09,730 | 1,35,206 | 3,44,936 | 4,39,383 | 28,220 | 4,67,603 | —1,22,667 | ... |
| Midnapore Canal . . . . | 84,28,375 | 1,15,233 | 1,21,758 | 2,36,991 | 1,99,049 | 9,811 | 2,08,860 | 28,131 | 0·33 |
| Hidgellee Tidal Canal . . . | 20,47,387 | ... | 28,044 | 28,044 | 51,968 | 1,606 | 53,574 | —25,530 | ... |
| Sone Canal . . . . . | 2,64,33,356 | 6,37,413 | 91,757 | 7,29,170 | 6,53,286 | 48,813 | 7,02,099 | 27,071 | 0·10 |
| Total Major Works, 1890-91 . | 6,16,73,232 | 9,62,376 | 3,76,765 | 13,39,141 | 13,43,686 | 88,450 | 14,32,136 | —92,995 | .. |
| Total for 1889-90 . | 6,10,38,620 | 11,15,862 | 3,88,612 | 15,04,474 | 13,38,765 | 83,603 | 14,22,368 | 82,106 | 0·13 |
| Minor Works and Navigation. | | | | | | | | | |
| Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept— | | | | | | | | | |
| Sarun Canals . . . . | 6,96,753 | 36,823 | 160 | 36,983 | 37,403 | 1,478 | 38,881 | —1,898 | ... |
| Orissa Coast Canal . . | 43,38,077 | ... | 65,586 | 65,586 | 73,766 | 3,032 | 76,798 | —11,212 | ... |
| Calcutta and Eastern Canals . | 52,93,897 | ... | 5,25,085 | 5,25,085 | 3,09,623 | 14,334 | 3,23,957 | 2,01,128 | 3·80 |
| Total of Minor Works and Navigation, 1890-91 . . | 1,03,28,727 | 36,823 | 5,90,831 | 6,27,654 | 4,20,792 | 18,844 | 4,39,636 | 1,88,018 | 1·82 |
| Total for 1889-90 . | 1,03,04,970 | 23,036 | 5,60,953 | 5,83,989 | 3,73,292 | 14,879 | 3,88,171 | 1,95,818 | 1·90 |
| Grand Total, 1890-91 . | 7,20,01,959 | 9,99,199 | 9,67,596 | 19,66,795 | 17,64,478 | 1,07,294 | 18,71,772 | 95,023 | 0·13 |
| Grand Total, 1889-90 . | 7,13,43,500 | 11,38,898 | 9,49,565 | 20,88,463 | 17,12,057 | 98,482 | 18,10,539 | 2,77,924 | 0·39 |
| Minor Works of which only Revenue Accounts are kept— | | | | | | | | | |
| Nuddea Rivers, 1890-91 . . | .. | ... | 2,00,482 | 2,00,482 | 1,03,537 | 6,357 | 1,09,894 | 90,588 | . |
| Nuddea Rivers, 1889-90 . . | ... | .. | 1,85,823 | 1,85,823 | 87,594 | 5,395 | 92,989 | 92,834 | ... |
| Minor Works of which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept— | | | | | | | | | |
| Eden Canal, 1890-91 . . | ... | 2,795 | 802 | 3,597 | 34,705 | ... | 34,795 | —31,198 | ... |
| Eden Canal, 1889-90 . . | ... | 8,503 | 867 | 9,370 | 24,780 | ... | 24,780 | —15,410 | ... |

* Refunds deducted from Revenue.

5. The returns from the Major Works are much less favourable than those for the previous year, exhibiting a deficit of Rs. 92,995 compared with a profit in 1889-90 of Rs. 82,106. The principal factor in this decrease is to be found in the diminished return from the Sone Canals, a net revenue of Rs. 1,51,045 in 1889-90 being reduced to Rs. 27,071 in the year under review. The reason assigned for this decrease is the favourable character of the rainfall, which led to a smaller demand for water for irrigation.

6. The balance of demand remaining unrealised at the close of the year under review was still very large; the following being the figures for the three

principal irrigation systems. The figures given include miscellaneous demands, but are principally on account of water-rate :—

| CANALS. | Balance unrealized at beginning of year. | Demands of year. | TOTAL. | Less collections and remissions. | Balance unrealized at close of year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Orissa . . . . | 1,76,762 | 4,04,856 | 5,81,618 | 3,83,254 | 1,98,364 |
| Midnapore . . . | 50,644 | 2,52,353 | 3,02,997 | 2,38,030 | 64,967 |
| Sone . . . . | 2,81,782 | 7,20 881 | 10,02,663 | 7,57,935 | 2,44,728 |

7. The receipts from the minor works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, show an improvement over the figures for the previous year, but this is more than counterbalanced by an increase in working expenses, principally due to extensive silt clearances on the Calcutta and Eastern Canals.

8. The balance of simple interest to the debit of the canals amounted, at the close of the year, to Rs. 4,02,95,964.

9. The following figures exhibit the area irrigated by the three major irrigation systems and the revenue assessed thereon during the past two years :—

| CANALS. | AREA IRRIGATED. | | ASSESSED WATER-RATES. | | RATE PER ACRE IRRIGATED. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1890-91. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1889-90. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | Acres. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Orissa Canal . . | 180,299 | 186,627 | 2,69,310 | 2,82,737 | 1·49 | 1·51 |
| Midnapore Canal . | 82,002 | 68,810 | 1,23,043 | 1,03,404 | 1·50 | 1·50 |
| Sone Canal . . | 281,014 | 305,282 | 5,92,847 | 6,92,162 | 2·11 | 2·27 |
| TOTAL . | 543,315 | 560,719 | 9,85,200 | 10,78,303 | 1·81 | 1·92 |

The principal decrease was on the Sone Canals, for the reason explained above.

10. The proportions of kharif and rabi irrigation were as follows :—

| Canals. | Kharif. Acres. | Rabi. Acres. |
|---|---|---|
| Orissa . . . . . | 176,049 | 4,250 |
| Midnapore . . . . . | 82,002 | ... |
| Sone . . . . . | 250,457 | 30,557 |
| TOTAL . | 508,508 | 34,807 |

11. The principal crops irrigated were :—

| | Acres. |
|---|---|
| Rice . . . . . | 469,311 |
| Sugarcane . . . . . | 18,190 |
| Wheat . . . . . | 14,951 |
| Barley . . . . . | 9,314 |

The gross estimated value of all the irrigated crops was 166 lakhs.

12. The details of the working expenses shown in the statement in paragraph 4 are as follows:—

| CANALS. | 1890-91. | | | | | 1889-90. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Works. | Establishment. | Tools and Plant. | Indirect charges. | TOTAL | TOTAL. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | Rs | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| MAJOR WORKS. | | | | | | |
| Orissa Canal | 2,23,863 | 2,01,569 | 13,951 | 28,220 | 4,67,603 | 4,56,910 |
| Midnapore Canal | 1,05,038 | 70,082 | 23,929 | 9,811 | 2,08,860 | 2,08,806 |
| Hidgellee Tidal Canal | 27,012 | 11,469 | 13,487 | 1,606 | 53,574 | 26,722 |
| Sone Canal | 2,76,094 | 3,48,665 | 28,527 | 48,813 | 7,02,099 | 7,29,930 |
| MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION. | | | | | | |
| Sarun Canals | 26,454 | 10,560 | 389 | 1,478 | 38,881 | 40,052 |
| Orissa Coast Canal | 42,312 | 21,660 | 9,794 | 3,032 | 76,798 | 68,986 |
| Calcutta and Eastern Canals | 1,86,548 | 1,02,384 | 20,691 | 14,334 | 3,23,957 | 2,79,133 |
| Nuddea Rivers | 55,651 | 45,410 | 2,476 | 6,357 | 1,09,894 | 92,989 |
| TOTAL | 9,42,972 | 8,11,799 | 1,13,244 | 1,13,651 | 19,81,666 | 19,03,528 |
| Per acre irrigated* | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2·60 | 2·54 |

* Irrigation systems only.

Of the works outlay on the Orissa Canals, Rs. 76,334 was on head works and Rs. 99,746 on the main canals. The average cost of maintaining the main canals was Rs. 395 per mile.

On the Midnapore Canal Rs. 93,187 were spent on the head works and main canal, or at the rate of Rs. 1,941 per mile.

On the Sone Canals Rs. 20,353 were spent on the head works, Rs. 1,78,593 on the main canals and branches, and Rs. 67,616 on the distributaries.

13. The charge for establishment in the last statement is made up thus:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Direction | 23,461 |
| Executive | 2,17,431 |
| Revenue, including collection | 4,61,821 |
| Navigation | 1,09,086 |
| TOTAL | 8,11,799 |

The debit to establishment on revenue account is, however, arbitrary, 23 per cent. on the works outlay being charged against capital expenditure on major works and against civil works, and the balance of the aggregate establishment charge being debited against the revenue account of the canals.

14. The following figures relate to the complaints that were received and disposed of on the three major irrigation systems:—

| SYSTEM. | Pending from previous year. | Filed during year. | TOTAL. | Disposed of. | Balance left pending. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Orissa | 3,170 | 3,185 | 6,355 | 4,934 | 1,421 |
| Midnapore | 148 | 1,250 | 1,398 | 1,228 | 170 |
| Sone | 746 | 3,151 | 3,897 | 3,784 | 113 |

15. In the following statement are given the figures showing the navigation receipts and outlay :—

| CANALS. | Length of navigable canal. | Receipts. | Expenditure. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Miles. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Orissa Canal | 177 | 1,21,086 | 45,157 |
| Midnapore Canal | 72 | 1,12,754 | 13,678 |
| Hidgellee Tidal Canal | 29 | 27,145 | 53,574 |
| Sone Canal | 218 | 65,629 | 31,648 |
| Calcutta and Eastern Canals | (a) 47 | 5,19,263 | 3,24,018 |
| Orissa Coast Canal | 97 | 64,220 | 76,842 |
| Nuddea Rivers | 477 | 2,00,508 | 1,10,056 |
| TOTAL | 1,117 | 11,10,605 | 6,54,973 |
| Figures for 1889-90 | 1,117 | 10,72,909 | 5,68,901 |

(a) Includes 20 miles of Kaorapookhur Khall.

There was a considerable increase in the working expenses over the figures for the previous year.

16. The receipts were divided thus—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Tollage on private boats | 10,45,118 |
| " Government boats | 20,149 |
| " rafts | 15,735 |
| Transport service | 23,159 |
| Fines and sundries | 6,444 |
| TOTAL | 11,10,605 |

The aggregate ton-mileage amounted to 51 millions, the estimated value of cargoes to 1,360 lakhs, and the number of passengers carried to 581,000.

17. The Sarun Canals, the annually recurring deficit on which has been commented upon in previous Reviews, did much better in 1890-91, the deficit amounting to Rs. 1,898 only.

18. The average discharge at head during the kharif season from the Orissa Canals amounted to 2,237 cubic feet per second, the amount utilised being 1,935 cubic feet. The duty realised by these two discharges was 78·69 acres and 90·99 acres, respectively. The corresponding figures for the Sone Canals are, discharge at head, 3,054 cubic feet per second, and utilised 2,596 cubic feet; the duties being 74·24 acres and 88·48 acres, respectively.

19. Crop experiments were again carried out. On the Orissa Canals the average of 161 experiments gave 20·76 maunds of paddy and 22·59 of straw per acre, of the gross value of Rs. 23·27, as the return from irrigated land, the outturn from unirrigated land being 15·05 maunds of paddy and 16·12 maunds of straw, of the value of Rs. 16·84. On the Sone Canals the outturn figures were, for selected crops, 32 maunds of paddy and 82 maunds of straw; and for average crops 21 maunds of paddy and 49 maunds of straw per acre. The difference in the outturn of straw in the two sets of experiments is very marked.

20. The Irrigation Revenue Report was received by the Government of India on January 16th, which is about the same date as that for the previous year. It is observed that future reports are promised with more punctuality.

21. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in the Resolution on the Report, notices with approval the services rendered by Colonel J. M. McNeile, R.E., Chief Engineer for Irrigation, who is about to retire from the service. The Governor-General in Council is happy to add his testimony to that of the Lieutenant-

Governor to the efficient manner in which Colonel McNeile has discharged his duties.

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ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Review and of the Report be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

Ordered also, that copies of this Review be forwarded to the Government of Bengal for information and guidance, and to the Local Governments and Administrations, in the Public Works Department, noted in the margin, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Residents at Hyderabad and in Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor General in Central India and Rajputana.

Ordered further, that this Review and the Resolution by the Local Government be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies of this Review and of the Report be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

C. VINCENT,

*Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

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No. 24I.A., dated Calcutta, the 11th January, 1892.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department.

READ—

The Canal Revenue Reports for 1890-91 and Chief Engineer's Note on the same.

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RESOLUTION.—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor regrets the delay in the submission of this Canal Revenue Report, which is due on the 15th November, to the Government of India, and expects that in future it will be prepared with greater punctuality.

Major Works.

2. There are in Bengal four canal systems which are classed as Major Works. Three of these combine Irrigation with Navigation, and the fourth (Hidgellee Tidal Canal) is purely a Navigation work. The Midnapore Canal system is complete, and no further expenditure on the Capital Account will be incurred from Imperial funds. The Sone Canal system is practically complete and in full work. Expenditure on subsidiary works, chiefly connected with drainage, on improvements to the outlets, and on masonry road-crossings required for village channels continues against the unspent balances of estimates sanctioned before 31st March 1891. No further sanctions will be given debitable to Imperial funds. On the Orissa Canal system there is still a good deal to be done to complete the distributaries and minor channels, and it will be some years before the system is fully developed. The Hidgellee Tidal Canal was completed in 1874, but is now being remodelled. The funds required had been advanced by the Imperial Government, and interest is payable by the Local Government at 4 per cent.

Minor Works.

3. The works classed as "Minor Works and Navigation" are divided under three heads—(1) those for which both Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, (2) those for which only Revenue Accounts are kept, (3) those for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.

Under the first head there are three projects in operation, *viz.*, the Calcutta and Eastern Canals, the Orissa Coast Canal, and the Sarun Canals. The two former are Navigation works. By the first, communication is maintained between Calcutta and Eastern Bengal through the Sundarbans, and the second is, in combination with the Hidgellee Canal, the main highway between Bengal and Orissa, and the only means at present by which food could be thrown into Orissa in time of famine, except by sea. The object of the Sarun Canals is to supply water from the Gandak to the Sarun district, partly for irrigation and partly for the manufacture of indigo.

Under the second head there is only the Nuddea rivers, the work on which consists of the improvement and maintenance of the river channels to secure a continuous supply of water from the Ganges to the Hooghly, and to facilitate navigation.

Under the third head there are the Eden Canal and the Madhuban Canal. The former is a small work for flushing some of the nullahs in the Burdwan district with water from the river Damooda, chiefly to give a supply of good drinking water. The canal is also in dry years used for irrigation. The latter is a small irrigation work in the Chumparun district.

4. The outlay of the last two years and the total outlay to date on the Capital Account is shown in the following table:— Capital Account.

| Works. | During 1889-90. | | | During 1890-91. | | | To end of 1890-91. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Direct charges. | Indirect charges. | Total. | Direct charges. | Indirect charges. | Total. | Direct charges. | Indirect charges. | Total. |
| | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| *Major Irrigation Works.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Orissa Canal . . | 3,49,008 | 8,035 | 3,57,043 | 3,31,596 | 6,672 | 3,38,268 | 2,42,17 926 | 5,46,188 | 2,47,64,114 |
| Midnapore Canal . | 14,122 | 263 | 14,385 | (—)35,890 | 159 | (—)35,731 | 82,44,242 | 1,84,133 | 84,28,375 |
| Hidgellee Tidal Canal | 49,414 | (—)244 | 49,170 | 1,52,884 | 5,037 | 1,57,921 | 19,97,787 | 49,600 | 20,47,387 |
| Sone Canals . . | 71,953 | 4,008 | 75 961 | 1,71,301 | 2,793 | 1,74,154 | 2,55,27,990 | 9,05,360 | 2,64,33,356 |
| Total . | 4,84,497 | 12,062 | 4,96,559 | 6,19,951 | 14,661 | 6,34,612 | 5,99,87,951 | 16,85,281 | 6,16,73,232 |
| *Minor Works and Navigation.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Tirhoot Project . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,31,425 | 74,650 | 6,06,075 |
| Damooda Project . | (—)1,200 | ... | (—)1,200 | (—)1,200 | ... | (—)1,200 | 1,48,741 | 16,239 | 1,64,980 |
| Calcutta and Eastern Canals . . | (—)169 | (—)112 | (—)281 | 5,613 | 80 | 5,693 | 52,32,872 | 61,025 | 52,93,897 |
| Orissa Coast Canal . | 63,774 | (—)190 | 63,584 | 17,212 | 852 | 18,064 | 42,35,059 | 1,03,018 | 43,38,077 |
| Sarun Canals . . | 340 | ... | 340 | ... | ... | ... | 6,69,570 | 27,183 | 6,96,753 |
| Total . | 62,745 | (—)302 | 62,443 | 21,625 | 932 | 22,557 | 1,08,17,667 | 2,82,115 | 1,10,99,782 |
| GRAND TOTAL . | 5,47,242 | 11,760 | 5,59,002 | 6,41,576 | 15,593 | 6,57,169 | 7,08,05,618 | 19,67,396 | 7,27,73,014 |

5. On the Orissa Canals the direct charges of the year, *viz.*, R3,31,596, consisted of— Orissa Canals.

| | R |
|---|---|
| Works . . . . . | 2,79,149 |
| Establishment . . . . . | 47,656 |
| Tools and Plant . . . . . | 7,089 |
| Suspense Accounts . . . . . | —2,139 |
| Total . | 3,31,755 |
| Less Receipts on Capital Account . | 159 |
| Net . | 3,31,596 |

The Taldundah Extension Canal, which was shown as in progress in the report for last year, was proceeded with and was very nearly complete at the close of the year.

The lock at Paradeep, which is the outfall lock for this canal, was practically complete within the year, as at the close only the coping had to be put on and the gates to be hung.

Distributaries were in progress on all the canals, and though no addition was made to the completed length during the year, work was so far advanced that water could have been given if necessary during the current year from a length of 70 to 80 miles of new distributaries.

During the year estimates were submitted and sanctioned for 252 miles of distributaries and for 27 miles of embankments.

The Daid protective embankment was fully completed.

There is now no reason for further delay in completing the Orissa project so far as regards detailed sanctioned estimates, but progress continues slow owing to the want of labour. During the year under review work was also hindered by rain in February and March.

Midnapore Canal.

6. The transactions of the year (direct charges) affecting the Capital account of the Midnapore Canal were the following:—

| | R |
|---|---|
| Works | 3,300 |
| Establishment | 1,136 |
| Tools and Plant | (—)24 |
| Suspense Accounts | —39 537 |
| TOTAL | —35,125 |
| LESS RECEIPTS ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT | 765 |
| NET | —35,890 |

As all further outlay on this canal has, under recent orders from the Government of India, to be met from Provincial Revenues, it was necessary to write back the suspense or stock balance from head 49—Major Works to head 43—Minor Works and Navigation, so effecting a reductior to that extent in the sum at charge. The amount of R3,300 spent in works was used mainly on the improvement and extension of the Jakhpur drainage channel.

Hidgellee Tidal Canal.

7. The sum of R1,52,884, by which the Capital account of the Hidgellee Canal was increased (direct charges), was distributed as follows:—

| | R |
|---|---|
| Works | 99,423 |
| Establishment | 35 978 |
| Tools and Plant | 17,483 |
| TOTAL | 1,52,884 |

The alterations or remodelling of this canal with a view of preventing the frequent closures for the removal of silt, which had been commenced in the preceding year, were proceeded with. The main object of these works is to lower the bed of the canal in order to provide waterway in spite of accumulations of silt, and to admit the drainage of the country across the canal by inlet and escape, also to provide duplicate supply channels in order to admit the river water in the canal free from silt. The supply sluice for Range I at Gewankhally was built up to floor level, and the supply channel from it was about three-fourths completed. In Range II the lowering of the bed of the canal was taken in hand, and about one-third of the work was done.

Sone Canals.

8. The Capital account of the Sone Canals was increased during the year by the amount of R1,71,361 (direct charges) distributed as follows:—

| | R |
|---|---|
| Works | 1,32,699 |
| Establishment | 19,850 |
| Tools and Plant | 6 411 |
| Suspense Accounts | 14,716 |
| TOTAL | 1,73,676 |
| LESS RECEIPTS ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT | 2,315 |
| NET | 1,71,361 |

The expenditure on these canals from Imperial funds is about to be closed, and will be limited to those works sanctioned before 1st April 1890 and not then completed. The unspent balance of such estimates amounted on that date to R6,16,7 3.

The most important works done during the year were the Chowri and Chowsa drainage cuts, and an escape from the Kuttea distributary. Progress was also made in the provision of permanent outlets and in constructing crossings for village channels under the district roads. An important drainage cut in the Buxar Division and an additional weir on the Patna Canal at lock No. II were in progress at the end of the year. The latter work was completed in May.

9. On the Calcutta and Eastern Canals the Capital account was increased by R5,613 (direct charges) as under— Calcutta and Eastern Canals.

| | R |
|---|---|
| Works | 1,599 |
| Establishment | 574 |
| Tools and Plant | 3,427 |
| Suspense Accounts | 13 |
| TOTAL | 5,613 |

The works constructed were two additional buildings for storing wreckage, while a portable engine was received from the Orissa Coast Canal and its value adjusted.

10. On the Orissa Coast Canal the outlay amounts to R17,212 (direct charges) as shown below— Orissa Coast Canal.

| | R |
|---|---|
| Works | 17,269 |
| Establishment | 6,085 |
| Tools and Plant | (—)4,098 |
| Suspense Accounts | (—)2,029 |
| TOTAL | 17,227 |
| LESS RECEIPTS ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT | 15 |
| NET | 17,212 |

The expenditure on works was incurred on clearing several brickfields, on the construction of toll-houses and sheds for khallasies, on excavation of tanks for drinking water at locks, and on the purchase of a house for the Executive Engineer's Office.

11. The receipts, working expenses and interest charges in respect of the four works, classed as Major Irrigation Works, are shown as follows for 1890-91 and for the four previous years:— Revenue Major works.

| PARTICULARS. | 1886-87. | 1887-88. | 1888-89. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Receipts.* | R | R | R | R | R |
| Water-rates | 10,32,271 | 7,48,292 | 10,01,937 | 11,32,662 | 9,69,962 |
| Navigation | 2,82,899 | 2,93,888 | 3,39,138 | 3,34,893 | 3,27,026 |
| Miscellaneous | 71,459 | 61,049 | 53,294 | 53,719 | 49,739 |
| TOTAL | 13,86,629 | 11,03,229 | 13,94,369 | 15,21,274 | 13,46,727 |
| *Less*—Refunds of revenue | 16,950 | 16,149 | 13,190 | 16,800 | 7,586 |
| NET TOTAL RECEIPTS | 13,69,679 | 10,87,080 | 13,81,179 | 15,04,474 | 13,39,141 |
| WORKING EXPENSES. | | | | | |
| DIRECT CHARGES. | | | | | |
| *I.—Maintenance and Repairs.* | | | | | |
| Works (extensions and improvements) | ... | 5,532 | 12,144 | 4,712 | 3,263 |
| Repairs | 8,11,258 | 7,98,537 | 7,21,935 | 6,53,419 | 6,27,351 |
| Compensation | 8 | .. | ... | 801 | 168 |
| Establishment, including Direction | 1,86,616 | 3,06,702 | 3,20,561 | 3,26,011 | 3,69,952 |
| and Accounts | 72,342 | 78,126 | 82,279 | 82,600 | 79,894 |
| Tools and Plant | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,225 |
| Profit and Loss | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 10,70,224 | 12,48,897 | 11,36,919 | 10,67,603 | 10,81,853 |
| *II.—Revenue management.* | | | | | |
| Irrigation establishment | 2,04,819 | 1,98,340 | 2,27,337 | 2,30,228 | 2,20,928 |
| Navigation ditto | 40,607 | 40,199 | 40,644 | 40,934 | 40,905 |
| TOTAL | 2,45,426 | 2,38,539 | 2,67,981 | 2,71,162 | 2,61,833 |
| TOTAL DIRECT CHARGES | 13,15,650 | 14,87,436 | 14,04,900 | 13,38,765 | 13,43,686 |
| *Indirect Charges.* | | | | | |
| Leave and pension allowances | 60,487 | 84,734 | 82,395 | 83,603 | 88,450 |
| TOTAL INDIRECT CHARGES | 60,487 | 84,734 | 82,395 | 83,603 | 88,450 |
| TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES | 13,76,137 | 15,72,170 | 14,87,295 | 14,22,368 | 14,32,136 |
| NET REVENUE | (—)6,458 | —)4,85,090 | (—)1,06,116 | 82,106 | (—)92,995 |
| Charges for interest | 22,91,006 | 23,13,446 | 23,39,849 | 23,65,030 | 23,87,119 |
| DEFICIT | 22,97,464 | 27,98,536 | 24,45,965 | 22,82,924 | 24,80,114 |

The cost of repairs was less in 1890-91 than in any of the previous four years. This is, however, met by heavier charges for establishment (Direction, Accounts and Executive). Owing to the varied nature of the work in Bengal, the total charges for the establishment employed in the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department have to be distributed among various heads, including Civil Works (Provincial and Imperial), Agricultural (embankments and drainage , Major Works (Capital and Revenue), and Minor Works. Up to 1886-87 this distribution was effected by charging a fixed percentage against Canal Revenue and other heads while the balance was debited to Provincial Roads and Buildings. Since 1887-88 a fixed percentage has been charged against Capital Expenditure on Major Works and against Civil Works, the balance being allotted to Canal Revenue. Hence it follows that without any increase in the total establishment charge of the Province the amount debited against the Revenue account of the Marjor Works may increase owing to smaller charges being made under other heads.

The net result of the year's working resulted in a loss of R92,995. The interest charges of the year were R23,87,119. The total to be made good by the Province was R24,80,114. From the commencement up to the close of the year 1890-91, the total charge to Provincial revenues on account of Major Irrigation Works has been R4,02,95,964.

12. Taking each work separately, the results of the year's work compared with the previous year are shown below:—

| Particulars. | Major Irrigation Works. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Orissa Canal. | | Midnapore Canal | | Hidgellee Tidal Canal. | | Sone Canals. | |
| | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1889-90. | 1890-91 | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. |
| | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| **Receipts.** | | | | | | | | |
| Water-rates | 1,99,844 | 2,09 806 | 1,16,124 | 1,15,438 | ... | ... | 8,16,394 | 6,44,718 |
| Navigation | 88,632 | 1,21,498 | 1,48,164 | 1,12,754 | 40,338 | 27,145 | 57,759 | 65,629 |
| Miscellaneous | 15,747 | 13,708 | 13,016 | 9,004 | 1,614 | 899 | 23,342 | 26,128 |
| Total | 3,04,223 | 3,45,012 | 2,77,604 | 2,37,196 | 41,952 | 28,044 | 8,97,495 | 7,36,475 |
| *Less*—Refunds of Revenue | 99 | 76 | 181 | 205 | ... | ... | 16,520 | 7,305 |
| Total Receipts | 3,04,124 | 3,44,936 | 2,77,423 | 2,36,991 | 41,952 | 28,044 | 8,80,975 | 7,29,170 |
| **Working Expenses.** | | | | | | | | |
| *Direct Charges.* | | | | | | | | |
| I.—Maintenance and Repairs— | | | | | | | | |
| Works (extensions and improvements) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,712 | 3,263 |
| Repairs | 2,31,068 | 2,22,638 | 1,13,507 | 1,05,038 | 16,713 | 27,012 | 2,92,131 | 2,72,663 |
| Compensation | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 861 | 168 |
| Establishment, including Direction and Accounts | 1,09,434 | 1,32,859 | 29,753 | 39,562 | 4,157 | 8,626 | 1,82,667 | 1,88,895 |
| Tools and Plant | 19,722 | 13,951 | 27,612 | 23,929 | 1,806 | 13,487 | 33,460 | 28,527 |
| Profit and Loss | ... | 1,225 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 3,60,224 | 3,70,673 | 1,70,872 | 1,68,529 | 22,676 | 49,135 | 5,13,831 | 4,93,516 |
| II.—Revenue management— | | | | | | | | |
| Irrigation establishment | 55,502 | 52,591 | 21,903 | 22,809 | ... | ... | 1,52,823 | 1,45,528 |
| Navigation ditto | 15,871 | 16,119 | 7,719 | 7,711 | 3,039 | 2,833 | 14,305 | 14,242 |
| Total | 71,373 | 68,710 | 29,622 | 30,520 | 3,039 | 2,833 | 1,67,128 | 1,59,770 |
| Total Direct Charges | 4,31,597 | 4,37,383 | 2,00,494 | 1,99,049 | 25,715 | 51,968 | 6,80,959 | 6,53,286 |
| *Indirect Charges.* | | | | | | | | |
| Leave and pension allowances | 25,313 | 28,220 | 8,312 | 9,811 | 1,007 | 1,606 | 48,971 | 48,813 |
| Total Indirect Charges | 25,313 | 28,220 | 8,312 | 9,811 | 1,007 | 1,606 | 48,971 | 48,813 |
| Total Working Expenses | 4,56,910 | 4,67,603 | 2,08,806 | 2,08,860 | 26,722 | 53,574 | 7,29,930 | 7,02,099 |
| Net Revenue | (—)1,52,786 | (—)1,22,667 | 68,617 | 28,131 | 15,230 | (—)25,530 | 1,51,045 | 27,071 |
| Charges for interest | 9,48,473 | 9,62,085 | 3,30,923 | 3,30,487 | 72,808 | 76,854 | 10,12,826 | 10,17,693 |
| Deficit | 11,01,259 | 10,84,752 | 2,62,306 | 3,02,356 | 57,578 | 1,02,384 | 8,61,781 | 9,90,622 |

| PARTICULARS. | MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sarun Canal. | | Calcutta and Eastern Canal. | | Orissa Coast Canal. | | Nuddea Rivers. | | Eden Canal. | | Madhuban Canal. | |
| | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. |
| RECEIPTS. | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| Water-rates | 22,990 | 36,823 | ... | ... | 61 | ... | ... | ... | 8,503 | 2,795 | ... | ... |
| Navigation | ... | ... | 4,88,309 | 5,19,263 | 62,724 | 64,220 | 1,85,983 | 2,00,508 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Miscellaneous | 123 | 160 | 7,312 | 5,883 | 1,563 | 1,410 | 60 | 136 | 867 | 802 | 36 | 42 |
| TOTAL | 23,113 | 36,983 | 4,95,621 | 5,25,146 | 65,348 | 65,630 | 1,86,043 | 2,00,644 | 9,370 | 3,597 | 36 | 42 |
| Less—Refunds of Revenue | ... | ... | 78 | 61 | 15 | 44 | 220 | 162 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL RECEIPTS | 23,113 | 36,983 | 4,95,543 | 5,25,085 | 65,333 | 65,586 | 1,85,823 | 2,00,482 | 9,370 | 3,597 | 36 | 42 |
| WORKING EXPENSES. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Direct Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| I.—Maintenance and Repairs— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Works (extensions and improvements) | ... | ... | 1,244 | 36,676 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,786 | 584 | 2,957 | 6,236 |
| Repairs | 24,900 | 26,454 | 1,65,315 | 1,49,872 | 50,528 | 42,312 | 47,843 | 52,482 | 15,692 | 24,612 | 3,257 | 2,011 |
| Establishment, including Direction and Accounts | 12,422 | 10,560 | 50,618 | 64,041 | 926 | 15,452 | 16,777 | 21,780 | 7,032 | 8,915 | 3,100 | 3,293 |
| Tools and Plant | 991 | 389 | 13,510 | 20,691 | 10,513 | 9,794 | 2,250 | 2,476 | 270 | 684 | 23 | 287 |
| Suspense Accounts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | (—)1,036 | 3,169 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL | 38,313 | 37,403 | 2,30,687 | 2,71,280 | 61,[illegible]67 | 67,558 | 65,834 | 79,907 | 24,780 | 34,795 | 9,337 | 11,827 |
| II.—Revenue management— | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Irrigation establishment | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Navigation establishment | ... | ... | 36,281 | 38,343 | 6,044 | 6,208 | 21,760 | 23,630 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL | ... | ... | 36,281 | 38 343 | 6,044 | 6,208 | 21,760 | 23,630 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL DIRECT CHARGES | ... | ... | 2,66,968 | 3,09,623 | 68,011 | 73,766 | 87,594 | 1,03,537 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Indirect Charges.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Leave and pension allowances | 1,739 | 1,478 | 12,165 | 14,334 | 975 | 3,032 | 5,395 | 6,357 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL INDIRECT CHARGES | 1,739 | 1,478 | 12,165 | 14,334 | 975 | 3,032 | 5 395 | 6,357 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL WORKING EXPENSES | 40,052 | 38,881 | 2,79,133 | 3,23,957 | 68,986 | 76,798 | 92,989 | 1,09,894 | 24,780 | 34,795 | 9,33 | 11,827 |
| NET REVENUE | (—)16,939 | (—)1,898 | 2,16,410 | 2,01,128 | (—)3,653 | (—)11,212 | 92,834 | 90,588 | (—)15,410 | (—)31,198 | (—)9,301 | (—)11,785 |

The net result of the year combining Major and Minor Works was as follows :—

| | R |
|---|---|
| Receipts from all sources (less refunds) | 21,70,960 |
| Working expenses, direct and indirect | 20,28,288 |
| Profit | 1,42,628 |
| Interest charges payable to Government of India on Major Works | 23,87,119 |
| Net charge on Provincial revenues | 22,44,491 |

Areas and water-rates.

13. The main source of revenue from the Major Works is the amount received as water-rates. The following will show the area irrigated, the water-rates earned on such area, and the amounts collected for the year under review and for the preceding year :—

| | 1889-90. | | | 1890-91. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Area irrigated. | Earnings. | Collections. | Area irrigated. | Earnings. | Collections. |
| | Acres. | R | R | Acres. | R | R |
| Orissa Canals | 186,627 | 2,82,638 | 1,99,745 | 180,299 | 2,69,234 | 2,09,730 |
| Midnapore Canal | 68,810 | 1,03,223 | 1,16,243 | 82,002 | 1,22,838 | 1,15,233 |
| Sone Canals | 305,282 | 6,75,642 | 7,99,874 | 2,81,014 | 5,85,542 | 6,37,413 |
| TOTAL | 560,719 | 10,61,503 | 11,15,862 | 543,315 | 9,77,614 | 9,62,376 |

NOTE.—In the above the earnings show the assessed amount due on account of the irrigation of the year, part of which falls due after the 31st March, and the collections are the gross totals, deducting refunds.

The collections in any year depend to some extent on the assessments of the previous year, more especially on the Sone system, where the assessments for rabi irrigation and half of the assessments on long leases fall due after the close of the financial year.

14. On the Orissa system the area irrigated was somewhat less than in 1889-90, but was greater than in any previous year, and the area leased at the end of the year, 184,418 acres, was greater than that irrigated during the year, which indicates that the demand for irrigation is increasing. There has been a satisfactory decrease in the area assessed for unauthorised irrigation, and the assessments for the year were completed and the demands sent in with greater punctuality than before. On the other hand, the collections of water-rates are still unsatisfactory, being much less than the annual demand, so that the amount in arrear is greater at the end of the year than it was at the beginning; but in spite of this some improvement in collection is observed, and the amount collected was larger than in any previous year. The following figures show how the total demand of the year was constituted and the progress made in realising it :—

| | Demand of year 1890-91. | Collected or remitted |
|---|---|---|
| | R | R |
| Arrears of 1887-88 and previous years . . . . | 19,556 | 10,344 |
| Arrears of 1888-89 . . . . . | 55,662 | 32,977 |
| Arrears of 1889-90 . . . . . | 1,01,544 | 43,501 |
| TOTAL ARREARS . | 1,76,762 | 86,822 |
| Current demand of 1890-91 . . . . . | 2,69,650 | 1,61,226 |
| TOTAL . | 4,46,412 | 2,48,048 |
| Remissions were . . . . . | ... | 38,242 |
| Actual collections were . . . . . | ... | 2,09,806 |

The number of certificates issued during the year was 13,594 as compared with 8,586 in 1889-90. Only 10,928 were disposed of, and the balance outstanding at the end of the year had risen to 9,104. The amount recovered on 10,152 certificates was only R25,000 (approximately), that is, about R2-8 on each certificate.

The statement given in paragraph 26 of the Chief Engineer's Note shows to what extent incorrect demands had been made. The large amount under "Unirrigated crops" is partly due to the recent exemption of low-lying lands, which are included in existing leases and so assessed in the first instance, but the existing system of assessing and collecting water-rates on these canals is in many ways unsatisfactory, and a revised system, based on that in force on the Sone Canals, has been worked out and is shortly to be introduced.

The returns from navigation have advanced considerably, and the collections of the year are the highest yet obtained on these canals.

15. On the Midnapore Canal there was a satisfactory increase in the area irrigated and in the earnings of the year; but the collections of the year were not satisfactory, and the arrear balance increased from R50,644 to R64,967. There was, however, greater activity shown in the certificate work during the past year. Seven thousand six hundred and sixty-four cases were instituted, and 9,150 cases were disposed of, the pending balance being reduced from 3,444 to 1,958. The number of cases is still very high compared with the Sone Canals, on which, with three times the area irrigated far fewer certificates are required. The navigation receipts, which are an important item on this canal, fell considerably during the year. This is attributed mainly to dulness in trade and partly to a closure of some of the reaches for repairs.

16. As regards the Hidgellee Canal, the year is marked by increased expenditure and diminished receipts, the former being due to extensive silt clearance, to heavy charges for repairs to dredging plant, and to the cost of constructing a slip for boats at Balasore. The falling off in receipts, which are derived almost exclusively from navigation, is due to the long closure of the canal for silt clearance and in connection with remodelling which is in progress.

17. The decrease in the area irrigated and consequently in the earnings on the Sone Canals is attributable to the more abundant rainfall of 1890-91, which was, as the average of 22 stations on that system, 52·86 inches against 3 ,·27 inches in 1889-90, and against 41·70 inches being the mean of 20 years. Considering this heavy rainfall the area irrigated is large, and it is especially satisfactory to find the area under 5-years leases so well maintained. There is an increase over the preceding year in the area assessed from unauthorised irrigation, which is to be regretted. The area so assessed in 1889-90 was, however, unusually small. The collections, though considerably less than in 1889-90, when they were inflated by the recovery of heavy arrears, are still greater than the demand of the year, and show progress in reducing the arrear balance. In the Patna district, however, the collections, were very bad. Here the arrears had greatly increased and the accounts were in confusion owing to the scandalous incompetence of the circle officer, who was then in charge, and has since died. Since the close of the year vigorous measures have been taken, and the balance outstanding has been much reduced.

The amounts remitted for incorrect demands and written off as irrecoverable were R5,324 and R16,136, respectively, and are smaller than in any of the four previous years. The chief causes of remissions were mistakes in assessment, owing to their having been made without sufficient proof of the land having been irrigated or of its being liable to assessment.

The work done in disposing of certificate cases has also been good. Four thousand eight hundred and ninty-one cases were instituted as against 5,577 in 1889-90. Five thousand three hundred and eleven cases were disposed of at the close of the year, the balance pending was only 1,586, and has since been still further reduced.

The receipts from navigation have been satisfactory, and show a steady, if slow, increase.

18. The Lieutenant-Governor made a close inspection of this canal in November last, and has nothing but approval to record of the system on which it is now being worked and of the spirit which animates its staff. Complaints of wrongful assessment and of non-receipt of water, which once were numerous, are now reduced to a minimum, and when made are disposed of rapidly and in a liberal spirit: the utmost care is taken to secure accuracy in the leases and assessments and punctuality in the payments: the arrears which on the 1st April were over R2,10,000 had been brought down to about R55,000: the pending certificates were 1,586 at the end of March and 445 at the end of November. The irrigated lands stood out long lines of greenness and fertility a startling contrast to the parched and impoverished tracts which they intersect. As long as the principle is upheld which Mr. Odling has inculcated on his engineers that the first duty of a Canal Officer is to show good irrigated crops so long may it be safely said that the canal is an unmixed blessing to the country.

19. Turning now to the Minor Works, the revenue from which is almost entirely derived from navigation, the following brief remarks may be made:— Revenue, Minor Works.

On the Calcutta and Eastern Canals there has been a fair increase in the receipts, but this has been counterbalanced by increased charges, especially for establishment, which item is higher this year than in any previous one. The net revenue, R2,01,128, is lower than it has been since 1881-82. The working of the system of toll collections was good as noticed in paragraph 108 of the Chief Engineer's Note. The method of charging tolls according to measurement and the rates of toll on this system of canals are now under revision with the view of making the payments fall more equally on the various kinds of boats and classes of goods.

On the Orissa Coast Canal there is a very slight increase in the receipts. The net revenue is, however, less than in the previous year owing to the extra charge for establishment. When the works now in progress on the Hidgellee Tidal Canal are completed, it is hoped that the returns from the Orissa Coast Canal will improve. The want of roads in the country adjoining this canal is also an impediment to expansion of traffic. Two feeder roads are now being taken up by the District Board of Balasore, towards which the Local Government has contributed R7,000.

The receipts from the Nuddea Rivers have increased slightly, but owing to increased charges for repairs and establishment the net revenue has decreased from R92,834 to R90,588.

The Sarun, Madhuban, and Eden Canals are small works which ordinarily bring in a very slight revenue, while they are a source of expense to maintain. On the other hand, in a dry season like that of the present year, they are of considerable value to the parts of the country in which they are situated.

20. The figures in Appendix I, which record the number of days spent by each Irrigation Officer on tour, show that while some have been active and energetic in the work of inspection, others have fallen far short of the standard which ought to be attained. The attention of all officers in the Department should be called to this table, and Chief Engineer is requested to mention in next year's report the names of those officers who have been most remiss in this branch of their duties.

21. This is the last Canal Revenue Report which will be issued over the signature of Colonel J. M. McNeile, who will retire from the Government service shortly after the Report is published. Sir Charles Elliott cannot allow this distinguished officer to leave the Province without putting on record his high appreciation of his services through a long and honourable career, and his indebtedness to him for his assistance in the administration of the Public Works Department during the past year. He desires also to thank Mr. Odling, Superintending Engineer, for his excellent work on the Sone Canals.

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ORDER —Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution and of the Chief Engineer's Note and its accompaniments be submitted to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*; also that it be circulated to other Governments and to all Departments and Officers of this Government as usual.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. M. McNEILE, *Col., R.E.*,
*Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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# Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, February 20th, 1892.

The unsettled weather, which prevailed throughout Northern and Central India during last week, continued during the first half of the week under review. The depression, which had been traced across the western desert and into the central parts of the country, was shown near Allahabad on the 14th, and rain was falling over the north of the Punjab, the west of Bengal and the greater part of the North-Western and Central Provinces. Subsequently the rainfall extended into Central Bengal, while it continued over the North-Western Provinces and along the line of the hills in the Punjab. On this day, the 15th, the depression had practically disappeared, but a fresh disturbance was appearing over the Indus Valley. The second depression advanced very slowly eastward or north-eastward, but its effect on the weather was very slight compared with that exercised by the former storm, and rainfall was confined to the Punjab and even there was very small in amount. By the 20th the weather was fine everywhere.

The chart of the 14th showed a well defined depression lying to the south of the North-Western Provinces, the centre being between Sutna, Nowgong, and Cawnpore. Readings were relatively high over Guzerat, but gradients were everywhere slight. Rain was reported from the Central and North-Western

Provinces, from parts of Bengal, and from the line of the hills in the Punjab. The heaviest fall was at Sutna. The winds were cyclonic in the neighbourhood of the disturbance. By the morning of the 15th the depression as a distinct disturbance had disappeared, but the weather remained unsettled over a large part of Northern India and rain was reported from several stations in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Rajputana. A fresh depression was shown crossing the Indus Valley. On the 16th the barometer was rising briskly to rapidly almost everywhere, and a large area of relatively high pressure overlay Northern and Central India. The depression over the western desert was, however, still distinctly shown Showers of rain were reported from Bengal and from a few places in north-west India and Madras On the 17th there was very little change in the general distribution of pressure. Readings remained high over a large part of Northern India, and the depression continued to be shown over the western desert. The rainfall had, however, ceased in Bengal, though scattered showers continued to be reported from a few places in the extreme north-west of India and from the south of the Peninsula. The chart of the 18th showed that the barometer was rising in the Indus Valley, the south of the Peninsula and Lower Burma, and was falling elsewhere. The depression in north-west India had moved very slowly eastward or north-eastward and the centre was close to Bikanir. Light general showers were reported from Upper Sind, from Baluchistan, and from the Punjab, but elsewhere the weather was fine. By the morning of the 19th the depression had reached the North-Western Provinces. The disturbance had, if anything, become slighter, and its effect on the weather was inconsiderable. Light showers were reported from the north of the Punjab and from Quetta, but elsewhere the weather was fine. On the 20th the barometer was falling everywhere. A large shallow area of low pressure covered Bengal, the east of the North-Western Provinces and the Central Provinces, but gradients were everywhere slight, and the weather was fine.

*Temperature*—Has again been higher than usual, but the excess is less than in the preceding week. The following table shows the variations of temperature from the normal average on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India :—

| PROVINCE. | 14th. | 15th. | 16th. | 17th. | 18th. | 19th. | 20th. | Mean variation of week. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burma . . . . . | +1·8 | +0·6 | +2·3 | +1·4 | −0·2 | −1·2 | −1·7 | +0·4 |
| Bengal and Assam . . | +4·3 | +2·0 | −1·7 | −3·1 | −1·6 | −0·5 | +2·5 | +0·3 |
| North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . . . | +3·9 | −2·4 | −2·6 | −0·6 | +1·1 | +3·4 | +5·3 | +1·2 |
| Punjab . . . . | +0·8 | +0·8 | +2·6 | +3·8 | +3·9 | +1·5 | +3·8 | +2·5 |
| Bombay . . . . | −0·1 | −2·9 | −0·9 | +1·2 | +2·3 | +1·9 | +1·3 | +0·4 |
| Berar and Central Provinces . | +1·8 | −2·6 | −4·3 | −1·2 | +1·1 | +2·9 | +5·1 | +0·4 |
| Guzerat and Central India . | +2·8 | −2·3 | −1·4 | +0·8 | +3·6 | +4·4 | +5·1 | +1·9 |
| Sind and Rajputana . . | +3·2 | +1·5 | +3·8 | +5·1 | +5·2 | +5·0 | +3·9 | +4·0 |
| Madras . . . . | +1·4 | +2·4 | +2·0 | +1·8 | −0·4 | −1·3 | −0·7 | +0·7 |
| MEAN FOR WHOLE INDIA . | +2·2 | −0·3 | 0 | +1·0 | +1·7 | +1·8 | +2·7 | +1·3 |

The above figures show that for the whole of India there was an average diurnal excess of 1·3°. On the 15th the mean temperature of the whole country was 0·3° below the normal average, and on the 16th the mean temperature exactly equalled the normal, but on the 17th temperature rose and the abnormal excess increased till it became 2·7° on the 20th. The provincial variations show that on the mean of the week temperature was higher in all provinces than is normally the case. The excess equalled 4° in Sind and Rajputana, 2½° in the Punjab, 1·9° in Guzerat and Central India, and 1·2° in the North-Western Provinces, but elsewhere the variations were small.

*Rain*—The general distribution of rainfall has been described in the earlier paragraphs. The first depression described, occasioned rain in nearly all parts of Northern and a great part of Central India, while the second gave rain to the

Punjab, Sind, and Baluchistan only. In addition showers occurred in the south of the Peninsula.

The concluding table shows that rain has been very general throughout India. Of the fifty-one rainfall divisions thirty-seven have received rain the average amount for the division ranging from only 0·01″ in Tenasserim and the west of the Central Provinces to 1·23″ in the Hill districts of the Punjab. Of the thirty-seven divisions which received rain thirteen had an average fall for the week of less than one-tenth of an inch, but all the other divisions received effective rainfall. The regions which had no rain include all the Burma divisions except Tenasserim, Coorg, the centre of the Peninsula, Bombay, Guzerat, Kattiawar, Berar, and the west of Rajputana, all the other parts of the Indian region reporting more or less rain. Of the thirty-seven divisions reporting rainfall twenty-eight had more and eight less than the amount usually received during the week. In the Punjab (west) there was no difference. Tenasserim, the Assam Valley, all the Bengal divisions except Bengal East and Orissa, all the North-Western Provinces divisions, all the Punjab divisions except the north-west and west Malabar, Madras (south, central), Mysore, the Central Provinces (central and east) Sind, Central India, the east of Rajputana, Madras (central and south), and the East coast (central), all had more or less abnormally heavy rain. In the North-Western Provinces (east), the Hill districts of the Punjab, and Madras (south, central) this excess was more than ½ inch.

The columns showing the state of the seasonal rainfall exhibit an excess of rain between January the 3rd and the present date, in the Assam Valley, Chota Nagpur, the North-Western Provinces (east, central and west divisions), the Punjab (south and central divisions), Madras (south, central division), the Central Provinces (central and west divisions), Central India, and Rajputana (east). In all the other divisions there is a deficiency which is most marked in Burma, Coorg, the Konkan, the Deccan, Khandeish and Kattiawar, where there has been no rain.

The returns of heavy falls show several considerable amounts thus in—

| | | | Inches |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sibsagar | Sudder station | received | 1·30 |
| Kamroop | Rungia | " | 1·49 |
| Jalpaiguri | sudder | " | 2·00 |
| Darjeeling | Kurseong | " | 3·06 |
| Patna | Bikram | " | 1·95 |
| Ghazipur | Zamania | " | 1·46 |
| Mirzapur | Chakia | " | 2·23 |
| Sultanpur | Musafrkhana | " | 1·90 |
| Mainpuri | Mustafabad | " | 3·60 |
| Pilibhit | Parampur | " | 2·20 |
| Bareilly | sudder | " | 2·50 |
| Basti | Khalilabad | " | 2·10 |
| Jullunder | Nakodar | " | 1·85 |
| Kangra | sudder | " | 2·41 |
| Shahpur | Naushera | " | 1·10 |
| Coimbatore | Palladam | " | 3·65 |
| Sutna | sudder | " | 1·50 |
| Nellore | Udayagiri | " | 1·30 |
| North Arcot | Tirutani | " | 1·61 |
| Madura | Periyakulam | " | 2·25 |
| Tinnevelly | Tenkasi | " | 4·40 |

| Provinces. | Division. | Rainfall data for week ending February 20th, 1892. | | | Rainfall data from January 3rd to February 20th. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Average actual rainfall of Division. | Average normal rainfall of Division. | Excess or defect in inches. | Average actual rainfall of season to date. | Average normal rainfall, January 3rd to February 20th. | Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage. |
| | | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Per cent. |
| Burma | Tenasserim | 0·01 | 0 | +0·01 | 00·2 | 0·15 | — 87 |
| | Lower Burma | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0·21 | —100 |
| | Central ditto | 0 | 0·09 | — 0·09 | 0 | 0·15 | —100 |
| | Upper ditto | 0 | ? | ? | 0 | ? | ? |
| | Arakan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0·12 | —100 |
| Bengal and Assam | Eastern Bengal | 0·05 | 0·42 | —0·37 | 0·29 | 1·40 | — 79 |
| | Assam (Surma) | 0·04 | 0·64 | —0·60 | 0·59 | 1·90 | — 69 |
| | Ditto (Brahmaputra) | 0·71 | 0·37 | +0·34 | 2·02 | 1·78 | + 13 |
| | Deltaic Bengal | 0·06 | 0·36 | —0·30 | 0·19 | 1·39 | — 86 |
| | Central ditto | 0·38 | 0·35 | +0·03 | 0·42 | 1·10 | — 62 |
| | North ditto | 0·53 | 0·22 | +0·31 | 0·69 | 0·96 | — 28 |
| | Orissa | 0·18 | 0·30 | —0·12 | 0·18 | 1·01 | — 82 |
| | Chota Nagpur | 1·05 | 0·23 | +0·82 | 1·37 | 1·33 | + 3 |
| | Behar (South) | 0·29 | 0·16 | +0·13 | 0·70 | 1·03 | — 32 |
| | Ditto (North) | 0·27 | 0·21 | +0·06 | 0·34 | 1·03 | — 67 |
| North-Western Provinces and Oudh. | North-Western Provinces (East) | 0·76 | 0·09 | +0·67 | 1·42 | 0·95 | + 49 |
| | Oudh (South) | 0·24 | 0·10 | +0·14 | 0·53 | 0·95 | — 44 |
| | Ditto (North) | 0·44 | 0·15 | +0·29 | 0·66 | 1·11 | — 41 |
| | North-Western Provinces (Central) | 0·37 | 0·07 | +0·30 | 1·19 | 0·74 | + 61 |
| | North-Western Provinces (West) | 0·23 | 0·11 | +0·12 | 0·92 | 0·84 | + 10 |
| | North-Western Provinces (Submontane) | 0·60 | 0·35 | +0·25 | 1·16 | 2·10 | — 45 |
| Punjab | Punjab (South) | 0·15 | 0·13 | +0·02 | 1·01 | 0·88 | + 15 |
| | Ditto (Central) | 0·27 | 0·13 | +0·14 | 1·07 | 1·02 | + 5 |
| | Ditto (Submontane) | 0·37 | 0·33 | +0·04 | 0·99 | 2·37 | — 58 |
| | Ditto (Hill districts) | 1·23 | 0·70 | +0·53 | 2·38 | 5·28 | — 55 |
| | Ditto (North-west) | 0·18 | 0·36 | —0·18 | 0·70 | 2·68 | — 74 |
| | Ditto (West) | 0·11 | 0·11 | 0 | 0·24 | 0·84 | — 71 |
| Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras). | Malabar | 0·31 | 0·07 | +0·24 | 0·31 | 0·57 | — 45 |
| | Madras (South, Central) | 0·68 | 0·04 | +0·64 | 0·68 | 0·40 | + 70 |
| | Coorg | 0 | 0·01 | —0·01 | 0 | 0·05 | —100 |
| | Mysore | 0·04 | 0 | +0·04 | 0·04 | 0·08 | — 50 |
| | Konkan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0·09 | —100 |
| | Bombay (Deccan) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0·06 | —100 |
| | Hyderabad (North) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Khandeish | 0 | 0·02 | —0·02 | 0 | 0·13 | —100 |
| Central Provinces and Berar. | Berar | 0 | 0·06 | —0·06 | 0·06 | 0·52 | — 88 |
| | Central Provinces (West) | 0·01 | 0·02 | —0·01 | 0·62 | 0·61 | + 2 |
| | Ditto (Central) | 0·07 | 0·06 | +0·01 | 0·88 | 0·77 | + 14 |
| | Ditto (East) | 0·16 | 0·10 | +0·06 | 0·40 | 0·75 | — 47 |
| Bombay (North) | Guzerat | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0·01 | 0·07 | — 86 |
| | Kattiawar | 0 | 0·03 | —0·03 | 0 | 0·10 | —100 |
| | Sind | 0·05 | 0·02 | +0·03 | 0·22 | 0·50 | — 56 |
| Rajputana and Central India. | Central India (East) | 0·08 | 0·05 | +0·03 | 0·95 | 0·50 | + 90 |
| | Rajputana (East), Central India (West) | 0·05 | 0·01 | +0·04 | 0·94 | 0·26 | +262 |
| | Rajputana (West) | 0 | 0·01 | —0·01 | 0·29 | 0·32 | — 9 |
| Madras | East Coast (North) | 0·04 | 0·15 | —0·11 | 0·04 | 0·42 | — 90 |
| | Ditto (ditto) (a) | 0 | ? | ? | 0 | ? | ? |
| | Hyderabad (South) | 0 | 0·02 | —0·02 | 0 | 0·24 | —100 |
| | Madras (Central) | 0·02 | 0 | +0·02 | 0·02 | 0·09 | — 77 |
| | East Coast (Central) | 0·12 | 0·04 | +0·08 | 0·13 | 0·46 | — 72 |
| | Ditto (South) | 0·05 | 0·07 | —0·02 | 0·16 | 0·95 | — 83 |
| | Madras (South) | 0·51 | 0·11 | +0·40 | 0·60 | 1·32 | — 56 |

W. L. DALLAS,

*Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

*Simla, the 25th February, 1892.*

E. C. BUCK,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

# Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

**Madras.**—*For week ending 27th February.*—Some local showers in Tinnevelly and Nilgiris. Agricultural prospects unaltered. Harvest still going on in Southern districts; outturn moderate. Deccan districts and Nellore—fodder still scarce, and cattle suffering in many parts; water-supply also decreasing.. Prices generally easier except in Vizagapatam and Kurnool where rise slight, and in South Arcot; marked fall in Bellary. Principal food-grains now above scarcity rates only in Nellore, Cuddapah, North Arcot. Numbers on works:—Deccan—men 7,927, women 11,076, children 4,621; East Coast—men 1,980, women 2,035, children 551; South Central—men 1,171, women 2,742, children 752; total 32,855 against 35,646 last week; decrease chiefly in Cumbum not explained. Gratuitous relief:—Deccan—men 76, women 160, children 734; South Central—men 35, women 84, children 129; total 1,218 against 1,221 last week. Loans for construction and repair of wells:—Deccan, R1,62,518; East Coast, R2,60,000; South Central, R2,92,266, disbursed. Wells constructed:—89, 1,850, and 286; under construction 1,349, 3,216, 1,471 in respective blocks. Agricultural Loans Act—R30,690, R28,395, R76,713, disbursed in respective blocks.

**Bombay.**—*For week ending 2nd March.*—Slight rain in parts of Karachi. Standing crops withered in parts of Deccan and Karnatak and damaged by frost, blight, or insects in parts of five districts. Poppy plants in Baroda slightly diseased. Fodder scarce in parts of nine and water in parts of four districts. Cattle distressed in parts of five districts. Prices generally steady. Harvesting of late crops and cotton-picking progressing. Preparations for next season commenced in three districts. Numbers on relief works:—Professional agency—Bijapur 23, Belgaum 78, and Dharwar 5,273; Civil agency—Belgaum 1,511, Dharwar 4,886.

**Bengal.**—*For week ending 1st March.*—Light showers fell in a few localities during the week. Weather fairly cool. *Rabi* crops are being harvested, but the outturn does not promise well generally owing to want of rain, and in some parts will be very poor. The recent rain has facilitated cultivation for early rice and jute, but more is still required. Indigo sowings are progressing favourably. Spring rice is doing well. Sugarcane is still being harvested, and the general yield is satisfactory. The tobacco harvest is giving a good outturn. Opium collection is in fair progress, but the high west wind during the past week has been injurious to the poppy in Monghyr and Saran. Mango and *mahua* prospects are promising. Cattle are generally doing well, and there are good supplies of fodder and water, which are said to have been materially increased by the recent rain. Prices are still steady in most places. The condition of affairs in the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, and Purnea, has not undergone any marked change. In Monghyr relief works have been started on two roads in the Bukhtearpur tract, but very few persons have resorted to them, the daily average attendance for the week ending 13th February being only 170. In Bhagalpur there are two road works and one embankment work open, and the latest report, dated the 16th February, states that 2,300 persons were then employed on them. On these works famine wages were not given, and numbers are expected to diminish under stricter supervision. In Purneah about 2,000 persons have come to the three road works opened in thana Amour, where a small amount of gratuitous relief has also been given. In the Patna and Rajshahi Divisions there has been some improvement in the situation. The late rain is

said to have done good to almost every crop, and prices have slightly fallen. There are as yet no signs of distress anywhere in these two divisions. In the Patna Division the *rabi* harvest is expected to give employment to the people and tide them over for at least another month even in the worst tracts.

**North-Western Provinces and Oudh.**—*For week ending 2nd March.*—Weather seasonable. *Rabi* and poppy crops in good condition. Harvesting begun in a few places. Prices have fallen generally. Fodder still scarce and dear in parts of Saharanpur.

**Punjab.**—*For week ending 2nd March.*—Slight rain has fallen in seven districts. Prices stationary in all districts, except two, where they are falling. Irrigation of *rabi* crops in progress. Condition of crops on *chahi* and *nahri* land is generally reported fair and on *barani* land poor for want of rain; in most districts more rain still wanted. The mustard crop is reported to have been affected by blight in parts of Lahore, and the standing crops in parts of Dera Ismail Khan are said to have been damaged a little by hail. Cattle are being overworked on account of drought, but their condition is reported good throughout the province. Fodder scarce in five districts; sufficient elsewhere.

**Central Provinces.**—*For week ending 2nd March*—No rain; weather clear during the week, but somewhat cloudy to-day, mornings cool, but days continue to grow warmer. Reaping of winter crops progressing. Fodder and water-supply sufficient.

**Burma.**—*For week ending 27th February.*—LOWER BURMA:—Threshing and winnowing still progressing; in Thayetmyo dry weather paddy is doing well. UPPER BURMA:—Mandalay—condition of crop is good. Dry-weather paddy progressing in Bhamo, Katha, Shwebo, Mogok, and Ye-u; tobacco and peas doing well in Mogok. Sagaing—wheat, gram, peas, and dry-weather paddy crops progressing. Upper Chindwin—dry-weather paddy promises well, and wheat flourishing. Lower Chindwin—peas being reaped; outturn expected to be very poor; in eastern Sub-division the pea crop has failed entirely; sowing of dry-weather paddy in progress. Pakokku—dry-weather crops fair. Minbu—crop prospects same as last week. Magwe—island and onion crops progressing favourably Dry-weather paddy doing well in Kyaukse and Meiktila; wheat thriving in Meiktila. Yamethin—reaping completed; threshing in progress. Pyinmana—agricultural operations over. Price of paddy is almost stationary except in Prome, Henzada, Amherst, Toungoo, Upper Chindwin, Minbu, and Pyinmana where the rise is slight; there has been a falling off in Bassein and Pakokku; largely in Thayetmyo and Ruby Mines. Numbers on relief works—Shwebo 1,260; Ye-u 2,326; Sagaing 2,784; Lower Chindwin 2,430; Minbu 180; Magwe (for week ending 20th February) 851; Meiktila 12,990; Yamethin 4,831; no report from Myingyan.

**Assam.**—*For week ending 2nd March.*—Weather generally cool. Pressing of sugarcane and ploughing lands for summer rice continue. Fodder and water sufficient.

**Mysore and Coorg.**—*For week ending 2nd March.*—MYSORE:—No rain and consequently no improvement in prospects. Crops withering. Outturn of harvests partial. Drinking water scanty in parts, and wells are sunk wherever necessary. Prices fallen in two districts.

COORG:—Threshing of rice and ragi and coffee-picking completed. Slight rise in prices of food-grains Forage becoming scanty.

**Berar and Hyderabad.**—*For week ending 2nd March.*—BERAR:—Weather temperate. Reaping of wheat continues. Threshing of *kharif* crop nearly completed. Fodder in one and water in another taluk insufficient. In Akola taluk fodder and water insufficient. Prices slightly fallen.

HYDERABAD:—No rain during week. Sowing of *tabi* crops continues. Scarcity of water and fodder is being felt. Tanks are getting dry. Prices:—wheat $9\frac{1}{2}$; coarse rice $8\frac{3}{4}$; white *juar* $13\frac{1}{2}$; yellow *juar* 16; and *tur* $12\frac{3}{4}$ seers per current rupee.

**Central India.**—*For week ending 2nd March.*—Cattle disease in parts of Bhopal and Narsingarh. Prices of food-grains steady in Bundelkhand. Other conditions unchanged since last report.

**Rajputana.**—*For week ending 2nd March.*—Slight rain in three States. Crops flourishing; good *rabi* crop expected in Sirohi. Crops damaged by hail in Dholepore. Cattle poor in five States and at Ajmere and Kherwara. Pasturage and fodder scarce in five States and at Ajmere and Kherwara. Prices steady in six States and at Ajmere and Kherwara; falling in three States, rising in one, and fluctuating in two others. Two hundred and fifty emigrants from Marwar; 353 immigrants and 127 cattle in Khotah; 3,061 relief labourers in Marwar, 2,534 gratuitously treated; 6,639 in Jeypore; 1,529 in Kishengarh, 105 gratuitously treated; 5,142 in Bikanir, 2,125 gratuitously treated; 19,133 in Ajmere, 4,078 gratuitously treated; labour ordinary 1,375.

**Nepal.**—*For week ending 25th February.*—Weather fine and cold. Crops promising. Prices continue high.

E. C. BUCK,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLV OF 1891-92.

### APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

*N.B.*—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

| Latest Return received. | Railways. | Average receipts per mile per week in 1890. | Week ending 21st February, 1891. Total mean length open. | Week ending 21st February, 1891. Receipts. Total. | Week ending 21st February, 1891. Receipts. Per mile open. | Week ending 20th February, 1892. Total mean length open. | Week ending 20th February, 1892. Receipts. Total. | Week ending 20th February, 1892. Receipts. Per mile open. | Total Receipts from 1st April, 1890, to 21st February, 1891. | Total Receipts from 1st April, 1891, to 20th February, 1892. | Total increase in 1891-92. | Total decrease in 1891-92. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *State Lines worked by Companies.* | R | Miles. | R | R | Miles. | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 20th Feb., 1892 | East Indian | 539 | 1,526 | 10,34,501 | 678 | 1,525 | 10,21,159 | 670 | 3,87,15,367 | 4,33,31,108 | 46,15,741 | ... |
| Ditto | Patna-Gya | 175 | 57 | 18,099 | 318 | 57 | 11,129 | 195 | 4,94,946 | 5,03,685 | 8,739 | ... |
| Ditto | Bengal and North-Western (g) | 132 | 705 | 1,29,723 | 184 | 753 | 93,370 | 124 | 40,97,698 | 41,93,002 | 95,304 | ... |
| Ditto | Lucknow-Bareilly section, R. K. R. | 63 | 141 | 9,454 | 67 | 199 | 13,803 | 69 | 3,85,626 | 4,73,719 | 88,093 | ... |
| Ditto | Bengal-Nágpur | 101 | 831 | 93,839 | 113 | 831 | 1,29,090 | 155 | 24,98,153 | 53,95,588 | 28,97,435 | ... |
| Ditto | Indian Midland (a) | 90 | 752 | 1,05,069 | 140 | 752 | 1,09,490 | 146 | 3,69,644 | 42,61,259 | 10,91,615 | ... |
| Ditto | Rajputana-Malwa | 200 | 1,672 | 5,06,411 | 303 | 1,672 | 4,63,000 | 277 | 1,57,53,916 | 1,89,87,410 | 32,33,494 | ... |
| Ditto | Southern Mahratta | 85 | 1,044 | 94,684 | 91 | 1,044 | 84,206 | 81 | 40,25,069 | 41,57,216 | 1,32,147 | ... |
| Ditto | South Indian (b) | 160 | 779 | 1,13,597 | 146 | 948 | 1,31,660 | 139 | 58,40,850 | 63,06,641 | 4,65,791 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 225 | 7,507 | 21,05,377 | 280 | 7,781 | 20,56,907 | 264 | 7,49,81,269 | 8,76,09,628 | 1,26,28,359 | ... |
| | *State Lines worked by the State.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20th Feb., 1892 | North Western (c) | 219 | 2,395 | 5,90,272 | 246 | 2,424 | 5,54,924 | 229 | 2,38,98,039 | 2,90,13,847 | 51,15,808 | ... |
| Ditto | Oudh and Rohilkhand | 205 | 692 | 1,79,833 | 260 | 692 | 1,63,900 | 237 | 63,16,741 | 75,51,353 | 12,34,612 | ... |
| Ditto | Eastern Bengal | 291 | 777 | 3,01,347 | 388 | 777 | 1,76,810 | 228 | 1,09,90,473 | 1,04,25,222 | ... | 5,65,251 |
| Ditto | Bengal Central (d) | 103 | 125 | 20,665 | 165 | 125 | 14,490 | 116 | 6,63,935 | 6,70,040 | 6,105 | ... |
| Ditto | Nalháti | 71 | 27 | 1,916 | 71 | 27 | 1,700 | 63 | 89,535 | 80,010 | ... | 9,525 |
| Ditto | Cherra-Companyganj | 45 | 8 | 424 | 53 | 8 | 412 | 51 | 16,980 | 16,245 | ... | 735 |
| Ditto | Jorhát | 44 | 28 | 1,002 | 36 | 28 | 1,020 | 36 | 54,450 | 57,359 | 2,909 | ... |
| Ditto | Burma (e) | 190 | 556 | 1,89,737 | 341 | 609 | 1,97,134 | 324 | 49,10,839 | 51,96,652 | 2,85,813 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 220 | 4,608 | 12,85,196 | 279 | 4,690 | 11,10,390 | 237 | 4,69,40,992 | 5,30,10,728 | 60,69,736 | ... |
| | *Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20th Feb., 1892 | Great Indian Peninsula (f) | 505 | 1,492 | 10,26,982 | 688 | 1,492 | 10,12,111 | 678 | 3,45,44,359 | 3,81,61,100 | 36,16,741 | ... |
| Ditto | Bombay, Baroda and Central India | 540 | 461 | 2,76,767 | 600 | 461 | 2,89,000 | 627 | 1,13,57,917 | 1,23,12,745 | 9,54,828 | ... |
| Ditto | Madras | 218 | 840 | 1,68,488 | 20 | 840 | 1,85,455 | 221 | 86,40,948 | 83,01,976 | ... | 3,44,972 |
| | TOTAL | 424 | 2,793 | 14,72,237 | 527 | 2,793 | 14,86,566 | 532 | 5,45,49,224 | 5,87,75,821 | 42,26,597 | ... |
| TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) | | 262 | 14,908 | 48,62,810 | 326 | 15,264 | 46,53,863 | 305 | 17,64,71,485 | 19,93,96,177 | 2,29,24,692 | ... |
| | *Assisted Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20th Feb., 1892 | Delhi-Umballa-Kalka | ... | ... | ... | ... | 162 | 16,086 | 105 | ... | 9,38,579 | 9,38,579 | ... |
| Ditto | Tárakeshwar | 248 | 22 | 6,839 | 311 | 22 | 5,846 | 266 | 2,64,818 | 2,53,015 | ... | 11,803 |
| Ditto | Rohilkhand - Kumaun (Company's section) | 90 | 67 | 5,085 | 76 | 67 | 5,050 | 75 | 2,89,315 | 3,34,496 | 45,181 | ... |
| Ditto | Dibru-Sadiya | 127 | 78 | 8,210 | 105 | 78 | 10,566 | 135 | 4,55,038 | 4,47,789 | ... | 7,249 |
| | TOTAL | 128 | 167 | 20,134 | 121 | 329 | 38,448 | 117 | 10,09,171 | 19,73,879 | 9,64,708 | ... |
| | *Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20th Feb., 1892 | The Nizam's Guaranteed State | 140 | 354 | 61,741 | 174 | 354 | 60,092 | 170 | 22,76,257 | 25,13,444 | 2,37,187 | ... |
| Ditto | Mysore section, S. M. R. | 77 | 296 | 25,117 | 85 | 311 | 24,168 | 78 | 11,01,334 | 11,90,448 | 89,114 | ... |
| Ditto | The Gaekwar's Dabhoi | 57 | 72 | 3,691 | 51 | 72 | 4,040 | 56 | 1,77,453 | 1,76,095 | ... | 1,358 |
| Ditto | The Gaekwar's Mehsána | 41 | 68 | 3,574 | 53 | 93 | 6,310 | 68 | 62,085 | 1,87,317 | 1,25,232 | ... |
| Ditto | The Gaekwar's Petlád | 71 | 13 | 812 | 62 | 13 | 820 | 63 | (h)38,675 | 53,977 | 15,302 | ... |
| Ditto | Kolhápur | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 | 1,480 | 51 | ... | (i)67,608 | 67,608 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 104 | 803 | 94,935 | 118 | 872 | 96,910 | 111 | 36,55,804 | 41,83,949 | 5,33,145 | ... |
| | *Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Ry. Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20th Feb., 1892 | Rájpura-Bhátinda | 101 | 108 | 17,950 | 166 | 168 | 13,580 | 126 | 4,71,360 | 5,48,424 | 77,064 | ... |
| | *Lines owned and worked by Native States.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 20th Feb., 1892 | Jodhpore-Bikanir | 58 | 124 | 9,633 | 78 | 292 | 26,100 | 89 | 3,39,395 | 6,78,797 | 3,39,402 | ... |
| Ditto | Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar | 91 | 334 | 33,101 | 99 | 334 | 28,310 | 85 | 13,59,003 | 12,48,940 | ... | 1,10,063 |
| Ditto | Morvi | 60 | 94 | 5,962 | 63 | 94 | 5,943 | 63 | 2,79,084 | 2,76,236 | ... | 2,848 |
| | TOTAL | 78 | 552 | 48,696 | 88 | 720 | 60,353 | 84 | 19,77,482 | 22,03,973 | 2,26,491 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 246 | 16,538 | 50,44,525 | 305 | 17,293 | 48,63,154 | 281 | 18,35,85,302 | 20,83,11,402 | 2,47,26,100 | ... |

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi State Railway.
(b) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.
(c) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(d) Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(e) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay and Mu Valley Railways.
(f) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(g) Includes the Tirhoot State Railway. Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, the Bengal and North-Western section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(h) Total receipts from 5th May, 1890, to 21st February, 1891.
(i) Total receipts from 21st April, 1891, to 20th February, 1892.

F. B. HEBBERT,
*Offg. Under-Secretary.*

CALCUTTA, *the 4th March, 1892.*

*Printed and published for the* GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 11.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. II.

## PART I.

### Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

### HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

*Calcutta, the 11th March, 1892.*

No. 144.—Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, K.C.S.I., received charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies from the Hon'ble Sir James Broadwood Lyall, K.C.S.I., on the afternoon of the 5th instant.

MEDICAL.

*The 11th March, 1892.*

No. 140.—Surgeon-Major A. J. Willcocks, M.D., is appointed to officiate as Professor of Midwifery, Medical College, and Obstetric Physician, Eden Hospital, Calcutta, during the absence on furlough of Surgeon-Major C. H. Joubert, or until further orders.

SANITARY.

*The 9th March, 1892.*

No. 54.—The rules imposing quarantine against cholera at Aden, Perim, and the Somali Coast on arrivals from the coast of Yemen, have been withdrawn.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

*The 11th March, 1892.*

No. 65.—The Reverend George Johnstone Chree has been appointed a Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, on probation, on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to fill an existing vacancy.

J. P. HEWETT,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

# REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

### PATENTS.

*Calcutta, the 10th March 1892.*

**No. 554-*P*.**—Applications in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 5th March 1892, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No. 48 of 1892.—Alfred Ernest Markwick, Engineer of Karachi, Sind, for improvements in Portable Drilling Posts or Jigs.

No. 49 of 1892.—Joseph Lindsay and Robert Lindsay of 4, Somerville Place, Dundee, in the County of Forfar, North Britain, Engineers, for improvements in yarn beams for looms.

No. 50 of 1892.—William Carew, late a Conductor in the Bengal Ordnance Department, but now on pension, at present residing at Dum-Dum Cantonment, for a combined machine for capping and uncapping, loading and crimping cartridges of any description of bores of gun, *viz.*, 12 and 24, 12 and 16 or 16 and 24 bores, all in the same machine.

No. 51 of 1892.—Edward Garlick, Architect, Indian Patent Stone Works, 6, Canal West Road, Sealdah, Calcutta, for a patent asphalte.

No. 52 of 1892.—Edward Archer of Amballa, in British India, Clerk, Military Works Department, for improvements in envelopes, to be called "Archers' double-fold reversible envelopes."

No. 53 of 1892.—Samuel Herbert Brooks, of Union Iron Works, Gorton, and Junction Iron Works, Miles Platting, Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, Machine Maker, and George Shaw, of 21, Albert Grove, Longsight, Manchester, aforesaid, Draughtsman, for improvements in the arrangement and combination of gearing which is applicable to slubbing, intermediate and roving frames for preparing fibrous materials.

No. 54 of 1892.—Robert Allen Cordner, M. Inst., C.E., Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Aligarh, for manufacturing indigo by a new process.

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**No. 555-*P*.**—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 94 of 1890.—John Edward Rickards, of 106, New Street, Birmingham, in the County of Warwick, England, tobacco and cigarette manufacturer, for improvements in machines for rolling tobacco-leaf or cut tobacco into cigars, cigarettes, tobacco plugs and other such articles. (Filed 22nd February 1892.)

No. 173 of 1890.—Edward Jamison O'Brien, Engineer, of Texarkana, in the County of Bowie

and State of Texas, United States of America, for improvements in machines for removing lint from cotton seed. (Filed 24th February 1892.)

No. 177 of 1890.—Dadabhoy Ruttonjee Dalal, late public Gauger at the Dadur Distillery, and residing in House No. 52 in Homjee Street within the Fort of Bombay, for a new and improved automatic Totalisator. (Filed 1st February 1892.)

No. 17 of 1891.—C. K. Subba Rao, Sub-Assistant Director of Agriculture, Madras, residing in Brahmins' Street, Saidapet, Chingleput District, for a Low-Picottah Double Mhote for raising water for irrigation as well as for household purposes. (Filed 20th November 1891.)

No. 18 of 1891.—C. K. Subba Rao, Sub-Assistant Director of Agriculture, Madras, residing in Brahmins' Street, Saidapet, Chingleput District, for a leatherless durable bucket for raising water for irrigation or household purposes. (Filed 20th November 1891.)

No. 230 of 1891.—Nagurdas Purbhoodas, manufacturer of Fire-proof Safes and Key-detective Locks, Merchant of Bombay, 62, Apollo Street, Fort, and 390, Kalbadevie Road, for improvements in Fire and Thief proof Safes. (Filed 29th February 1892.)

No. 280 of 1891.—George James Bellamy Rodwell, Herbert Canning Secord and Samuel John Moore, of the City of Toronto in Canada, Gentlemen, for an improved sign, letter or symbol. (Filed 20th February 1892.)

No. 296 of 1891.—Adolf Goerke, of Tarnowitz in the Kingdom of Prussia and German Empire, Master Builder, for improvements in or connected with buildings or structures. (Filed 22nd February 1892.)

No. 338 of 1891.—William Dunsmore Bohm, of 51, Avenue Road, Acton, in the County of Middlesex, England, Metallurgical Chemist and Engineer, for improvements in apparatus for leaching ores in separating gold and silver therefrom. (Filed 24th February 1892.)

E. C. BUCK,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Fort William, the 7th March 1892.*

**No. 1027-*I*.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872), as substituted by section 1 of Act II of 1891, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to grant a license to the Reverend P. M. Johnson, of the American Baptist Mission at Hanamkonda, to solemnize marriages within the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad.

*The 8th March 1892.*

*Bhopal Battalion.*

**No. 349-*G*.**—Lieutenant J. H. Pollard, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, is appointed to be Adjutant, with effect from the 13th September, 1891, *vice* Captain E. S. Masters, appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Secunderabad.

*The 9th March 1892.*

**No. 363-*G*.**—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 930-G., dated the 25th June 1891, Mr. Albert Gerdes, Consul for Germany at Madras, resumed charge of his office on the 20th February 1892.

**No. 370-*G*.**—ERRATUM.—In Foreign Department notification, no. 70-G., dated the 13th January, 1892, *for* Pitthu and Uman, *read* Pitha and Uma.

*The 10th March 1892.*

**No. 375-*G*.**—Lieutenant S. H. Godfrey, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 24th Regiment, Bombay Infantry, is appointed to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, and is posted as Assistant Political Agent in Zhob, with effect from the date of assuming charge, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant A. H. McMahon, or until further orders.

No. 377-*G*.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Browne, Indian Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate of Quetta, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 2nd January, 1892.

No. 381-*G*.—Mr. C. E. Biddulph, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate at Secunderabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on furlough of Captain E. S. Masters, or until further orders.

No. 383-*G*.—Major G. E. Money, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is appointed to be Political Assistant at Goona, with effect from the 26th January, 1892, and until further orders.

No 386-*G*.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of the Comte de Courte as Vice-Consul for France at Aden.

No. 463-*E*.—The following Notification by the Government of Bombay, which appeared in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 3rd of March 1892, is published for information :—

Notification No. 1191 (Judicial), dated the 29th February, 1892.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 5A of the Scheduled Districts Act (XIV of 1874), as amended by section 2, sub-section (2), of the Repealing and Amending Act (XII of 1891), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased to extend to Aden, as defined in section 2 of the Aden Laws Regulation (II of 1891), the Bombay District Police Act (Bombay Act IV of 1890), subject to the following restrictions and modifications, *viz.*:—

(1) For the purposes of the said Act, Aden, defined as aforesaid, shall be deemed to be a district of the Presidency of Bombay;

(2) The Political Resident, Aden, for the time being, shall be deemed to be the Inspector-General of Police appointed by Government for the said district, and the Inspector-General of Police, Bombay, shall have no authority under the said Act in the said district;

(3) Any power or authority conferred by the said Act upon a Commissioner may be exercised in the said district by the Political Resident, Aden, for the time being;

(4) For section 32 of the said Act the following shall be deemed to be substituted, *viz* :—

"32. Every Police officer shall, for all purposes of this Act, be deemed to be always on duty;"

(5) For the first twenty-three words of section 61 of the said Act the word "whoever" shall be deemed to be substituted;

(6) Sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 1 and section 76 of the said Act shall be deemed to be repealed.

No. 1064-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E. E. Lowis, Superintendent of the Kuch Behar State, being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within the State of Kuch Behar.

The Governor-General is further pleased to direct in partial modification of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2616-I., dated the 16th August, 1890, that the Court of Session at Rangpore shall be the Court to which the said Justice of the Peace shall commit for trial when he makes a commitment to a Court of Session.

No. 1071-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879) and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts the provisions, so far as they may be suitable, of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), subject to the following modifications, namely:—

(1) In section 1, for the words "British India," the words "the Hyderabad Assigned Districts" shall be read.

(2) Section 2 and the schedule shall be omitted.

(3) In sections 3, 5, and 19, for the words "Local Government," the words "Resident at Hyderabad" shall be read.

(4) In section 9, for the words "chief controlling revenue authority" the words "Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts" shall be read.

(5) After section 16 the following section shall be inserted:—

"16-A. If any treasure exceeds rupees one lakh in amount or value, so much of such treasure as exceeds that amount or value shall vest in and become the property of the Government, and nothing in sections 9 to 16, both inclusive, shall be deemed to apply to so much of such treasure as exceeds that amount or value."

(6) For the words "Her Majesty," in sections 20 and 21, the words "the Government" shall be read.

*The 11th March 1892.*

No. 391-*G*.—Captain G. S Jones, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant, Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed to be Station Staff Officer at Deoli, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 1st February, 1892, *vice* Lieutenant H. L. Goodenough.

H. M. DURAND,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

### LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

*Calcutta, the 9th March, 1892.*

No. 1026.—Mr. O. T. Barrow, Accountant General, Bengal, is granted furlough for eight months and fifteen days, with effect from the 10th March, 1892.

Mr. R. E. Hamilton, Comptroller of India Treasuries, is, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Bengal, *vice* Mr. O. T. Barrow.

Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph, Officiating Deputy Comptroller General, is appointed to officiate as Comptroller of India Treasuries, *vice* Mr. R. E. Hamilton.

*The 11th March, 1892.*

No. 1058.—The following promotions of Officers of the Account Department during the month of February, 1892, are notified:—

With effect from the 27th February, 1892—

Mr. M. N. Bhattacharya to officiate in class IV,

Mr. V. C. Scott-O'Connor to officiate in class V, and

Mr. H G. Tomkins to officiate in class VI, of the Enrolled List.

No. 1059.—Rai Harish Chandra Mitra, Bahadur, Chief Superintendent, attached to the Office of the Accountant General, Bengal, is granted leave on medical certificate for four months, with effect from the 23rd February, 1892.

Babu Khettra Pal Das, Superintendent in the Office of the Accountant General, Bengal, is appointed to act as Chief Superintendent in that office during the absence on leave of Rai Harish Chandra Mitra, Bahadur, or until further orders.

No. 1061.—Mr. T. H Biggs, Comptroller, Burma, is granted furlough for eight months, with effect from the 24th March, 1892, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. C E. Crawley, Assistant Accountant General and Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Comptroller, Burma, *vice* Mr. T. H. Biggs.

Moung Hla Oung, Assistant Comptroller General in charge of outside audits, is posted as Assistant Accountant General and Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal.

Mr. G. C. Ray, Assistant Accountant General, Bengal, is posted as Assistant Comptroller General in charge of outside audits.

### PAPER CURRENCY.

*The 11th March, 1892.*

No. 1068.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 29th February 1892 published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882.*

| Circles of Issue. | Whole amount of Notes in circulation. | Reserve in Silver Coin and Bullion. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Coin. | Bullion. | Total. |
| | R | R | R | R |
| Calcutta . | 10,15,44 645 | 1,84,09,652 | 80,17,644 | 2,64,27,296 |
| Allahabad. | 1,13 63,040 | 2,68,15 050 | .. | 2,68,15,050 |
| Lahore . | 1,54,08 000 | 1,37,16,750 | .. | 1,37,16,750 |
| Bombay . | 6,58 95,460 | 5,91,27,349 | 51,79,004 | 6,43,06,353 |
| Kurrachee. | 64,80,685 | 55,76,900 | ... | 55,76,900 |
| Madras . | 2,42,79,930 | 1,29,06,330 | 30,000 | 1,29,96,330 |
| Calicut . | 8,65,19[illegible] | 3,03,575 | ... | 3,03,575 |
| Rangoon . | 31,17,600 | 61,46,645 | ... | 61,46,645 |
| Total . | 22,89,60,545 | 14,30,62,251 | 1,32,26,648 | 15,62,88,899 |
| Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R7,45,87,300 held under Section 19 of the Act . . . . . | | | | 7,26,71,646 |
| GRAND TOTAL . | | | | 22,89,60,545 |

J. F. FINLAY,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Fort William, the 11th March, 1892.*

### APPOINTMENTS.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 244.—The undermentioned Surgeon-Captain appointed to the Bengal Establishment in G. G. O. No. 961 of 1891, reported his arrival at Bombay on the date specified:—

Charles Duer,—18th February, 1892.

#### STAFF CORPS.

No. 245.—Second-Lieutenant Harry Ashley Vane Cummins, Royal Fusiliers, officiating Wing Officer, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, from the 15th January, 1891, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second-Lieutenant Cummins will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps, from the above date, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 246.—Second-Lieutenant George Bloomfield Gough, Royal Irish Fusiliers, officiating Wing Officer, 20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, from the 9th July, 1890, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second-Lieutenant Gough will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps, from the above date, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

### FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 247.—The undermentioned officers and warrant officer are granted furlough out of India:—

Colonel H. C. E. Ward, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, Commissioner, Nerbudda Division, Central Provinces, (p. a.) to the 15th April, 1892, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Captain J. Lamb, Indian Staff Corps, 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, (p. a.) for 210 days under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Conductor G. Taylor, Sub-Engineer, 1st grade, Public Works Department, Central Provinces, (m.c.), for six months 7 days under rule I, and the remaining period under rule VI of the regulations of 1875.

No. 248.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Colonel H. F. Woodcock, General List, Infantry, Military Accountant, 3rd class, Examiner of Ordnance and Army Clothing Accounts, Eastern Circle, Bengal, to the 14th July, 1892. Pension service—32nd year commenced 15th July, 1891.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Browne, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-command, 18th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for six months. Pension service—28th year commenced 3rd May, 1891.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Rogers, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, 2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, for one year. Pension service—30th year commenced 1st September, 1891.

Captain W. W Lean, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 5th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, for eight months. Pension service—20th year commenced 11th September, 1891.

Captain E. H. Rivett-Carnac, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 19th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, for one year. Pension service—17th year commenced 12th February, 1892.

Lieutenant C. R. Elliot, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Officer and Adjutant, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, for one year. Pension service—7th year commenced 30th January, 1892.

Lieutenant H. J. M. Macandrew, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 5th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, for seven months. Pension service—6th year commenced 10th November, 1891.

Lieutenant W. G. L. Beynon, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, for one year. Pension service—6th year commenced 5th February, 1892.

No. 249.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—

Surgeon-Captain H. W. G. Macleod, M.B., 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for nine months Pension service—5th year commenced 5th July, 1891.

No. 250.—Sub-Conductor J. R. P. Evans, Ordnance Department, is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs for one year, under Article 920 F., Army Regulations, India, volume I, part I; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty.

No. 251.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:—

Colonel A. J. T. Welchman, General List, Infantry, Garrison Quarter Master, Fort William, (p a.) till 15th August, 1892.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. D Swete, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-command, 10th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, (m.c.) for six months.

Lieutenant T S. Barton, Indian Staff Corps, 3rd Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, (m.c.) for six months.

Lieutenant C. H. Davies, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, Punjab Frontier Force, (m.c.) for six months.

Lieutenant J. Staines, Deputy Assistant Commissary, Commissariat-Transport Department, (m.c.) for six months.

No. 252.—Major L. J. Browne, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 18th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, is granted an extension of leave to the 25th December, 1891, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

No. 253.—Captain H. A. Carleton, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 12th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, is granted an extension of leave to the 31st January, 1892, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

No. 254.—Major-General Sir J. Hudson, K.C.B., Indian Staff Corps, Commmanding Meerut District, is permitted to reside out of India, with effect from the date he vacates his command.

No. 255.—Colonel H. C. E., Ward, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, Commissioner, Nerbudda Division, Central Provinces, is permitted to reside out of India, under Article 738 (*b*), Army Regulations, India, volume I, part I, with effect from the 16th April, 1892. Pension service—37th year commenced 2nd June, 1891.

No. 256.—In G. G. O. No. 121 of 1892, permitting Colonel E. G. Lillingston, Indian Staff Corps, to reside out of India, add at end—Pension service—33rd year commenced 30th August, 1891.

## LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 257.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"*London Gazette*," *dated the 16th February, 1892, page 850.*

WAR OFFICE,
*Pall Mall, 16th February, 1892.*

* * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

Deputy Assistant Commissary Christopher Charters, Bengal Establishment, is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 21st November, 1890.

* * * * *

*India Office, 16th February, 1892.*

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service made by the Governments in India :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

*To be Lieutenant-Colonels.*

Major William James Alexander Birch. Dated 1st December, 1891.

Major David Stanley Cuninghame. Dated 1st December, 1891.

Major Thomas George Thomson. Dated 8th December, 1891.

Major Andrew Kennedy Macpherson. Dated 19th December, 1891.

*To be Major.*

Captain William John Butterworth Bird. Dated 15th December, 1891.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

*To be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels.*

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel John Burke Gaffney. Dated 18th October, 1891.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Woodforde Finden. Dated 2nd November, 1891.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned officers :—

BENGAL CAVALRY.

Colonel Arthur William Reddie Becher. Dated 2nd February, 1892.

BENGAL INFANTRY.

Colonel Arthur Frederick Jones. Dated 2nd January, 1892.

Colonel William Hopkinson. Dated 30th January, 1892.

Colonel Henry Edgcumbe Eliot. Dated 13th February, 1892.

MADRAS INFANTRY.

Colonel Godlieb James Van Someren. Dated 1st February, 1892.

## MEDALS.

HAZARA.

No. 258.—The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has much pleasure in announcing to the army that Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India has been graciously pleased to approve of the grant of the India medal of 1854, with a clasp inscribed "Hazara 1891," to all the troops and followers who were employed in the late Hazara Expedition between the 12th March, 1891, and the 16th May, 1891, both dates inclusive.

2. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is requested to issue the necessary subsidiary orders for the submission of medal rolls in accordance with the instructions given in War Office Army Order No. 27 of 1892.

## PENSIONS.

No. 259.—First grade Apothecary William Henry Lowman, Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, is transferred to the pension establishment.

## PROMOTIONS.

No 260.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

STAFF CORPS.

*To be Lieutenant-Colonels*

Major William Loch,—2nd March, 1892.

Major Andrew Henry Macintire,—9th March, 1892.

*To be Major.*

Captain Frank Montague Rundall, D.S.O.,—9th March, 1892.

INDIAN ARMY.

*To be Colonel.*

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel in the Army Sir Robert Cunliffe Low, K.C.B., Bengal Cavalry,—6th March, 1892.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No 261.—Colonel William Shapter Hunt, Indian Staff Corps, on the Unemployed Supernumerary list, is, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 473 of 1883, admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the 7th March, 1892.

## VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 262.—*Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. Douglas Marshall Straight to be Captain, *vice* Forbes, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Mr. Walter Arthur William Last to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 263.—*Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Honorary Colonel) Alexander Hamilton Pirie, supernumerary, resigns his commission, and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps.

## MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## PROMOTIONS.

No. 264.—Colonel T. O. Wingate, Indian Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is promoted to Superintending Engineer, class III, temporary, with effect from the 10th December, 1891.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 11th March, 1892.*

*Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 5th and the 11th March, 1892.*

| On whose account. | Rank. | Corps. | Date of decease. | Testate or intestate. | Total unclaimed amount deposited. | Amount paid in India. | Date to which claims will be received. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | R a. p. | | |
| Benjamin May Kempson* . | Lieutenant . | Indian Staff Corps. | 31st October, 1891. | Intestate . | 565 2 6 | ... | 10th May, 1892. |

* Next-of-kin—
*Father*—Mathews Edwin Senior Kempson, Esq., M.A., Stout's Hill, Diversley, Glostershire, England.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 7th March, 1892.*

**No. 70.**—Public Works Department Notification No. 65, dated 3rd March, 1892, is hereby cancelled.

*The 8th March, 1892.*

**No. 71.**—Mr. W. Drew, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem*, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Manager of the North Western Railway in class I of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. G. P. Rose.

**No. 72.**—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions among the Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to the several Local Administrations, with effect from the dates specified :—

| NAMES. | From | To | Nature of promotion. | With effect from |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1891. |
| Walling, H. O. . . | Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank. | Assistant Engineer, 1st grade. | ..... | November 1 |
| Hpo Thine . . . | Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade. | Assistant Engineer, 1st grade. | Permanent . | " 1 |
| Knight, W. E. . . | Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade. | Assistant Engineer, 1st grade. | Ditto . . | " 1 |
| Priya Nath Sen . . | Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade. | Assistant Engineer, 1st grade. | Ditto . . | " 3 |
| Wyatt, J. C. . . . | Executive Engineer, 4th grade. | Executive Engineer, 3rd grade. | Sub. *pro tem.* . | " 1 |
| Foy, W. R. . . . | Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank. | Executive Engineer, 4th grade. | Ditto . . | " 1 |
| James, H. W. . . | Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank. | Executive Engineer, 4th grade. | Ditto . . | " 1 |
| Higgins, A. F. . . | Executive Engineer, 2nd grade. | Executive Engineer, 1st grade. | Permanent . | December 9 |
| Grant, A. . . . | Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, sub *pro tem.* | Executive Engineer, 2nd grade. | Ditto . . | " 9 |
| Harris, G. S. T. . . | Executive Engineer, 2nd grade. | Executive Engineer, 1st grade. | Sub. *pro tem.* . | " 9 |
| McLaughlin, F. J. . . | Executive Engineer, 2nd grade. | Executive Engineer, 1st grade. | Ditto . . | " 9 |
| Watts, G. K. . . . | Executive Engineer, 2nd grade. | Executive Engineer, 1st grade. | Ditto . . | " 9 |
| Penny, E. . . . | Executive Engineer, 2nd grade. | Executive Engineer, 1st grade. | Ditto . . | " 9 |
| Smart, O. G. . . . | Executive Engineer, 3rd grade. | Executive Engineer, 2nd grade. | Ditto . . | " 9 |
| Scobie, M. J. . . . | Executive Engineer, 3rd grade. | Executive Engineer, 2nd grade. | Ditto . . | " 9 |
| Housden, C. E. . . | Executive Engineer, 3rd grade. | Executive Engineer, 2nd grade. | Ditto . . | " 9 |
| Harriott, G. M. . . | Executive Engineer, 4th grade | Executive Engineer, 3rd grade. | Ditto . . | " 9 |
| Sweet, W. McM. . . | Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.* | Executive Engineer, 3rd grade. | Ditto . . | " 9 |
| Roden, H. H. . . . | Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank. | Executive Engineer, 4th grade. | Ditto . . | " 9 |

| NAMES. | From | To | Nature of promotion. | With effect from |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1891. |
| Donnan, J. . . . | Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank. | Executive Engineer, 4th grade. | Sub *pro tem.* . | December 24 |
| Foy, W. R. . . . | Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.* | Assistant Engineer, 1st grade | ..... | " 24 |
| Walling, H. O. . . | Assistant Engineer, 1st grade. | Executive Engineer, 4th grade. | Temporary . | " 24 |
| | | | | 1892. |
| Housden, C. E. . . | Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.* | Executive Engineer, 3rd grade. | ..... | January 9 |
| Sweet, W. McM. . . | Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.* | Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub *pro tem.* | ..... | " 9 |
| Donnan, J. . . . | Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub *pro tem.* | Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank. | ..... | " 9 |
| Walling, H. O. . . | Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank. | Assistant Engineer, 1st grade. | ..... | " 9 |
| Foy, W. R. . . . | Assistant Engineer, 1st grade. | Executive Engineer, 4th grade. | Sub. *pro tem.* . | February 22 |
| Roden, H. H.. . . | Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem* | Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank | ..... | " 22 |
| Rao Sahib Tilokh Nath Mukhopadhya. | Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank. | Assistant Engineer, 1st grade. | ..... | " 22 |

No. 73.—Mr. C. C. B. Knapp, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, Baluchistan, is transferred permanently to the establishment under the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

No. 74.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 171 of the 11th April, 1890, Mr. G. H. List, Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, State Railways, is confirmed in his appointment as Superintendent of Way and Works, North-Western Railway, with effect from the 11th November, 1891.

*The 9th March, 1892.*

No. 75.—The undermentioned Royal Engineer Officers are appointed temporarily to the Public Works Department, and their services placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Burma:—

Captain J. M. Wade, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th grade.

Lieutenant W. S. Nathan, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.

No. 76.—In continuation of Public Works Department Notification No. 36, dated the 2nd February, 1892, Mr. George William Vitalli deRhé Philipe is appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch as Apprentice Examiner of Accounts, on probation, and posted to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, which he joined on the 20th February, 1892.

No. 77.—Mr. F. J. Harvey, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Bombay, is transferred permanently to State Railways, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

No. 78—Mr. E. A. Dennys, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces, is granted furlough out of India for one year, under Article 371, Civil Service Regulations.

No. 79.—Mr. A. G. Harrison, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, is appointed Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces.

No. 80.—During the absence of the Governor-General in Council from Calcutta, the Officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India, and *ex-officio* Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, will have charge of that portion of the Public Works Department of the Government of India which is left in Calcutta.

No. 81.—Colonel W. A. J. Wallace, C.I.E., R.E., Manager, North-Western Railway, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, six months' leave on medical certificate in extension of the leave notified in Public Works Department Notification No. 331, dated 18th September, 1891.

No. 82.—Lieutenant-Colonel M. C. Brackenbury, R.E., class I, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough to the 20th April, 1892, in extension of that notified in Public Works Department Notification No. 307, dated 2nd September, 1891.

No. 83.—Mr. W. F. O'Donoghue, Examiner of Accounts, Mari-Attock Extension Railway and Frontier Railway Surveys, is granted furlough out of India for two years, under Article 371, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th April, 1892, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 84—Rai Sahib Mungal Sain, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Railway, is transferred to the Mari-Attock Extension Railway and Frontier Railway Surveys, and placed in charge of the accounts thereof, with effect from the date from which he relieves Mr. O'Donoghue.

No. 85.—Mr. T. Siddle, Honorary Assistant Examiner of Accounts in the Office of the Ex-

aminer of Accounts, North-Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Examiner of Accounts, 2nd grade, with effect from the date from which Rai Sahib Mungal Sain is relieved of his duties in that office.

*The 10th March, 1892.*

No. 86.—Lieutenant W. C. Smyth, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, attached to the Office of the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, is granted, sixth months' special leave on urgent private affairs, under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 6th April, 1892.

No. 87.—Mr. J. Wallace, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Burma, whose services were lent to the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway Company, has been granted furlough for one year, with effect from the 1st April, 1892.

No. 88.—The services of Mr. W. G. Gilchrist, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, which were lent to the Nilgiri Railway Company, are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

No. 89.—Mr. E. A. Sibold, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel S. L. Jacob, R.E.; while so officiating Mr. Sibold will hold temporary rank in class III.

*The 11th March, 1892.*

No. 90.—Mr. W. D. Brockman, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is permitted to retire from the service of Government under Article 720 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th March, 1892.

No. 91.—Mr. G. F. Mathew, C.I.E., class I, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is appointed to officiate as Manager of the Burma State Railway in his present grade, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. Rigg, or until further orders.

No. 92.—In continuation of Public Works Department Notification No 373, dated 23rd October 1891, it is hereby notified for information that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India has, in Railway Despatch No. 18, dated 11th February, 1892, accorded sanction to a revised estimate amounting to R13,95,059 of the cost of construction of the Barsoi-Kissengunge Branch of the Assam-Behar Section, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

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TELEGRAPH.

*The 7th March, 1892.*

No. 69.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Dr. D. Scully as Assistant Medical Superintendent of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, with effect from the 21st September, 1891.

J. G. FORBES, *Colonel, R.E.*,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

### GAZETTE OF INDIA.

### NOTICE.

*The 21st October, 1891.*

From the 14th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 7th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

*Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.*

| | Per annum. R | a. | p. |
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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

*Publisher, Gazette of India.*

No. 1828.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the fi*

| | Revenue. | Estimates, 1891-92. | April 1890 to November 1890. | April 1891 to November 1891. | Comparison of two years. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| | | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* |
| I | Land Revenue* | 25,155,500 | 9,899,100 | 10,054,300 | 155,200 | ... |
| II | Opium | 7,593,400 | 5,313,300 | 5,378,600 | 65,300 | ... |
| III | Salt | 8,343,500 | 5,593,200 | 5,712,700 | 119,500 | ... |
| IV | Stamps | 4,148,200 | 2,663,600 | 2,785,600 | 122,000 | ... |
| V | Excise | 4,953,700 | 3,192,000 | 3,305,800 | 113,800 | ... |
| VI | Provincial Rates | 3,530,900 | 1,715,600 | 1,718,300 | 2,700 | ... |
| VII | Customs | 1,700,900 | 1,039,800 | 970,900 | ... | 68,900 |
| VIII | Assessed Taxes | 1,610,300 | 1,165,500 | 1,184,700 | 19,200 | ... |
| IX | Forest | 1,511,100 | 788,800 | 760,200 | ... | 28,600 |
| X | Registration | 369,900 | 248,900 | 270,300 | 21,400 | ... |
| XI | Tributes from Native States | 765,000 | 297,000 | 312,900 | 15,900 | ... |
| XII | Interest | 764,700 | 487,400 | 531,300 | 43,900 | ... |
| XIII | Post Office | 1,423,900 | 919,500 | 959,300 | 39,800 | ... |
| XIV | Telegraph | 755,000 | 456,700 | 546,600 | 89,900 | ... |
| XV | Mint | 266,300 | 187,400 | 66,600 | ... | 120,800 |
| XVI | Law and Justice: Courts of Law | 353,800 | 232,900 | 252,700 | 19,800 | ... |
| | Law and Justice: Jails | 321,000 | 153,200 | 167,100 | 13,900 | ... |
| XVII | Police | 357,000 | 222,500 | 242,800 | 20,300 | ... |
| XVIII | Marine | 199,100 | 101,200 | 117,400 | 16,200 | ... |
| XIX | Education | 203,600 | 122,300 | 130,800 | 8,500 | ... |
| XX | Medical | 60,200 | 28,800 | 34,100 | 5,300 | ... |
| XXI | Scientific and other Minor Departments | 72,700 | 49,100 | 54,500 | 5,400 | ... |
| XXII | Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc. | 213,400 | 124,800 | 122,500 | ... | 2,300 |
| XXIII | Stationery and Printing | 69,300 | 38,300 | 42,600 | 4,300 | ... |
| XXIV | Exchange | 41,400 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XXV | Miscellaneous | 357,000 | 158,900 | 199,600 | 40,700 | ... |
| XXVI | State Railways (Gross Receipts) | 14,659,700 | 8,239,300 | 10,488,300 | 2,249,000 | ... |
| XXVII | Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts) | 3,180,000 | 2,172,600 | 2,418,300 | 245,700 | ... |
| XXVIII | Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest) | 32,400 | 22,400 | 12,800 | ... | 9,600 |
| XXIX | Irrigation Major Works: Direct Receipts | 1,223,700 | 712,500 | 766,100 | 53,600 | ... |
| XXX | Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation | 180,700 | 98,800 | 113,400 | 14,600 | ... |
| XXXI | Military Works | 43,500 | 29,600 | 27,100 | ... | 2,500 |
| XXXII | Civil Works | 518,700 | 305,300 | 318,600 | 13,300 | ... |
| XXXIII | Army: Effective | 688,500 | 447,700 | 420,800 | ... | 26,900 |
| | " Non-effective | 61,500 | 31,500 | 40,000 | 8,500 | ... |
| | | 85,729,500 | 47,259,500 | 50,527,600 | 3,268,100 | ... |
| | England, including Army, Public Works, etc. £ | 212,600 | 217,400 | 184,800 | ... | 32,600 |
| | Exchange added to Revenue | 83,200 | 67,400 | 75,500 | 8,100 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 86,025,300 | 47,544,300 | 50,787,900 | 3,243,600 | ... |

* Includes Land Revenue due to Irrigation, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

THE TREASURY;
*Calcutta, the 9th March, 1892.*

*ight months of the year 1891-92, as compared with the corresponding period of 1890-91.*

| | Expenditure. | Estimates, 1891-92. | April 1890 to Nov. 1890. | April 1891 to Nov. 1891. | Comparison of two years. Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. |
| 1 | Refunds and Drawbacks | 231,400 | 159,400 | 171,700 | 12,300 | ... |
| 2 | Assignments and Compensations | 1,522,400 | 621,700 | 619,500 | ... | 2,200 |
| 3 | Land Revenue | 3,886,400 | 2,265,100 | 2,346,000 | 80,900 | ... |
| 4 | Opium (including Cost of Production) | 2,273,900 | 1,969,300 | 1,686,800 | ... | 282,500 |
| 5 | Salt ( do. do. ) | 466,100 | 308,400 | 334,800 | 26,400 | ... |
| 6 | Stamps | 88,300 | 55,100 | 58,300 | 3,200 | ... |
| 7 | Excise | 188,600 | 82,700 | 83,400 | 700 | ... |
| 8 | Provincial Rates | 51,800 | 32,600 | 37,100 | 4,500 | ... |
| 9 | Customs | 140,500 | 88,600 | 88,500 | ... | 100 |
| 10 | Assessed Taxes | 31,600 | 18,800 | 19,400 | 600 | ... |
| 11 | Forest | 902,800 | 417,700 | 437,200 | 19,500 | ... |
| 12 | Registration | 201,900 | 131,500 | 139,500 | 8,000 | ... |
| 13 | Interest on Ordinary Debt * | 4,154,300 | 3,173,500 | 3,031,500 | ... | 142,000 |
| 14 | Do. on other Obligations | 473,900 | 64,900 | 59,200 | ... | 5,700 |
| 15 | Post Office | 1,326,100 | 844,100 | 843,700 | ... | 400 |
| 16 | Telegraph | 622,700 | 380,300 | 380,200 | ... | 100 |
| 17 | Mint | 105,200 | 72,400 | 52,400 | ... | 20,000 |
| 18 | General Administration | 1,422,500 | 902,700 | 922,300 | 19,600 | ... |
| 19 | Law and Justice { Courts of Law | 2,839,200 | 1,809,000 | 1,863,000 | 54,000 | ... |
| | Law and Justice { Jails | 916,100 | 569,400 | 576,600 | 7,200 | ... |
| 20 | Police | 3,938,500 | 2,481,300 | 2,466,600 | ... | 14,700 |
| 21 | Marine (including River Navigation) | 471,200 | 247,500 | 264,300 | 16,800 | ... |
| 22 | Education | 1,424,400 | 790,600 | 850,500 | 59,900 | ... |
| 23 | Ecclesiastical | 169,100 | 109,200 | 104,500 | ... | 4,700 |
| 24 | Medical | 822,700 | 514,400 | 558,400 | 44,000 | ... |
| 25 | Political | 733,600 | 498,100 | 487,100 | ... | 11,000 |
| 26 | Scientific and other Minor Departments | 576,000 | 315,300 | 469,000 | 153,700 | ... |
| 27 | Territorial and Political Pensions | 498,800 | 343,100 | 329,500 | ... | 13,600 |
| 28 | Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances | 1,300 | 1,200 | 600 | ... | 600 |
| 29 | Superannuation Allowances and Pensions | 830,300 | 540,200 | 556,400 | 16,200 | ... |
| 30 | Stationery and Printing | 513,100 | 321,200 | 371,400 | 50,200 | ... |
| 32 | Miscellaneous | 318,600 | 157,000 | 145,900 | ... | 11,100 |
| 33 | Famine Relief | 3,000 | 3,600 | 4,100 | 500 | ... |
| 34 | Construction of Protective Railways | 975,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 35 | Construction of Protective Irrigation Works | 65,000 | 49,000 | 52,400 | 3,400 | ... |
| 37 | Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance) | 210,500 | —22,600 | 29,300 | 51,900 | ... |
| 38 | State Railways (Working Expenses) | 7,654,200 | 4,253,700 | 5,280,300 | 1,026,600 | ... |
| | Interest on Capital deposited by Companies | 19,400 | 4,800 | 4,800 | ... | ... |
| 39 | Guaranteed Companies (Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision) | 599,000 | 488,300 | 738,900 | 250,600 | ... |
| | Interest | 2,500 | 1,600 | 18,800 | 17,200 | ... |
| 40 | Subsidized Companies (Land, etc.) | 50,100 | 25,300 | 23,600 | ... | 1,700 |
| 41 | Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure | 128,800 | 72,300 | 60,800 | ... | 11,500 |
| 42 | Irrigation Major Works (Working Expenses) | 753,700 | 476,800 | 489,800 | 13,000 | ... |
| 43 | ,, Minor Works and Navigation | 1,022,000 | 490,700 | 585,800 | 95,100 | ... |
| 44 | Military Works | 1,118,900 | 640,700 | 664,100 | 23,400 | ... |
| 45 | Civil Works | 4,845,100 | 2,262,600 | 2,444,200 | 181,600 | ... |
| 46 | Army: Effective | 13,649,800 | 8,849,800 | 9,592,600 | 742,800 | ... |
| | ,, Non-effective | 915,700 | 689,100 | 676,400 | ... | 12,700 |
| 47 | Special Defence Works | 360,000 | 135,700 | 141,700 | 6,000 | ... |
| | | 64,516,000 | 38,707,700 | 41,162,900 | 2,455,200 | ... |
| | England, including Army, Public Works, Guaranteed Interest, etc. £ | 15,972,100 | 10,215,800 | 10,541,000 | 325,200 | ... |
| | Exchange charged as Expenditure | 6,250,000 | 3,165,900 | 4,309,000 | 1,143,100 | ... |
| | | 86,738,100 | 52,089,400 | 56,012,900 | 3,923,500 | ... |
| | *Deduct*—Provincial Deficits | *828,400* | *93,600* | *114,500* | ... | 20,900 |
| | | 85,909,700 | 51,995,800 | 55,898,400 | 3,902,600 | ... |
| | *Expenditure not charged to Revenue*— | | | | | |
| | Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works— | | | | | |
| | In India— | | | | | |
| 48 | State Railways | 1,291,600 | 1,123,200 | 1,044,400 | ... | 78,800 |
| 49 | Irrigation Works | 543,900 | 208,500 | 400,400 | 191,900 | ... |
| | In England— | | | | | |
| 48 | State Railways £ | 1,192,000 | 742,300 | 550,800 | ... | 191,500 |
| 49 | Irrigation Works £ | 4,400 | 3,300 | 3,400 | 100 | ... |
| 50 | Capital Charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities £ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue | 468,100 | 231,100 | 226,500 | ... | 4,600 |
| | | 3,500,000 | 2,308,400 | 2,225,500 | ... | 82,900 |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 89,409,700 | 54,304,200 | 58,123,900 | 3,819,700 | ... |

* Includes Interest on Debt incurred for Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

T. H. S. BIDDULPH,
*Offg. Dy. Comptroller-General.*

STEPHEN JACOB,
*Comptroller-General.*

## BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

*Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 29th February, 1892.*

| PARTICULARS. | 3½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54. | 4 per cent. Loans | | | | | | | 4½ per cent. Loans | | | | Transfer Loan of 1879, Seven Shillings per cent. Portion. | 5 per cent. Loan of 1855-57. | GRAND TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Of 1832-33. | Of 1835-36. | Of 1842-43. | Of 1854-55. | Transfer of 1865. | Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879. | TOTAL. | Of 1870. | Of 1878. | Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion. | TOTAL. | | | |
| Balance of 15th February, 1892 | 54,700 | 11,01,121 | 23,70,900 | 4,05,05 400 | 7,53,74,700 | 5,11,00,000 | 1,96,22,000 | 19,00,74,121 | 36,000 | 62,57,200 | 8,48,02,700 | 9,10,95,900 | 1,34,800 | 32,200 | 28,13,91,721 |
| *Add—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount of ¾ notes transferred to ⅝ in London | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Amount of ¾ notes transferred to ⅝ in London | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,20,300 | ... | ... | 1,20,300 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,20,300 |
| Amount of 4½/78 notes transferred to 4½/79 in London | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,21,700 | 2,21,700 | ... | ... | 2,21,700 |
| Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 29th February, 1892 | ... | ... | ... | 9,000 | 1,000 | .. | ... | 10,000 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 10,000 |
| Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 29th February, 1892 | ... | ... | ... | 3,600 | 1,02,000 | 87,700 | 1,000 | 1,94,300 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,94,300 |
| Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 29th February, 1892 | ... | ... | ... | 45,600 | 3,10,500 | 55,700 | 14,500 | 4,26,300 | ... | ... | 33,100 | 33,100 | ... | ... | 4,59,400 |
| | 54,700 | 11,01,121 | 23,70,900 | 4,05,63,600 | 7,59,08,500 | 5,12,43,400 | 1,96,37,500 | 19,08,25,021 | 36,000 | 62,57,200 | 8,50,57,500 | 9,13,50,700 | 1,34,800 | 32,200 | 28,23,97,421 |
| *Deduct—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount written off in the London Registers | ... | ... | 1,20,300 | 17,90,100 | 1,52,000 | 7,12,000 | 12,500 | 27,86,900 | ... | 2,26,700 | 1,00,600 | 3,27,300 | ... | ... | 31,14,200 |
| Balance on 29th February, 1892 | 54,700 | 11,01,121 | 22,50,600 | 3,87,73,500 | 7,57,56,500 | 5,05,31,400 | 1,96,25,000 | 18,80,38,121 | 36,000 | 60,30,500 | 8,49,56,900 | 9,10,23,400 | 1,34,800 | 32,200 | 27,92,83,221 |

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1857, to 31st Dec., 1891, enfaced from India 7,724 lakhs; re-transferred from London 6,310 lakhs.
" 1st Jan., 1892, " 15th Jan., 1892 " " 22 " " " 14 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " " " 35 " " " 28 "
" 1st Feb. " " 15th Feb. " " " 45 " " " 16 "
" 16th " " " 29th " " " " 10 " " " 31 "

7,836 lakhs. 6,399 lakhs.
6,399 "

Balance against India . 1,437 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL,
*Calcutta, 9th March, 1892.*

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
*Secretary & Treasurer.*

## BANK OF BENGAL.

*Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8th March, 1892.*

| LIABILITIES. | R | a. | p. | R | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital paid up | | | | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund | | | | 47,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 95,28,722 | 3 | 0 | 2,22,65,900 | 13 | 5 |
| Public Deposits at Branches | 1,27,37,178 | 10 | 5 | | | |
| Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches | | | | 4,62,52,613 | 4 | 1 |
| Bank Post Bills, etc. | | | | 2,61,151 | 4 | 9 |
| Sundries | | | | 29,97,112 | 10 | 8 |
| RUPEES | | | | 9,64,76,778 | 0 | 11 |

| ASSETS | R | a. | p. | R | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government Securities | | | | 59,78,348 | 8 | 0 |
| Other authorized Investments | | | | 44,69,036 | 0 | 0 |
| Loans on Government and other authorized Securities | | | | 1,62,03,905 | 14 | 0 |
| Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities | | | | 96,98,217 | 4 | 0 |
| Bills discounted and purchased | | | | 2,71,95,868 | 10 | 3 |
| Balances with other Banks | | | | 7,70,161 | 10 | 6 |
| Bullion | | | | 8,46,566 | 5 | 8 |
| Dead Stock | | | | 12,17,084 | 6 | 2 |
| Stamps | | | | 10,969 | 14 | 0 |
| Sundries | | | | 15,80,870 | 5 | 10 |
| | | | | 6,79,71,028 | 14 | 5 |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office | 1,37,19,400 | 3 | 1 | 2,85,05,749 | 2 | 6 |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Branches | 1,47,86,348 | 15 | 5 | | | |
| RUPEES | | | | 9,64,76,778 | 0 | 11 |

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
*Secretary and Treasurer.*

BANK OF BENGAL,
*Calcutta, the 10th March, 1892.*

E. J. BIRCH,
*Offg. Chief Accountant.*

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 39·7.

## CALCUTTA MINT.

*Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 9th March, 1892.*

| | R | R |
|---|---|---|
| Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 2nd March, 1892 | 54,10,139 | |
| Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date | 25,11,345 | 79,21,484 |
| ADD— | | |
| Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department | 10,36,428 | |
| Ditto ditto Government | ... | 10,36,428 |
| | | 89,57,912 |
| DEDUCT— | | |
| New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week | 13,00,000 | |
| Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes | 3,976 | 13,03,976 |
| Balance on the evening of the 9th March, 1892 | ... | 76,53,936 |
| The Balance comprises— | | |
| Silver held on account of the Currency Department | 48,19,848 | |
| Ditto ditto Government | 28,34,088 | 76,53,936 |
| There is in addition awaiting assay— | | |
| Bullion belonging to Private Individuals | 10,39,501 | |
| Ditto ditto Government | ... | 10,39,501 |

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
*Master of the Mint.*

CALCUTTA MINT,
*The 10th March, 1892.*

## BANK OF BENGAL.

### NOTICE.

*Calcutta, the 7th March, 1892.*

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment:—

Mr. R. T. Horsford having returned from leave, has resumed charge of the Benares Branch.

Mr. N. H. Y. Warren has been appointed Acting Agent at Nagpore, *vice* Mr. A. J. Brown, who has been granted leave to Europe.

Mr. C. S. Connell has been appointed Acting Accountant at Bombay, *vice* Mr. W. B. Smith, who has been granted leave to Europe.

By order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
*Secretary & Treasurer.*

## AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, BRITISH BALUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Quetta, the 3rd March, 1892.*

No. 6.—Mr. A. Leventhorpe, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is granted, under Article 340(*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, eighteen months' furlough, with effect

from the 15th April, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

A. C. BIGG-WITHER,

*Secy. to Agent, Govr.-Genl., & Chief Commr., British Baluchistan, P. W. D.*

## AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

*Indore Residency, the 3rd March, 1892.*

No. 1103.—Major G. E. Money, Squadron Commander and Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted ninety days' accumulated privilege leave, from the 1st April, 1892, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

By Order,

B. E. M. GURDON,

*Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.*

## AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS

*Abu, the 1st March, 1892.*

No. 569-*G*.—It is hereby notified that Lieutenant A. F Pinhey, S.C., availed himself, on the forenoon of the 20th February, 1892 of the one year's furlough granted him in Foreign Department Notification No. 193-G., dated 3rd idem, making over charge of the office of Assistant Political Agent, Banswara and Pertabgurh, to Lieutenant L. Impey.

*The 4th March, 1892.*

No. 584-*G*.—Third class Hospital Assistant Rama Prasada Banerjie, attached to the Northern India Salt Revenue Dispensary at Pachbadra, took over charge of the Detachment, Erinpura Irregular Force, there from the 9th May, 1891.

By Order,

C. HERBERT, *Captain,*

*First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.*

## SECRETARY TO THE AGENTS, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, IN THE P. W. DEPT., RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

*Camp Ajmere, the 7th March, 1892.*

No. 626-*S*—Mr. T. W Miles, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Kotah and Jhallawar States, is granted furlough to Europe for one year, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, from 1st April next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it. He is also granted the usual subsidiary leave under Article 355, Chapter XIII, of the same Regulations.

2. Consequent on the above, Mr. F. St. G. Manners Smith, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Public Works Department, whose services have been transferred to the Foreign Department under sanction conveyed in Government of India, Foreign Department, letter No. 249-G. of 15th February, 1892, is appointed Executive Engineer, Kotah and Jhallawar States, from the date that he may take over charge from Mr. Miles and during the latter's absence on leave, or until further orders.

By Order,

G. F. L. MARSHALL, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*

*Secy. to the Agents, Govr.-Genl., in the P. W. Dept., Rajputana & Central India.*

## CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Abu, the 24th February, 1892.*

No. 674-*C*.—ERRATUM.—In this Office Notification No. 371-C., dated the 8th January, 1892, *for* the words "in the District of Merwara," *read* the words "in the District of Ajmere-Merwara."

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Lieut.,*

for *First Asst. to the Agent, Govr.-Genl., Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.*

*The 2nd March, 1892.*

No. 165—269.—In exercise of the powers vested in him by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint, *vice* the Reverend J. Gray proceeded on leave, the Reverend F. Ashcroft to be an Honorary Magistrate, and to invest him with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class, to be exercised within the municipal limits of the town of Ajmere.

No. 168—331—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Lala Ramcharan Dass, Naib Tehsildar of Todgurh, with the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd class, to be exercised within the district of Merwara, till further orders.

By Order,

C. HERBERT, *Captain,*

*First Asst. to the Govr.-Genl.'s Agent, Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.*

## TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

*Calcutta, the 7th March, 1892.*

No. 29.—Offices reported opened and closed during February, 1892 :—

| Name of Office. | Where situated. | Date. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Government Telegraph Offices.* | | | |
| | | 1892. | |
| Burkhal . . | Chittagong Hill Tracts. | 29th Feb. | Closed. |
| •Dhanowrie . | Bombay Presdy. . | 2nd ,, | Ditto. |
| Karachi Rest Camp. | Sind . . . | 29th ,, | Ditto. |
| Lucknow Race Course. | Oudh . . . | 9th ,, | Opened. |
| Ditto . . | Ditto . . | 15th ,, | Closed. |
| †Minywa . . | ..... | 6th ,, | Ditto. |
| Myitkyina. . | Upper Burma . | 20th ,, | Opened. |
| ‡Waingmaw . | Ditto . . | 27th ,, | Ditto. |
| ‡ Ditto . . | Ditto . . | 29th ,, | Closed. |
| *Railway Telegraph Offices.* | | | |
| | | 1892. | |
| Colonelganj. . | Bengal and North Western Ry. | 1st Feb. | Opened. |
| Gograghat . . | | | |
| Gondakacheri . | | | |
| Jarwal Road . | | | |
| Maijapur .. . | | | |
| Surja . . . | | | |
| Jodhpur Palace . | Jodhpur Ry. . | 1st ,, | Ditto. |
| Kyathin . . | Mu Valley State Ry. | 9th ,, | Closed. |
| Kyungone . . | Ditto . . | 9th ,, | Opened. |

NOTE.—The names of the following Offices have been changed:—
"New Chaman" to "Chaman"
"Hathkalangda" to "Hatkanagale."
• Camp Office
† Field Office, Chin-Lushai Expedition.
‡ Field Office.

W. F. MELHUISH,
*Director, Traffic Branch,*
for *Director-General of Telegraphs.*

## MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Simla, the 2nd March, 1892.*

No. 8-*A*.—Lieutenant E H. W. H. Stafford, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani, prescribed in Public Works Code. Chapter II, paragraph 14, on the 4th January, 1892.

*The 4th March, 1892.*

No. 9-*A*.—Lieutenant G. B. Hingston, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani, prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter II, paragraph 14, on the 4th January, 1892.

N. ARNOTT, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
for *Director-General of Military Works.*

## DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 5th March, 1892.*

No. 10.—Mr. J. Woodside, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is granted language leave for three months, under Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraph 24, with effect from the 1st April, 1892.

*The 11th March, 1892.*

No. 11.—Lieutenant S. D'A. Crookshank, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Mari-Attock Extension Railway and Frontier Railway Surveys to the Lucknow-Rae-Bareli Railway.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*
*Offg. Director-General.*

## NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

### NOTIFICATIONS

*Lahore, the 1st March, 1892.*

No. 2.—Mr. J H. Murray, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, is granted, under Article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, furlough for twelve months, with effect from 7th April, 1892, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

No. 3.—Mr. L. C. D. Bean, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, is granted, under Article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, furlough for six months, with effect from 7th April, 1892, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

G. F. O. BOUGHEY, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
*Offg. Manager, N. W. Railway.*

## TREASURE TROVE.

### NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that on or about the 19th August, 1891, the undermentioned treasure consisting of bronze idols, etc., was discovered in the course of sinking a well in the land belonging to one Authi Reddi in the village of Thottaput in the Cuddalore taluk, South Arcot district, in the Presidency of Madras :—

| No. of articles. | Description. | Approximate value. |
|---|---|---|
| 2 | Bronze idols of goddess . . | About R1,000. |
| 1 | Sivasankara moorthi, with two wives. | |
| 1 | Thiruvatchi . . . . | |
| 1 | Large Amman . . . | |
| 1 | Small Amman . . . | |
| 1 | Idol of Swami . . . . | |
| 1 | Thatchana moorthi . . . | |
| 1 | Chandekeswarar . . . | |
| 1 | Prabai . . . . . | |
| 10 | | |

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear, personally or by duly authorized agent, before the Collector of South Arcot, at his Office at Cuddalore, on 22nd July, 1892, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

M. HAMMICK,

*Actg. Collector of South Arcot.*

CUDDALORE,

*The 22nd February, 1892.*

## POST OFFICE.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 7th March, 1892.*

**No. 13238.**—Mr. R S. Burns, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is promoted to the 2nd grade, with effect from the 8th February, 1892, *vice* Mr. J. J. T. Bennett, reduced to 3rd grade.

*The 8th March, 1892.*

**No. 13325.**—Mr. G. E. Rose, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, from the 1st March, 1892, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it, and the following acting appointments are made during his absence, or until further orders:—

Mr. R. N. C. Kelly, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Mr. E. R. Kellner, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Mr. C. H Stuart to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

*Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 8th March, 1892.*

Bower, A.
Cox, Mr.
Cobbs, J. E.
Delacombe, Mrs. M. C. C.
Foerstner and Grosse.
Gahan, Mrs. F. E.
Harris, John.
Hooley, J.
Hobnails, S. L.
Inglis, J.
Lucas, Mrs. F. M.
New Trading Co.
Oakley, Geo. & Co.
Packenham, J. A.
Saunders, C. D.

*Letters marked "Care of Post Office."*

Ameera.
Anderson, Aleck.
Arline, Miss Nellie.
Armfield, Fred.
Ashburton, Lord.
Baron, Ch.
Batchelor, Mrs. F.
Batten, F. G.
Beal, Rev. Arthur.
Beale, H. K.
Berryman, T.
Berry, Adolph.
Bindley, Lt.-Col.
Bruhl, Henri.
Bryant, W. M.
Buckland, Henry.
Busey, Duncan C.
Butt, W.
Campton, H.
Carlander, Axel.
Carmichael, R. S.
Cautlie, Mrs.
Chase Levi, Major.
Chaplin, R. O.
Christison, Geo. W.
Clark, Harry.
Colville, Mr. H. S.
Cooke, E. J., Mrs.
Cooper, W.
Coujon, Miss T.
Crole, C. S.
Crow, W. H. F. R.
Cullen, Lillian M., Miss.
Daly, Mrs. A.
Damoy, C.
Detilloux, Theo.
Dwar, Major D. E.
Douglass, Miss L.
Dowling, M. W.
D'Souza, P. B.
Dutch, A.
Dyer, Mrs.
Edilmann, A.
Eldridge, J. E.
Ewan, Captain D. S.
Fanning, Mrs. F. C.
Farrell, Mrs. M.
Ferguson, Fred.
Flynn, W.
Folk, S.
Fremlin, W. T.
Freedman, J. J.
Gallien, C. L.
Gay, Mrs. A.
Gedeon, E.
Goetze, Robert.
Greaves, E. S.
Greenhalgh, Capt. J. H.
Haiman, Alexis.
Haimon, Monsieur.
Hamilton, G. S.
Hall, Harry.
Harrison, J. J.
Hartley, J.
Henderson, J.
Henry, John J.
Herklots, Mrs.
Herklots, Rev. G.
Hesse, Chas.
Holland, H. C.
Holmberg, W.
Homan, Leonard.
Honghyne, A. P.
Hulton, Eustace.
Hume, Col.
Johnson, E. T. S.

*Letters marked "Care of Post Office"*—contd.

Johnson, W. G.
Johnston, Seymour Campbell.
Jones, Mr. M.
Keay, J. Seymour.
Kimerling, M.
Kitson, H. H.
Kuper, Miss.
Langley, W. E.
Letchfield, W. G.
Law, G.
Lawrence, A. J.
Lewis, Miss.
Lunge, D. Carl.
Lynch, H. W.
Lyon, Palyhemus.
Manager, Kankee Tea Estate.
Martin, Mrs. Mabel L.
Massy, Miss E. G.
Maystein, Monsieur.
McCartie, Surgeon-Major.
Metcalfe, M. S.
Meyerhof, Madame.
Miller, E.
Molloy, P.
Morgan, Lt. G. A.
Mosenthal, H.
Munro James.
Nicoll, Geo.
Norton, Mrs.
O'Brien, G.
O'Clem, Percy.
Oomregur, Mr.
Page, Mr.
Paterson, Mrs.
Patey, Miss Vera.
Paton, Jas.
Patten, L. P.
Paul, Dr. Cecil.
Payne, Professor W. J.
Penfold, George W.
Phear, W.
Piercy, Mr.
Pitman, C. B.
Pitman, Charles E.
Poach, John.
Radford, Major.
Radford, Mrs.
Roche, Victor.
Roberts, H.
Roberts, Miss L.
Robertson, Graham.
Rose, J.
Ryder, Mrs. H.
Saldan, Paul.
Salvatori, Mons.
Sanderson, P. J.
Shaw, Mrs.
Simes, George.
Simmons, E.
Sinclair, Capt. Thos.
Slater, Mrs. C.
Sleeman, J.
Smith, Chaloner.
Steward, Wm.
Stewart, Miss Burnett.
St. John, Mrs. D.
St. Clair, Mrs. F.
Stretton, Capt.
Smith, Miss M. A.
Swayne, Capt. H. G. C.
Twudie, M. H.
Valentine, T. H.
Wakefield, L. C.
Watson, Mr.
Wheeler, E. L.
Whiting, Rev. J. L.
Williams, Fred.
Wildermann, Adolf.
Workman, E.

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.*

Alexander, Mrs.
Anderson, G.
Arline, W., Miss.
Armstrong, W., Miss.
Asher, H., Mr.
Atass, R. H.
Allschut, J.
Addie, G.
Aylmer, Major R. H. A.
Aldworth, H., Mrs.
Brown, T. R.
Barston, Miss.
Beaver, F., Major.
Barry, A., Bridge-Surg.
Beale, H. K.
Boodan, Durcffi.
Bucknet, E. M., Miss.
Bruhl, H., Miss.
Braley, N.
Brown, L., Miss.
Brown, N. P.
Blanchord, J. A.
Barker, F. S.
Berthhaldi, L.
Briggs.
Branson, J. T.
Bode, G. A.
Bradthan, J.
Carrole, J.
Costello, R. J.
Clarke, R. T.
Crawford, A. T.
Copenhagen, M.
Cautlie, Dr.
Christie, J. T.
Charles, R.
Craw, H.
Carr, W.
Coults, Surgeon.
Callab, A. G.
Cooper, Mr.
Carney, J.
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Dante, B.
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Elliot, F.
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French, R., Hon., Mrs.
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Glascock, W., Capt.
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Genseppe, L.
Gilison, E.
Greenfield.
Good, D., Mr.
Griffeit, G. G.
Gerrish, F. S.
Greenshields, E.
Glen, J. M.
Heatly, H.
Hewlett, Dy. Sur. Genl.
Hill, C. J.
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Jenninges, G.
Ketson, H. H.
Kerby, H. E.
Kitton, T.
Karom, G.
Knight, G. S.
Lyatt, J., Sir.
Livestone, M., Mr.
Long, J.
Lym.
Leslie, A. E., Capt.
Liddard.
Lillerly, R. L.
Milder, B.
Morgan, O. V.
Merwanjee, E., Mistry.
McDowgall, E.
McDoggard, W. A. T.
McNaught, J.
Morris, F. N.
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Naine, A. K.
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Narris, E. J.
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Owares, R.
Owen, W. S.
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Prior, F.
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Power, J. H.
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Peyarilal.
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Peters, T. M.
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Parkinson, C., Mrs.
Prengle, J. F.
Rowland, R. W.
Ranger Singh.
Rowlinson, C. B., Lieut.
Rice, W.
Runghia Chitty, A.
Rebello, M.
Ross, B.
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Rosenberg, M.
Rundh, S., Dr.
Runnighons, G.
Robinson, J.
Rebaileer, M.
Smith, R. S.
Schilcock, G.
Skilborn, J. W.
Stuart, W. J., Maj.-Genl.
Syed Baker Hussein.
Shaik Abdul.
Sonnel, T.
Stede, H. J.
Smith, E., Miss.
Sundernath Mookerjee.
Semeox, Miss.
Schill, T. G.
Shiffers, A.
Sayed Mahomed Mayborsha.
Shephord, H. P.
Smith, C.
Steele, J., Dr.
Schort, S.
Spierter, L.
Shaik Mogul Jan.
Saunder, A.
Steenberg, A. F.
Syed Alin Jaffer.
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Unwirm, F.
Venour, M. E.
Vunzeano, D. C.
Woodhouse, A. L.
Warrow.
Wright, W. R.
Walters, Mrs.
Wilson, T. M.
Weymon, A.
Wright, Y. A. B., Mrs.
Wingfield, R., Mrs.
Walker, P. C.
Wilson, Miss.
Wauby, Lt.
Warren, Bob, Mrs.
Wood, M.
Yates, W.

*Registered Letters.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Crowe, W. | Roche, Victor. | Stengel, V. S. |
| Jones, H. | | |

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 7th March, 1892.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Briss, C. | John, P. S. | Robertson, Mr. |
| Chapman, Mrs. | Lloyd, C. | Rydquist, C. E. |
| Gow, C. | Marshall, F. H. | Sanderson, H. E. |
| Hind, J. W. | Newton, A. C. | Thomson Mrs. M. A. |
| Howard, Mrs. M. E. | Packer, H. | Thompson, R. E. N. |
| Johnston, J. E. | Parsille, W. B. | Wood, Mrs. |

E. HUTTON,
*Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.*

*The 12th March, 1892.*

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

| Mails for | Date of closing at Calcutta. | Route by which despatched. |
|---|---|---|
| | 1892. | |
| Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom. | 16th Mar. | Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay. |
| Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets). | 15th „ | Ditto. |
| Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan. | 21st „ | Ditto. |
| Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania. | 21st „ | Ditto. |
| Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China. | 12th „ | Per French Str. *Niemen.* |
| Madras and Colombo . . . | 23rd „ | Per P. & O. Str. *Peshawur.* |
| Straits, China, and Japan . . | 12th „ | Per Steamer *Japan.* |
| Rangoon and Moulmein . . | 15th „ | Per Steamer *Chanda.* |
| Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore. | 18th „ | Per Steamer *Palamcotta.* |
| Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon. | 16th „ | Per Steamer *Commilla.* |
| Straits, China, and Japan . . | 19th „ | Per Steamer *Choysang.* |
| Penang, Singapore, and Australian Colonies. | 17th „ | Per Steamer *Clitus.* |

*N.B.*—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

E. HUTTON,
*Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.*

## REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

From 1st April, 1891, and until further orders, Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *ten pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; eight-ounce tin, *R5*; one pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only* at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

## জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনার মূল্য কম করণ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি যাবৎ অন্য আজ্ঞা না হয় তাবৎ কলিকাতার বোটানিকেল গার্ডেণের অর্থাৎ কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণ এবং অপর কোন ব্যক্তি এক কালীন দশ পৌণ্ড ক্রয় করিলে নিম্নলিখিত হিসাবে জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনা পাইবেন অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ২।০ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৫৲ টাকায় ও এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১০৲ টাকায় পাইবেন। সর্ব্ব সাধারণে কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট নগদ মূল্য দিলে এই এই হিসাবে অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ৩৲ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৬৲ টাকায় এবং এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১২৲ টাকায় পাইতে পারিবেন। কলিকাতার প্রধান প্রধান ইউরোপীয় ও দেশীয় ঔষধ বিক্রেতাগণ ও এই ঔষধ বিক্রয় করিয়া থাকেন। উপরোক্ত হার ছাড়া চারি ঔন্স টিনের ।০, আট ঔন্স টিনের ।০ ও এক পৌণ্ড টিনের ৸০ ডাক মাশুল দিতে হইবে।

## REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF THE PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

*Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.*

On and after 1st April, 1891, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1 pound tin, R16, or post free, R16-12.
½ „ R 8, „ R 8-8.
¼ „ R 4, „ R 4-8.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta. It can be had either white or coloured pink.

## বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইনের মূল্য কম করণ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন . ১৬৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ১৬৸০
½ আধ „ „ ৮৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৮৸০
¼ শিকি „ „ ৪৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৪৸০

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধরূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনাডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে। ইহা শাদা বা পাটল বর্ণের পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

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**Papers regarding the Tea Industry in Bengal.** R (3a.)

**Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Ganja.** R1-8 (2a.)

**Ditto** ditto in Jute. R8 (7a.)

### JUDICIAL.

**Manual of Notifications and Orders having the force of** Law. R5 (8a.)

**Question Papers set at the Pleadership and Mooktearship Examinations for the years 1883—90.** 8a. (2a.)

**Ditto** ditto for 1891. 2a. (1a)

### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

**Manual on the Safe use of Steam, in Hindi.** 6a. (2a.)

**The Safe Use of Steam, in Bengali.** 2a (½a)

**Distribution Return of Officers and Subordinates employed** on Local Works in Bengal. Corrected up to 31st December 1891. 2a. (½a.)

**Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment** of the Public Works Department Bengal. Corrected up to 31st December, 1891. 6a (1a. 6p.)

**Memoranda on the System of Brick-making at Akra.** By A. G BREMNER. Assistant Engineer. R3 (1a.)

**Schedule of Contract Rates for work of different kinds in** the several Divisions in Bengal. Corrected up to 31st December, 1888. R5 (6a.)

**Table of Tolls prepared by the Collector and Supervisor** of the Calcutta Canals. R2-8 (2a.)

### MARINE.

**The River Hooghly: Calcutta to Saugor Island, with** Charts and Diagrams. v S R. ELSON. R2-8 (2a.)

**The Bengal Pilots' Code of Signals.** R3 (2a. 6p.)

**Regulations and Suggestions as to the Survey of the Hull,** Equipments, and Machinery of seagoing Steam-ships carrying passengers, and of Inland Steam-vessels. R1 (2a.)

**Memorandum on the different methods of ascertaining the discharges of Rivers, Canals, etc.** By C. W. ODLING, Esq., M.I C.E. R1 per copy (1a.)

**Regulations relating to the Examination of Engineers for Colonial Certificates of Competency under Act VII of 1884.** R1 (1a)

**Ditto** relating to the Examination of Engine-drivers under Act VII of 1884. 2a. (1a.)

**Ditto** relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates in the Mercantile Marine for Colonial Certificates of Competency. R1 (1a.)

**Ditto** relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates for local certificates in the Mercantile Marine, under Act I of 1859. R1 (1a.)

**Ditto** relating to the Examination of Masters, Engineers and Engine-drivers under the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884. 4a. (1a.)

**Instructions as to the Survey of Passenger Accommodation** on Inland Steam-vessels. 2a. (1a.)

**Rules, Bye-Laws, Regulations, and Notifications relating** to the Port of Chittagong. 4a. (1a.)

### APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

**The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 1st** January, 1892. R3 (4a.)

### REVENUE.

**Papers relating to the Cultivation and Trade of Wheat.** 8a. (2a.)

**Land Registration Manual, 1889.** R1-8 (4a.)

**Wards' Manual, 1888** R2 (4a.)

**Cess Manual, 1888** R1-8 (4a.)

**Records' Manual, 1888** 12a (1a. 6p)

**Revenue Officers' Manual, 1888** R1 (3a.)

**Certificate Procedure Manual, 1888.** 8a. (1a. 6p)

**Waste Lands Manual, 1888.** 12a. (2a.)

**Stamp Manual, 1890.** R1 8 (4a.)

**Land Acquisition Manual 1890.** R1 (3a.)

**Excise Manual 1891.** R2-8 (6a.)

**The Salt Manual, 1891.** R1-8 (3a.)

**Bengal Embankment Manual.** R2. With Map. R3 (2a.)

**Rules for the Guidance of Officers in the Administration** of the Salt Department. R1-4 (3a.)

**Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act, in English.** 2a. (½a.)

**Bihar Peasant Life.** *Illustrated.* By G. A. GRIERSON, Esq., B.C.S. R5 (8a.)

**Memorandum on the Revenue History of Chittagong.** By H. J. S. COTTON, C.S R2-4 (4a.)

**A Revenue History of the Sunderbuns.** By F E. PARGITER, C.S. R2-8 (3a.)

**A Sketch of the Administration of the Hooghly District.** By Mr. G. TOYNBEE R1-8 (3a.)

**The Fauna of British India, Part I. Mammalia.** R7-8 (3a.)

**Ditto** ditto Fishes. Volume I. R15 (6a.)
**Ditto** ditto ditto. Volume II. R15 (6a.)
**Ditto** ditto Birds. Volume I. R15 (6a.)
**Ditto** ditto ditto. Volume II. R11-4 (4a.)
**Ditto** ditto Reptilia and Batrachia. R13 (6a.)

The Fauna will be complete in 7 Volumes. The book will be sold as a complete work in 7 Volumes. Subscription in advance for the complete set must be paid before any volume is supplied.

**Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and** Agriculture, Bengal, for 1890-91. 8a. (2a.)

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Way to Health, in Bengali.** (1a.) per copy.
**Ditto** in Kaithi. (1a.) per copy.

☞ ***The List of Books available for sale at the Secretariat Press will in future be published once only in each month.***

***Spare copies of the List will, however, be kept in stock ready for issue on receipt of applications for them.***

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART III.

### Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

#### PROMISSORY NOTES.

**Lost in transmission by Post.**

The upper halves of the Government Promissory Notes, Nos 206028 and 239875, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, for R500 and R1,500, respectively, standing in the name of the Agra Bank, Limited, and Bubonesh Chakravarti, and last endorsed to Mrs. Louisa Woodward, the proprietress, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress, after two years from the date of last advertisement.

J. A. TOOMEY,

*Manager, National Bank of India, Limited,*
*Calcutta,*
*Attorney for Louisa Woodward.*

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## PART IV.

### Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 11th March, 1892, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

### ACT NO. III OF 1892.

*An Act to amend the Rangoon Port Commissioners Act, 1879.*

V of 1879.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Rangoon Port Commissioners Act, 1879; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Substitution of new section for section 5, Act XV of 1879.

1. For section 5 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted:—

Tenure of office.

"5. (1) If a Commissioner be appointed by virtue of his office, the person for the time being holding the office shall be a Commissioner until the Local Government shall otherwise direct.

(2) Commissioners appointed by name shall hold office for two years, and may thereafter be re-appointed; but the Local Government may at any time accept the resignation of any such Commissioner."

Additions to section 60, Act XV of 1879.

2. (1) To section 60, clause (*d*), of the said Act, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"but no Commissioner who is prohibited as hereinafter provided from voting or taking part in any proceedings shall be counted in the quorum so far as regards such proceedings."

(2) To section 60, clause (*e*), of the said Act the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that no Commissioner shall vote or take part in any proceedings relating to any loan, contract or work in which he is pecuniarily interested."

(3) To section 60, after clause (*f*), of the said Act, the following clause shall be added, namely:—

"(*g*) all meetings of the Commissioners shall be open to the public, unless the President shall in any particular case otherwise direct."

Addition to section 63, Act XV of 1879.

3. To section 63 of the said Act the following words shall be added, namely:—

"or to any officer or servant, the period of whose employment shall not exceed three consecutive months at any one time, and whose salary shall not exceed one hundred rupees a month."

Substitution of new section for section 71, Act XV of 1879.

4. For section 71 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Commissioners, &c., not to be interested in contracts, &c.

"71. (1) Any officer or servant of the Commissioners who shall directly or indirectly lend money to the Commissioners, or become pecuniarily interested in any contract, made by or on behalf of, the Commissioners, or participate or agree to participate in any profits of any work done by order or on behalf of the Commissioners, shall forfeit his office or employment, and shall thenceforward be incapable of holding any office or employment under the Commissioners, and shall further be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(2) Any Commissioner who, without the previous sanction, in writing, of the Local Government, shall directly or indirectly lend money to the Commissioners, or become pecuniarily interested in any contract made by, or on behalf of, the Commissioners, or participate or agree to participate in any profits of any work done by order or on behalf of the Commissioners, and

any Commissioner who shall vote or take part in any proceedings relating to any loan, contract or work in which he is pecuniarily interested,

shall forfeit his office as Commissioner, and shall be incapable of re-appointment, and shall further be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees:

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any Commissioner or officer or servant of the Commissioners by reason only of his—

(a) being a shareholder in or member of any incorporated or registered company which may lend money to, or make contracts with, or do work for or on behalf of, the Commissioners; or

(b) holding one or more debentures in any loan raised by the Commissioners in open market."

S. HARVEY JAMES,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Rangoon Port Commissioners Act, 1879, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 4th March, 1892 :—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Rangoon Port Commissioners Act, 1879, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

From D. D. Coath, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., Vice-President, Rangoon Municipality, to the Hon'ble H. W. Bliss, dated 21st January, 1892 [Paper No. 1].

From Junior Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 356—1-P.-5, dated 11th February, 1892, and enclosures [Papers No. 2].

2. To obviate the inconvenience caused by section 5 of the Act, which requires *ex-officio* as well as other Commissioners to be re-appointed every two years, we have, at the suggestion of the Chief Commissioner, amended the section so as to permit of *ex-officio* appointments holding good, notwithstanding a change in the holder of the office, until the Local Government otherwise directs.

3. Having regard to the fact that the Rangoon Port Commissioners form a public body, administering public affairs and public funds, and to the privilege which this Bill confers on members of that body, we have thought it right to add to section 60 of the Act a new clause declaring that all meetings of the Commissioners shall be open to the public. At the same time, in order to permit of secrecy in cases in which it may for any special reason be expedient or necessary, we have reserved power to the President to issue special directions in particular cases.

4. In accordance with a proposal made by the Chief Commissioner we have added words to section 63 of the Act which will empower the Commissioners to employ temporary establishments without reference to the Local Government, but we have deemed it advisable to limit this power to employment for not more than three consecutive months at any one time of officers on a salary not exceeding Rs. 100 a month.

5. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

*In English.*

| *Gazette.* | *Date.* |
|---|---|
| Gazette of India . . . . . | 23rd January, 1892. |
| Burma Gazette . . . . . | 6th February, 1892. |

6. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

H. W. BLISS.
D. BARBOUR.
ALEX. EDW. MILLER.
JAS. L. MACKAY.

*The 2nd March, 1892.*

S. HARVEY JAMES,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1892.

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## PART V.

### Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Court of Wards Act, 1879 (B. C.), was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 11th March, 1892:—

From Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 852-L. R., dated 4th March, 1892 [Paper No. 1].

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Court of Wards Act, 1879 (B C.), was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

2. In the new clause (*f*) added to section 9 of the Act by section 5 of the Bill we have omitted certain words which seemed to give to persons disqualified under section 6, clause (*e*), power as of right to require the Court to release the estate from its charge.

3. The object of the words which we have inserted in the proviso to the same clause is to make it clear that the question whether any debt or liability of a deceased proprietor is binding on his representative should be decided by a competent Civil Court and not by the Court of Wards.

4. We have omitted sections 7, 11 and 12 of the Bill as introduced because it seems desirable that legislation on the subject of grant of probate and letters of administration to the Court of Wards should be postponed until certain questions relating to the issue of certificates under the Public Demands Recovery Act, 1880 (B. C.), which are now under discussion have been finally settled.

5. For section 8 of the Bill as introduced, which amended section 11 of the Act, we have by section 7 of the amended Bill substituted a new section with the modifications necessary to meet the alteration in the law made by section 2 of the Bill.

6. It seems to us unnecessary to retain section 10 of the Bill as introduced, because in our opinion the addition to section 9 of the Act contained in the new clause (*f*) renders the proposed section superfluous.

7. We have altered the form of the addition to the Act made by section 16 of the Bill as introduced, making its second portion into a new section, numbered 60A. In this new section we have provided that the property of the ward may at any time be taken in execution under a decree with the permission of the Court of Wards.

8. The Bill was published under rule 22 of the Rules for the Conduct of Legislative Business as follows:—

*In English.*

| *Gazette.* | *Date.* |
|---|---|
| Gazette of India . . . . . | 20th February, 1892. |
| Calcutta Gazette . . . . . | 24th February, 1892. |

*In the Vernaculars.*

| *Province.* | *Language.* | *Date.* |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal . . . . | Bengali . . . . . | 1st March, 1892. |
| | Hindi . . . . . | 1st March, 1892. |

9. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

JOHN EDGAR.
PHIL. P. HUTCHINS.
ALEX. EDW. MILLER.
G. H. P. EVANS.
J. WOODBURN.
RASHBEHARY GHOSE.

*The 10th March, 1892.*

## No. II.

*A Bill to amend the Bengal Court of Wards Act, 1879.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Court of Wards Act, 1879, *passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council*; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

X (B. C.) of 1879.

Construction and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act shall be read with, and taken as part of, *the Act aforesaid*; and

(*2*) *It* shall come into force *at once.*

Addition to section 3.

2. In section 3, at the end of the clause defining "estate" the following words shall be added, namely:—" and includes a share in or of an estate."

Addition to section 6.

3. To section 6 the following clause shall be added, *namely*:—

"(*e*) persons as to whom the Local Government has declared, on their own application, that they are disqualified, and that it is expedient in the public interest that their estates should be managed by the Court."

Addition to section 7.

4. To section 7 the following proviso shall be added, *namely*:—

"Provided that the Court shall not be empowered to take charge of the person of a proprietor disqualified on his own application under clause (*e*) of section 6."

Addition to section 9.

5. At the end of section 9 the following shall be added, *namely*:—

"And in any case in which the Court has taken charge of the property of a person disqualified from managing his own estate under the provisions of section 6, clause (*e*), it may in its discretion—

(*e*) at any time withdraw from such charge, or

(*f*) retain such charge, notwithstanding the death of the proprietor, until all debts and liabilities incurred by, or due from, the said proprietor, or which are a charge upon the property or any part thereof, together with all interest due thereon, have been discharged:

Provided that, after the death of the proprietor, the Court shall not retain charge on account of any debt or liability *which has been declared by a competent Civil Court not to be* binding on the representative of such deceased proprietor."

Amendment of section 10.

6. In section 10, in the place of the first two clauses the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"Whenever a Civil Court is satisfied that an order should be made under section 7 of *the Guardians and Wards* Act, 1890, appointing a guardian of the person or property of a minor or both;

VIII of 1890.

"whenever a Civil Court removes *under section 39 of the same Act the guardian of a minor.*"

Substitution of new section 11.

7. *For section 11 the following section shall be substituted, namely:—*

"*Whenever one or more of the joint proprietors of whose properties the Court has taken charge ceases to be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court, the Court may retain charge of the persons and properties of the still disqualified proprietors during the continuance of their disqualification.*

Procedure when any of joint proprietors ceases to be disqualified.

*And in case any person entitled to any property jointly with any disqualified proprietor shall consent thereto, the Court may retain or resume the charge of the property of such proprietor or any part thereof so long as the property of any such disqualified proprietor as aforesaid remains in charge of the Court.*"

Amendment of section 12.

8. In section 12, for the words "which before the commencement of this Act was placed," the following *words* shall be substituted, namely:—" which either before or after the commencement of this Act was or is placed"; and at the end of the first clause, after the figures 1858, the following words, shall be added, namely:—" or under any other enactment for the time being in force."

Repeal of proviso in section 48.

9. In section 48 the proviso in class III *is hereby repealed.*

Amendment of section 49.

10. In section 49 for the words "remains under the charge of the Court with his consent under section 11" the following words shall be substituted, namely:—"is under the charge of the Court under clause (*e*) of section 6, or under the second clause of section 11."

Amendment of section 56.

11. In section 56, instead of the words "who has consented to leave his property under the charge of the Court of Wards, as provided in the second clause of section 11," the following words shall be substituted, namely:—" whose property is under the charge of the Court under clause (*e*) of section 6, or under the second clause of section 11."

Addition to section 60.

12. To section 60 the following words shall be added, namely:—" or to assign over or charge any allowance to be received by him from the Court."

Insertion of new section after section 60.

13. *After section 60 the following section shall be inserted, namely:—*

Exemption of ward's property from execution proceedings in certain cases.

"*60A. No property which is or has been under the charge of the Court shall be liable at any time, except with the leave of the Court, to be taken in execution of a decree made in respect of any contract entered into by the ward without the leave of the Court while his property was under such charge.*"

S. HARVEY JAMES,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 11th March, 1892:—

### No. 6 OF 1892.

*A Bill to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1870.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1870; It is hereby enacted as follows:— I 1870.

Title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Land Acquisition Act, 1892; and

(2) It shall come into force at once:

Provided that nothing in this Act contained shall affect any proceedings in respect to compensation for any land regarding which the Collector has made an award under section 14, or a reference under section 15, of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, before the passing of this Act. I 1870.

Repeal of portion of section 1 and section 2, Act X, 1870.

2. (1) The words and figures "and it shall come into force on the first day of June, 1870," in section 1 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, are hereby repealed. I 1870.

(2) Section 2 of the said Act is hereby repealed.

Amendment of, and addition to, section 3 of said Act.

3. (1) In section 3 of the said Act,—

(a) to the definition of the expression "person interested", shall be added the words "and also persons entitled to act.";

(b) in the definition of the expression "Company", the figures "1882" shall be substituted for the figures "1866".

(2) To section 3 of the said Act the following shall be added:—

"Provided that—

(i) no person shall be deemed 'entitled to act' whose interest in the subject-matter shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Collector or Court to be adverse to the interest of the person interested for whom he would otherwise be entitled to act;

(ii) in every such case the person interested may appear by a next friend or, in default of his appearance by a next friend, the Collector or Court, as the case may be, shall appoint a guardian for the case to act on his behalf in the conduct thereof; and

(iii) the provisions of Chapter XXXI of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply in the case of persons interested appearing before a Collector or Court by a next friend, or by a guardian for the case, in proceedings under this A." IV of 1882.

Amendment of section 6 of said Act.

4. In section 6 of the said Act, for the words "out of some municipal fund", the words "out of some fund controlled or managed by a local authority as defined in section 3 (6) of the General Clauses Act, 1887," shall be substituted. I of 1887.

Amendment of section 9 of said Act.

5. In section 9 of the said Act there shall be added:—

(i) after the words "compensation for such interests", the words "and their objections (if any) to the measurements made under section 8"; and

(ii) after the word "post", the word "registered".

Amendment of section 10 of said Act.

6. In section 10 of the said Act, before the words "deliver to him" the words "make or", and after the words "deliver to him" the words "at a time and place mentioned (such time not being earlier than fifteen days after the date of the requisition)", shall be inserted.

Substitution of new sections for sections 11 to 15 of said Act.

7. For sections 11 to 15, both inclusive, of the said Act, and for the headings "*Enquiry into value and claims*" and "*Award by Collector*", respectively prefixed to sections 11 and 14 thereof, the following shall be substituted:—

"*Enquiry into Measurements, Value and Claims, and Award by the Collector.*

Enquiry and award by Collector.

"11. On the day so fixed or on any other day to which the enquiry has been adjourned, the Collector shall proceed to enquire into the objections (if any) which any person interested has stated under section 9 to the measurements made under section 8, and into the value of the land, and shall make an award under his hand of—

(i) the true measurements of the land;

(ii) the compensation which in his opinion should be allowed for the land; and

(iii) the apportionment of the said compensation among all the persons known or believed to be interested in the land, of whom, or of whose claims, he has information, whether or not they have respectively appeared before him.

Award of Collector when to be final.

"12. Such award shall be filed in the Collector's office and shall be final and conclusive evidence, as between the Collector and the persons interested, whether they have respectively appeared before the Collector or not,—

(i) of the true measurements of the land;

(ii) unless altered in the manner hereinafter provided, also of the value of the land and of the apportionment of the compensation among the persons interested.

"13. The Collector may, for any cause he thinks fit, from time to time adjourn the enquiry to a day to be fixed by him.

Adjournment of enquiry.

"14. For the purpose of enquiries under this Act, the Collector shall have power to summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and to compel the production of documents by the same means, and (so far as may be) in the same manner, as is provided in the case of a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure. XIV of 1882.

Power to summon and enforce attendance of witnesses and production of documents.

"15. In determining the amount of compensation, the Collector shall take into consideration the matters mentioned in section 24, and shall not take into consideration any of the matters mentioned in section 25."

Matters to be considered and neglected.

8. (1) In section 16 of the said Act, for the words "fourteen or a reference to the Court under section fifteen", the word "eleven", and for the word "may", the word "shall", shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 16 of said Act.

(2) To section 16 of the said Act the following shall be added:—

"Provided that, in any case where immediate possession is not required, the Collector may allow the occupants (if any) of the land to remain in the occupation of the same, upon such terms as he and they may agree on, until possession of the land is required."

Amendment of section 17 of said Act.

9. In section 17 of the said Act,—

(i) for the words "though no such reference has been directed or award made", the words "though no such award has been made" shall be substituted;

(ii) after the words "on such land", the words "and for any other damage sustained by them" shall be inserted; and

(iii) after the words "such crops and trees" the words "and the amount of such other damage" shall be inserted.

10. For sections 18 to 36, both inclusive, of the said Act, and for the heading "REFERENCE TO COURT AND PROCEDURE THEREON" prefixed to section 18 thereof, the following shall be substituted:—

New sections substituted for sections 18 to 36 of said Act.

"SUITS TO ALTER THE COLLECTOR'S AWARD.

"18. A person interested may institute a suit in the Court to alter the award of the Collector under section 11, by the enhancement of the compensation awarded by the Collector, or by the alteration of the apportionment, made by the Collector, of the compensation among the persons interested, or in both ways:

Suits by persons interested to alter Collector's award.

Provided that every such suit shall be instituted within not more than three months from the date of the Collector's award if the person interested instituting it received a notice from the Collector under the third paragraph of section 9, or within not more than six months from the date of the Collector's award if the person or persons instituting it, or any of them, did not receive a notice from the Collector under the third paragraph of section 9.

"The provisions of section 424 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to any such suit. XIV of

"19. (1) If such suit is either solely or partly to enhance the compensation awarded by the Collector, the Collector shall be cited as the defendant or as one of the defendants.

When Collector may be cited.

(2) If such suit is solely to alter the apportionment, made by the Collector, of the compensation among the persons interested, the Collector shall not be cited as a defendant, but the Court shall nevertheless at once send him notice of the institution of the suit.

"20. (1) On receipt of a summons under section 64 of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear as a defendant or of a notice of the institution of a suit under section 19 (2), the Collector shall, within fourteen days, deposit in the Court the compensation awarded by him together with a further sum amounting to fifteen per centum on the market-value mentioned in section 24 or so much of the said sums as shall not already have been paid to persons interested under Part V. XIV of

Deposit by Collector and disposal of amount of compensation.

(2) If the suit is solely to enhance the compensation awarded by the Collector, the Court which tries the suit may deal with the sums so deposited under the provisions of section 377 (but not of sections 378 and 379) of the Code of Civil Procedure; but

(3) If the suit is also, or solely, to alter the apportionment, made by the Collector, of the compensation among the persons interested, the Court shall retain the sums so deposited pending the decision of the suit, and shall then pay them to the parties in such proportions as may be ordered by the decree; and for this purpose may transfer them to the Court which tries the suit:

Provided that, if the Court which tries the suit shall decide that the compensation awarded by the Collector was in excess of the compensation which should properly have been awarded for the land, the said Court shall in its decree order that the plaintiff shall refund to the Collector any sum which, either under Part V or under section 377 of the Code of Civil Procedure, he may have been paid in excess of the sum which the said Court shall decide to be the compensation which should properly have been awarded for the land; and such excess so paid shall be recoverable by the Collector as costs in the suit.

Suit by Government to alter the Collector's award or for refund of compensation.

21. If the Local Government shall be of opinion that the compensation awarded by the Collector is excessive, it may institute a suit in the Court against the persons interested, or any one or more of them, either to alter the award of the Collector by the reduction of the compensation awarded by him, if the amount so awarded (including the additional sum of fifteen per centum directed to be paid by section 41), or so much thereof as is not in excess of the sum which the Local Government admits to be the proper compensation for the land (including the said additional sum of fifteen per centum) has not been paid to persons interested; or,

if the amount of the award (including the said additional sum of fifteen per centum), or any portion thereof in excess of the sum which the Local Government admits to be the proper compensation for the land (including the said additional sum of fifteen per centum) has been paid to persons interested, to recover the excess of such amount, or portion thereof, as the case may be, over the total of the sum which the Local Government admits to be the proper compensation for the land (including the said additional sum of fifteen per centum) from the persons to whom such excess has been paid:

Provided that every such suit shall be instituted within not more than three months from the date of the Collector's award.

Valuation of suits and determination of jurisdiction.

22. (1) For the purposes of the Court-fees Act, 1870, the value of a suit to alter the award of the Collector by the enhancement or reduction of the compensation awarded by him shall be taken to be the sum by which it is sought to enhance or reduce such compensation, as the case may be; and the value of a suit to alter the apportionment, made by the Collector, of the compensation among the persons interested shall be taken to be the total amount of the compensation.

(2) For the purpose of determining the jurisdiction of Courts with respect thereto, the value of a suit instituted under this Part shall be taken to be the total amount of the compensation awarded by the Collector.

Transfer of suits.

"23. The Court may transfer for trial any suit instituted under this Part to any Court subordinate to itself, and competent to try the same in respect of its nature, and of the amount or value of its subject-matter:

Provided that, except under the written permission of the Local Government, no such suit shall be transferred for trial to any Court which is not stationed at the head-quarter station of the land-revenue district in which the land is situated.

"Such written permission may be either general or special, and may at any time be annulled by the Local Government.

Matters to be considered in determining compensation.

"24. In a suit to alter the amount of compensation awarded by the Collector, the Court which tries the suit shall take into consideration—

*First*, the market-value of the land at the date of the publication of the declaration relating thereto under section 6;

*Secondly*, the damage (if any) sustained by the person interested, at the time of the Collector's taking possession of the land, by reason of severing such land from his other land;

*Thirdly*, the damage (if any) sustained by the person interested, at the time of the Collector's taking possession of the land, by reason of the acquisition injuriously affecting his other property, whether moveable or immoveable, in any other manner, or his earnings; and

*Fourthly*, if, in consequence of the acquisition of the land by the Collector, the person interested is compelled to change his residence or place of business, the reasonable expenses (if any) incidental to such change.

*Explanation.*—By 'market-value' is meant the sum for which the land might reasonably have been expected to have been sold, if put up to auction on the spot, without undue haste and under ordinary circumstances, immediately before the publication of the declaration relating thereto under section 6.

Matters to be neglected in determining compensation.

"25. But in such a suit the Court which tries the suit shall not take into consideration—

*First*, the degree of urgency which has led to the acquisition;

*Secondly*, any disinclination of the person interested to part with the land acquired;

*Thirdly*, any damage sustained by him which, if caused by a private person, would not render such person liable to a suit;

*Fourthly*, any damage which, after the date of the publication of the declaration under section 6, is likely to be caused to the land by or in consequence of the use to which the land acquired will be put;

*Fifthly*, any increase to the value of the land acquired likely to accrue from the use to which it will be put when acquired;

*Sixthly*, any increase to the value of the other land of the person interested likely to accrue from the use to which the land acquired will be put; or

*Seventhly*, any outlay or improvements on the land acquired commenced, made or effected after the date of the publication of the declaration under section 6.

"26. The decree in a suit to alter the amount of compensation awarded by the Collector shall state—

Matters to be stated in decree.

*First*, the sum which, in the opinion of the Court which tries the suit, the Collector ought to have awarded as compensation; and

*Secondly*, the sum or sums which, after the addition to the said sum of fifteen per centum on the market-value of the land mentioned in section 24, shall be paid by, or to, the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or any of them, to, or by, the defendant or defendants, or any of them.

"27. (1) If the sum which, in the opinion of the Court which tries the suit, the Collector ought to have awarded as compensation, is in excess of the sum which the Collector did award as compensation, the decree may direct that the Collector shall pay interest on such excess at the rate of six per centum per annum from the date on which he took possession of the land to the date of payment of such excess into Court.

Collector may be directed to pay interest on excess compensation.

(2) The decree shall not otherwise direct that the Collector shall pay interest, save under section 222 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

XIV of 1882.

28. Save in so far as inconsistent with anything contained in this Act, the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply to suits instituted under this Part.

Code of Civil Procedure to apply.

XIV of 1882.

"29. Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, an appeal shall lie to the High Court from the decree, or from any part of the decree, in any suit instituted under this Part, of a judicial officer appointed by the Local Government under section 3, either specially for any case, or generally within any special local limits, to perform the functions of a Judge under this Act, against whose decisions no appeal lies under any law for the time being in force relating to his exercise of his ordinary jurisdiction."

Appeals in certain cases.

Repeal of Part IV of said Act.

11 Part IV of the said Act is hereby repealed.

Substitution of new Part for Part V of said Act.

12. For Part V of the said Act, the following shall be substituted:—

"PART V.

"PAYMENT.

"40. On making an award under section 11, the Collector shall tender payment of the compensation awarded by him to the persons interested entitled thereto according to the award, and shall pay it to them if they shall consent to receive it:

Payment of compensation to whom to be made.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall affect the liability of any person, who may receive the whole or any part of any compensation awarded under this Act, to pay the same to the person lawfully entitled thereto.

"41. (1) In addition to the amount of any compensation awarded under Part II, the Collector shall, in consideration of the compulsory nature of the acquisition, pay fifteen per centum on the market-value mentioned in section 24.

Percentage on market-value.

(2) When the amount of such compensation is not paid or payment thereof tendered on or before taking possession of the land, the Collector shall pay the amount awarded and the said percentage with interest on such amount and percentage at the rate of six per centum per annum from the time of so taking possession."

13. In section 45 of the said Act, the words "and on such reference, or on a reference under section 43, the Judge sitting alone shall decide the difference referred" are repealed.

Amendment of section 45 of said Act.

14. After section 45 of the said Act, the following addition of section after section 45 of said Act shall be added, namely:—

"45A. The Judge may pass such order as he may think fit in regard to the costs of a reference made under this Part, and from such order there shall be no appeal."

Cost on references under this Part.

15. After section 50 of the said Act, the following addition of sections after section 50 of said Act shall be added, namely:—

"50A. The provisions of sections 47 to 50, both inclusive, shall not apply, and shall be deemed never to have applied, to the acquisition of land for any railway or other company, for the purposes of which, under any agreement between such compan and the Secretary of State for India in Council, the Government is, or was, bound to provide land.

Sections 47 to 50 not to apply where Government bound by agreement to provide land for companies.

"50B. In the case of the acquisition of land for the purposes of a Railway Company, the existence of such an agreement as is mentioned in section 50A shall be presumed, unless the contrary is proved or is admitted by the Collector."

When agreement between company and Secretary of State need not be proved.

16. To section 51 of the said Act, after the word "business", the following shall be added:—"or by fixing a copy thereof in some conspicuous place in the office of the officer aforesaid or of the Collector or in the court-house, and also in some conspicuous part of the land to be acquired."

Addition to section 51 of said Act.

Amendment of section 54 of said Act.

17. In section 54 of the said Act,—

(i) the following words are repealed:—"unless an award shall have been made or a reference directed under the provisions hereinbefore contained";

(ii) for the word "injured", the words "interested, together with all costs proved to have been incurred by him in the prosecution of the proceedings under this Act relating to the said land" shall be substituted.

Addition to section 55 of said Act.

18. To section 55 of the said Act, the following shall be added:—

"Provided that the owner may, at any time before the Collector has made his award under section 11 by notice in writing, withdraw or modify his expressed desire that the whole of such house, manufactory or building shall be so acquired:

Provided also that, if the Local Government shall be of opinion that the claim under section 24, *secondly*, by a person interested, on account of the severing of the land to be acquired from his other land, is unreasonable or excessive, it may, at any time before the Collector has made his award, order the acquisition of the whole of the land of which the land first sought to be acquired forms a part.

In the case last hereinbefore provided for, no fresh declaration or other proceedings under sections 6 to 10, both inclusive, shall be necessary; but the Collector shall without delay furnish a copy of the order of the Local Government to the person interested, and shall thereafter proceed to make his award under section 11."

Amendment of section 56 of said Act.

19. In section 56 of the said Act, for the words "any Municipal Fund", the words "any fund controlled or managed by a local authority as defined in section 3 (6) of the General Clauses Act, 1887," shall be substituted. I of 1887.

Repeal of part of section 58 of said Act.

20. In section 58 of the said Act, the words "no suit shall be brought to set aside an award under this Act. And" are repealed.

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

FOR several years past the amendment of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, has been under consideration by the Government of India in communication with Local Governments.

2. Before the passing of that Act, the valuation of the lands, which it was found necessary to take up for the execution of public works, was entirely in the hands of Arbitrators, from whose decision there was no appeal. This system led to a lamentable waste of the public money, both because the Arbitrators were incompetent, and sometimes, it is to be feared, corrupt, and also because the law, as it then stood, laid down no instructions for their guidance in the performance of their duties. This latter defect, among others, was remedied by the Act of 1870, which it is now proposed to amend, and which contains detailed instructions as to the matters which are to be considered, and which are to be neglected, in awards of compensation for lands acquired under its provisions The Act of 1870 also provided for the abolition of the system under which uncontrolled discretion was entrusted to Arbitrators; and, in lieu thereof, required the Collector, when unable to come to terms with the persons interested in land which it was desired to take up, to refer the difference for the decision of a Civil Court, usually that of the District Judge. In the disposal of such references, the Court is aided by Assessors, and its finding is final if the Judge and one or more of the Assessors agree. If, however, the Judge and the Assessors disagree, an appeal is allowed, which usually lies to the High Court.

3. The Act of 1870 has not, in practice, been found entirely effective for the protection either of the persons interested in lands taken up or of the public purse. The requirement that the Collector shall refer for the decision of the Court every petty difference of opinion as to value, and every case in which any one of perhaps a large number of persons fails to attend before him, has involved in litigation, with all its trouble and delay and expense, a great number of persons whose interest in the land was extremely insignificant. It has, in fact, frequently been the case that the owners of small pieces of land have had to pay Court costs to an amount far exceeding the value of the land itself.

4. On the other hand, the provisions of the Act as to the incidence of costs, the whole of which fall on the Collector if the final award is ever so little in excess of the amount of his tender, are such as to encourage extravagant and speculative claims. The chance of altogether escaping the payment of costs is so great, that claimants are in the position of risking very little in order to gain very much, and have, therefore, every motive to refuse even liberal offers made by the Collector, and to try their luck by compelling a reference to the Court. Much the same may be said as to the provisions of the existing law regarding the payment of interest. No matter how fair the original offer of the Collector and how groundless the refusal to accept the compensation he has tendered, interest is payable on the amount of the award finally arrived at from the date of the Collector's taking possession of the land. This may be for a period of two or three years, and, as interest continues to run until the litigation is finally completed, it is to the advantage of the landowner to protract the proceedings to the utmost. All this casts a very heavy and undeserved burden on the public purse.

5. It is proposed, therefore, to amend the law by making the Collector's award final, unless altered by the decree in a regular suit. Persons interested in land taken up for public works will thus still have the opportunity, if they desire it, of preferring to an authority quite independent of the Collector their claims to more substantial compensation than the Collector has awarded; and will in all cases have a further right of appeal to the regular appellate courts. They will no longer, however, be encouraged to litigate by the feeling that they can hardly lose, but may make a great gain by doing so.

6. This change in the procedure for determining the valuation of lands taken up for public works will also render it possible to dispense with the services of the Assessors, who are now supposed to assist the Court. Considering the difficulty, almost throughout the country, of obtaining the services of such Assessors as are really qualified to form a sound opinion on the subject of the valuation of land, it is believed that the proposal to dispense with them, and to leave the matter to the sole arbitrament, first of the Collector, and then of the Judge, will in no way diminish the efficiency of the Courts in enquiries in which the value of lands is in issue. It will certainly tend to shorten litigation and to diminish its expense.

7. Several minor amendments in the law, which experience has shown to be desirable, are included in the Bill.

8 A copy of the Act of 1870, as it will stand if amended as proposed by the Bill, is annexed.

H. W. BLISS.

*The 11th March, 1892.*

## ACT No. X of 1870, as amended by Acts IX of 1871, XII of 1876, XIII of 1879 and XVIII of 1884.

(*As it will stand if amended as proposed in the Bill.*)

*An Act for the acquisition of land for public purposes and for Companies.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law for the acquisition of land needed for public purposes and for Companies, and for determining the amount of compensation to be made on account of such acquisition; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

### PART I.

### PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Land Acquisition Act, 1870.

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India.

2. (*To be repealed.*)

Interpretation clause.

3. In this Act—

"Land."

The expression "land" includes benefits to arise out of land, and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth:

"Person interested."

The expression "person interested" includes all persons claiming an interest in compensation to be made on account of the acquisition of land under this Act; *and also persons entitled to act:*

"Collector."

The expression "Collector" means the Collector of a District, and includes a Deputy Commissioner and any officer specially appointed by the Local Government to perform the functions of a Collector under this Act:

"Court."

The expression "Court" means, in the Regulation Provinces, the Punjab, British Burma and Sindh, a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction,

and in the Non-regulation Provinces other than the Punjab, British Burma and Sindh, the Court of a Commissioner of a Division,

unless when the Local Government has appointed (as it is hereby empowered to do), either specially for any case, or generally within any specified local limits, a judicial officer to perform the functions of a Judge under this Act, and then the expression "Court" means the Court of such officer:

"Company."

The expression "Company" means a Company registered under the Indian Companies' Act, *1882*, or formed in pursuance of an Act of Parliament, or by Royal Charter or Letters Patent;

"Entitled to act."

And the following persons shall be deemed persons "entitled to act" as and to the extent hereinafter provided (that is to say)—

trustees for other persons beneficially interested shall be deemed the persons entitled to act with reference to any such case, and that to the same extent as the persons beneficially interested could have acted if free from disability:

a married woman, in cases to which the English law is applicable, shall be deemed the person so entitled to act, and, whether of full age or not, to the same extent as if she were unmarried and of full age; and

the guardians of minors and the committees of lunatics or idiots shall be deemed respectively the persons so entitled to act, to the same extent as the minors, lunatics or idiots themselves, if free from disability, could have acted:

*Provided that—*

(*i*) *no person shall be deemed 'entitled to act' whose interest in the subject-matter shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Collector or Court to be*

*adverse to the interest of the person interested for whom he would otherwise be entitled to act;*

(*ii*) *in every such case the person interested may appear by a next friend or, in default of his appearance by a next friend, the Collector or Court, as the case may be, shall appoint a guardian for the case to act on his behalf in the conduct thereof; and*

(*iii*) *the provisions of Chapter XXXI of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, mutatis mutandis, apply in the case of persons interested appearing before a Collector or Court by a next friend, or by a guardian for the case, in proceedings under this Act.*

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## PART II.

### ACQUISITION.

*Preliminary investigation.*

Power to enter and survey.

4. Whenever it appears to the local Government that land in any locality is likely to be needed for any public purpose, a notification to that effect shall be published in the local Gazette, and the Collector shall cause the public notice of the substance of such notification to be given at convenient places in the said locality.

Thereupon it shall be lawful for any officer either generally or specially authorized by such Government in this behalf, and for his servants and workmen,

to enter upon and survey and take levels of any land in such locality:

to dig or bore into the sub-soil:

to do all other acts necessary to ascertain whether the land is adapted for such purpose:

Power to mark out line.

to set out the boundaries of the land proposed to be taken and the intended line of the work (if any) proposed to be made thereon:

to mark such levels, boundaries and line by placing marks and cutting trenches:

Power to clear land.

and, where otherwise the survey cannot be completed and the levels taken and the boundaries and line marked, to cut down and clear away any part of any standing crop, fence or jungle:

Previous notice of entry.

Provided that no person shall enter into any building or upon any enclosed court or garden attached to a dwelling-house (unless with the consent of the occupier thereof) without previously giving such occupier at least seven days' notice in writing of his intention to do so.

Payment for damage.

5. The officer so authorized shall at the time of such entry pay or tender payment for all necessary damage to be done as aforesaid, and in case of dispute as to the sufficiency of the amount so paid or tendered, he shall at once refer the dispute to the decision of the Collector, and such decision shall be final.

*Declaration of intended Acquisition.*

Declaration that land is required for a public purpose.

6. Subject to the provisions of Part VII of this Act, whenever it appears to the Local Government that any particular land is needed for a public purpose, or for a Company, a declaration shall be made to that effect under the signature of a Secretary to such Government or of some officer duly authorized to certify its orders:

Provided that no such declaration shall be made unless the compensation to be awarded for such property is to be paid out of public revenues, or out of some fund *controlled or managed by a local authority as defined in section 3 (6) of the General Clauses Act, 1887*, or by a Company.

1 of 1887.

Contents of declaration.

The declaration shall be published in the local official gazette and shall state the district or other territorial division in which the land is situate, the purpose for which it is needed, its approximate area, and, where a plan shall have been made of the land, the place where such plan may be inspected.

The said declaration shall be conclusive evidence that the land is needed for a public purpose or for a Company, as the case may be; and after making such declaration, the Local Government may acquire the land in manner hereinafter appearing.

Declaration to be evidence.

7. Whenever any land shall have been so declared to be needed for a public purpose or for a Company, the Local Government, or some officer authorized by the Local Government in this behalf, shall direct the Collector to take order for the acquisition of the land.

After declaration, Collector to take order for acquisition.

8. The Collector shall thereupon cause the land (unless it has been already marked out under section 4) to be marked out. He shall also cause it to be measured, and (if no plan has been made thereof) a plan to be made of the same.

Land to be marked out and measured
Plan.

9. The Collector shall then cause public notice to be given at convenient places on or near the land to be taken, stating that the Government intends to take possession of the land, and that claims to compensation for all interests in such land may be made to him.

Notice to persons interested.

Such notice shall state the particulars of the land so needed and shall require all persons interested in the land to appear personally or by agent before the Collector at a time and place therein mentioned (such time not being earlier than fifteen days after the date of publication of the notice) and to state the nature of their respective interests in the land and the amount and particulars of their claims to compensation for such interests, *and their objections (if any) to the measurements made under section 8.*

Contents of notice.

The Collector shall also serve notice to the same effect on the occupier (if any) of such land and on all such persons known or believed to be interested therein, or to be entitled to act for persons so interested, as reside, or have agents authorised to receive service on their behalf, within the Revenue District in which the land is situate.

Notice to occupiers.

In case any person so interested resides elsewhere, and has no such agent, the notice shall be sent to him by post, *registered.*

10. The Collector may also require any such person to *make or* deliver to him *at a time and place mentioned (such time not being earlier than fifteen days after the date of the requisition)* a statement containing, so far as may be practicable, the name of every other person possessing any interest in the land or any part thereof as co-proprietor, sub-proprietor, mortgagee, tenant or otherwise, and of the nature of such interest, and of the rents and profits (if any) received or receivable on account thereof for the year next preceding the date of the statement.

Power to require statements as to interests.

Every person required to make or deliver a statement under this section or section 9 shall be deemed to be legally bound to do so within the meaning of sections 175 and 176 of the Indian Penal Code.

Persons required to make statements to be deemed legally bound to do so.

*Enquiry into Measurements, Value and Claims and Award by the Collector.*

11. *On the day so fixed or on any other day to which the enquiry has been adjourned, the Collector shall proceed to enquire into the objections (if any) which any person interested has stated under section 9 to the measurements made under section 8, and into the value of the land, and shall make an award under his hand of—*

*Enquiry and award by Collector.*

(*i*) *the true measurements of the land;*

(*ii*) *the compensation which in his opinion should be allowed for the land; and*

(*iii*) *the apportionment of the said compensation among all the persons known or believed to be interested in the land, of whom, or of whose claims, he has information, whether or not they have respectively appeared before him.*

12. *Such award shall be filed in the Collector's office and shall be final and conclusive evidence as between the Collector and the persons interested, whether they have respectively appeared before the Collector or not,—*

*Award of Collector when to be final.*

(*i*) *of the true measurements of the land;*

(ii) *unless altered in the manner hereinafter provided, also of the value of the land and of the apportionment of the compensation among the persons interested.*

*Adjournment of enquiry.*

13. *The Collector may, for any cause he thinks fit, from time to time adjourn the enquiry to a day to be fixed by him.*

*Power to summon and enforce attendance of witnesses and production of documents.*

14. *For the purpose of enquiries under this Act, the Collector shall have power to summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and to compel the production of documents by the same means, and (so far as may be) in the same manner, as is provided in the case of a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure.*

*XIV of 1882.*

*Matters to be considered and neglected.*

15. *In determining the amount of compensation, the Collector shall take into consideration the matters mentioned in section 24, and shall not take into consideration any of the matters mentioned in section 25.*

*Taking Possession.*

Power to take possession.

16. When the Collector has made an award under section *11*, he *shall* take possession of the land, which shall thereupon vest absolutely in the Government free from all encumbrances :

*Provided that, in any case where immediate possession is not required, the Collector may allow the occupants (if any) of the land to remain in the occupation of the same upon such terms as he and they may agree on until possession of the land is required.*

Power to take possession in cases of urgency.

17. In cases of urgency, whenever the Local Government so directs, the Collector (though no such award *has been* made) may, on the expiration of fifteen days from the publication of the notice mentioned in the first paragraph of section 9, take possession of any waste or arable land needed for public purposes or for a Company.

Such land shall thereupon vest absolutely in the Government free from all encumbrances.

The Collector shall offer to the persons interested compensation for the standing crops and trees (if any) on such land *and for any other damage sustained by them ;* and in case such offer is not accepted, the value of such crops and trees *and the amount of such other damage* shall be allowed for in awarding compensation for the land under the provisions herein contained.

## *PART III.*

### *SUITS TO ALTER THE COLLECTOR'S AWARD.*

*Suits by persons interested to alter Collector's award.*

18. *A person interested may institute a suit in the Court to alter the award of the Collector under section 11, by the enhancement of the compensation awarded by the Collector or by the alteration of the apportionment, made by the Collector, of the compensation among the persons interested, or in both ways :*

*Provided that every such suit shall be instituted within not more than three months from the date of the Collector's award if the person interested instituting it received a notice from the Collector under the third paragraph of section 9, or within not more than six months from the date of the Collector's award if the person or persons instituting it, or any of them, did not receive a notice from the Collector under the third paragraph of section 9.*

*XIV of 1882.*

*The provisions of section 424 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall not apply to any such suit.*

*When Collector may be cited.*

19. (*1*) *If such suit is either solely or partly to enhance the compensation awarded by the Collector, the Collector shall be cited as the defendant or as one of the defendants.*

(*2*) *If such suit is solely to alter the apportionment, made by the Collector, of the compensation among the persons interested, the Collector shall not be cited as a defendant, but the Court shall nevertheless at once send him notice of the institution of the suit.*

*XIV of 1882.*

*Deposit by Collector and disposal of amount of compensation.*

20. (*1*) *On receipt of a summons under section 64 of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear as a defendant or of a notice of the institution of a suit under section 19 (2), the Collector shall, within fourteen days, deposit in the Court the compensation awarded by him together with a*

*further sum amounting to 15 per centum on the market-value mentioned in section 24, or so much of the said sums as shall not already have been paid to persons interested under Part V.*

(2) *If the suit is solely to enhance the compensation awarded by the Collector, the Court which tries the suit may deal with the sums so deposited under the provisions of section 377 (but not of sections 378 and 379) of the Code of Civil Procedure; but*

(3) *If the suit is also, or solely, to alter the apportionment, made by the Collector, of the compensation among the persons interested, the Court shall retain the sums so deposited pending the decision of the suit, and shall then pay them to the parties in such proportions as may be ordered by the decree; and for this purpose may transfer them to the Court which tries the suit*

*Provided that, if the Court which tries the suit shall decide that the compensation awarded by the Collector was in excess of the compensation which should properly have been awarded for the land, the said Court shall in its decree order that the plaintiff shall refund to the Collector any sum which, either under Part V or under section 377 of the Code of Civil Procedure, he may have been paid in excess of the sum which the said Court shall decide to be the compensation which should properly have been awarded for the land; and such excess so paid shall be recoverable by the Collector as costs in the suit.*

*Suit by Government to alter the Collector's award or for refund of compensation.*

21. *If the Local Government shall be of opinion that the compensation awarded by the Collector is excessive, it may institute a suit in the Court against the persons interested, on any one or more of them, either to alter the award of the Collector by the reduction of the compensation awarded by him, if the amount so awarded (including the additional sum of fifteen per centum directed to be paid by section 41), or so much thereof as is not in excess of the sum which the Local Government admits to be the proper compensation for the land (including the said additional sum of fifteen per centum) has not been paid to the persons interested; or,*

*If the amount of the award (including the said additional sum of fifteen per centum), or any portion thereof in excess of the sum which the Local Government admits to be the proper compensation for the land (including the said additional sum of fifteen per centum) has been paid to persons interested, to recover the excess of such amount, or portion thereof, as the case may be, over the total of the sum which the Local Government admits to be the proper compensation for the land (including the said additional sum of fifteen per centum) from the persons to whom such excess has been paid:*

*Provided that every such suit shall be instituted within not more than three months from the date of the Collector's award.*

*Valuation of suits and determination of jurisdiction.*

22. (1) *For the purposes of the Court-fees Act, 1870, the value of a suit to alter the award of the Collector by the enhancement or reduction of the compensation awarded by him shall be taken to be the sum by which it is sought to enhance or reduce such compensation, as the case may be; and the value of a suit to alter the apportionment, made by the Collector, of the compensation among the persons interested, shall be taken to be the total amount of the compensation.* VII of 1870.

(2) *For the purpose of determining the jurisdiction of Courts with respect thereto, the value of a suit instituted under this Part shall be taken to be the total amount of the compensation awarded by the Collector.*

*Transfer of suits.*

23. *The Court may transfer for trial any suit instituted under this Part to any Court subordinate to itself, and competent to try the same in respect of its nature, and of the amount or value of its subject-matter:*

*Provided that, except under the written permission of the Local Government, no such suit shall be transferred for trial to any Court which is not stationed at the head-quarter station of the land-revenue district in which the land is situated.*

*Such written permission may be either general or special and may at any time be annulled by the Local Government.*

*Matters to be considered in determining compensation.*

24. *In a suit to alter the amount of compensation awarded by the Collector, the Court which tries the suit shall take into consideration—*

*First. the market-value of the land at the date of the publication of the declaration relating thereto under section 6;*

*Secondly, the damage (if any) sustained by the person interested, at the time of the Collector's taking possession of the land, by reason of severing such land from his other land;*

*Thirdly, the damage (if any) sustained by the person interested, at the time of the Collector's taking possession of the land, by reason of the acquisition injuriously affecting his other property, whether moveable or immoveable, in any other manner or his earnings; and*

*Fourthly, if, in consequence of the acquisition of the land by the Collector, the person interested is compelled to change his residence or place of business, the reasonable expenses (if any) incidental to such change.*

*Explanation.—By 'market-value' is meant the sum for which the land might reasonably have been expected to have been sold, if put up to auction on the spot, without undue haste and under ordinary circumstances, immediately before the publication of the declaration relating thereto under section 6.*

*Matters to be neglected in determining compensation.*

25. *But in such a suit the Court which tries the suit shall not take into consideration—*

*First, the degree of urgency which has led to the acquisition;*

*Secondly, any disinclination of the person interested to part with the land acquired;*

*Thirdly, any damage sustained by him which, if caused by a private person, would not render such person liable to a suit;*

*Fourthly, any damage which, after the date of the publication of the declaration under section 6, is likely to be caused to the land by or in consequence of the use to which the land acquired will be put;*

*Fifthly, any increase to the value of the land acquired likely to accrue from the use to which it will be put when acquired;*

*Sixthly, any increase to the value of the other land of the person interested likely to accrue from the use to which the land acquired will be put; or*

*Seventhly, any outlay or improvements on the land acquired commenced, made or effected after the date of the publication of the declaration under section 6.*

*Matters to be stated in decree.*

26. *The decree in a suit to alter the amount of compensation awarded by the Collector shall state—*

*First, the sum which, in the opinion of the Court which tries the suit, the Collector ought to have awarded as compensation; and*

*Secondly, the sum or sums which, after the addition to the said sum of fifteen per centum on the market-value of the land mentioned in section 24, shall be paid by, or to, the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or any of them, to, or by, the defendant or defendants, or any of them.*

*Collector may be directed to pay interest on excess compensation.*

27. (1) *If the sum which, in the opinion of the Court which tries the suit, the Collector ought to have awarded as compensation, is in excess of the sum which the Collector did award as compensation, the decree may direct that the Collector shall pay interest on such excess at the rate of six per centum per annum from the date on which he took possession of the land to the date of payment of such excess into Court.*

(2) *The decree shall not otherwise direct that the Collector shall pay interest, save under section 222 of the Code of Civil Procedure.*

*XIV of 1882.*

*Code of Civil Procedure to apply.*

28. *Save in so far as inconsistent with anything contained in this Act, the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply to suits instituted under this Part.*

*XIV of 1882.*

*Appeals in certain cases.*

29. *Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, an appeal shall lie to the High Court from the decree, or from any part of the decree, in any suit instituted under this Part, of a Judicial Officer appointed by the Local Government under section 3, either specially for any case or generally within any special local limits, to perform the functions of a Judge under this Act, against whose decisions no appeal lies under any law for the time being in force relating to his exercise of his ordinary jurisdiction.*

## PART V.

*Payment.*

*Payment of compensation to whom to be made.*

40 *On making an award under section 11 the Collector shall tender payment of the compensation awarded by him to the persons interested entitled thereto according to the award, and shall pay it to them if they shall consent to receive it:*

*Provided that nothing herein contained shall affect the liability of any person, who may receive the whole or any part of any compensation awarded under this Act, to pay the same to the person lawfully entitled thereto.*

*Percentage on market-value.*

41. (1) *In addition to the amount of any compensation awarded under Part II, the Collector shall, in consideration of the compulsory nature of the acquisition, pay fifteen per centum on the market-value mentioned in section 24.*

(2) *When the amount of such compensation is not paid or payment thereof tendered on or before taking possession of the land, the Collector shall pay the amount awarded and the said percentage with interest on such amount and percentage at the rate of six per centum per annum from the time of so taking possession.*

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## PART VI.

### TEMPORARY OCCUPATION OF LAND.

Temporary occupation of waste or arable land.

43. Subject to the provisions of Part VII of this Act, whenever it appears to the Local Government that the temporary occupation and use of any waste or arable land are needed for any public purpose, or for a Company, the Local Government may direct the Collector to procure the occupation and use of the same for such term as it shall think fit, not exceeding three years from the commencement of such occupation.

The Collector shall thereupon give notice in writing to the persons interested in such land of the purpose for which the same is needed, and shall, for the occupation and use thereof for such term as aforesaid, and for the materials (if any) to be taken therefrom, pay to them such compensation, either in a gross sum of money, or by monthly or other periodical payments, as shall be agreed upon in writing between him and such persons respectively.

Difference as to compensation.

In case the Collector and the persons interested differ as to the sufficiency of the compensation, the Collector shall refer such difference for the final order of the Court.

Power to enter and take possession.

44. On payment of such compensation,

or on executing such agreement,

or on making a reference under section 43,

the Collector may enter upon and take possession of the land, and use or permit the use thereof in accordance with the terms of the said notice.

Restoration of land taken.

And, on the expiration of the term, the Collector shall make or tender to the persons interested compensation for the damage (if any) done to the land and not provided for by the agreement, and shall restore the land to the persons interested therein:

Provided that, if the land has become permanently unfit to be used for the purpose for which it was used immediately before the commencement of such term, and if the persons interested shall so require, the Local Government shall proceed under this Act to acquire the land as if it was needed permanently for a public purpose or for a Company.

Difference as to condition of land.

45. In case the Collector and persons interested differ as to the condition of the land at the expiration of the term, or as to any matter connected with the said agreement, the Collector shall refer such difference for the final order of the Court.

*Costs on references under this Part.*

45A. *The Judge may pass such order as he may think fit in regard to the costs of a reference made under this Part, and from such order there shall be no appeal.*

## PART VII.

### ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR COMPANIES.

Company may be authorized to enter and survey.

46. Subject to such rules as the Governor General of India in Council may from time to time prescribe in this behalf, the Local Government may authorize any officer of any Company desiring to acquire land for its purposes to exercise the powers conferred by section 4.

Construction of sections four and five.

In every such case section four shall be construed as if, for the words "for such purpose," the words "for the purposes of the Company" were substituted, and section 5 shall be construed as if, after the words "the officer," the words "of the Company" were inserted.

Consent of Local Government to acquisition.

Execution of agreement.

47. The provisions of section 6 to section 45 (both inclusive) shall not be put in force in order to acquire land for any Company, unless with the previous consent of the Local Government, and unless the Company shall have executed the agreement hereinafter mentioned.

Previous enquiry.

48. Such consent shall not be given unless the Local Government be satisfied, by an enquiry held as hereinafter provided—

(1) that such acquisition is needed for the construction of some work, and

(2) that such work is likely to prove useful to the public.

Such enquiry shall be held by such officer and at such time and place as the Local Government shall appoint.

Such officer may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses, and compel the production of documents by the same means and, as far as possible, in the same manner as is provided by the Code of Civil Procedure in the case of a Civil Court. XIV of 1872.

Agreement with Secretary of State in Council.

49. Such officer shall report to the Local Government the result of the enquiry, and if the Local Government is satisfied that the proposed acquisition is needed for the construction of a work, and that such work is likely to prove useful to the public, it shall, subject to such rules as the Governor General of India in Council may from time to time prescribe in this behalf, require the Company to enter into an agreement with the Secretary of State for India in Council providing to the satisfaction of the Local Government for the following matters, namely:—

(1) the payment to Government of the cost of the acquisition:

(2) the transfer, on such payment, of the land to the Company:

(3) the terms on which the land shall be held by the Company:

(4) the time within which, and the conditions on which, the work shall be executed, and maintained; and

(5) the terms on which the public shall be entitled to use the work.

Publication of agreement.

50. Every such agreement shall, as soon as may be after its execution, be published in the Gazette of India and also in the local official gazette and shall thereupon (so far as regards the terms on which the public shall be entitled to use the work) have the same effect as if it had formed part of this Act.

*Sections 47 to 50 not to apply where Government bound by agreement to provide land for Companies.*

50A. *The provisions of sections 47 to 50, both inclusive, shall not apply, and shall be deemed never to have applied, to the acquisition of land for any railway or other Company, for the purposes of which, under any agreement between such Company and the Secretary of State for India in Council, the Government is, or was, bound to provide land.*

*When agreement between Company and Secretary of State need not be proved.*

50B. *In the case of the acquisition of land for the purposes of a Railway Company the existence of such an agreement as is mentioned in section 50A shall be presumed, unless the contrary is proved or is admitted by the Collector.*

## PART VIII.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Service of notice.

51. Service of any notice under this Act shall be made by delivering or tendering a copy thereof signed, in the case of a notice under section 4, by the officer therein mentioned, and, in the case of any other notice, by or by order of the Collector or the Judge.

Whenever it may be practicable, the service of the notice shall be made on the person therein named.

When such person cannot be found, the service may be made on any adult male member of his family residing with him; and if no such adult male member can be found, the notice may be served by fixing the copy on the outer door of the house in which the person therein named ordinarily dwells or carries on business, *or by fixing a copy thereof in some conspicuous place in the office of the officer aforesaid or of the Collector, or in the court-house, and also in some conspicuous part of the land to be acquired.*

Obstruction to survey, etc. Filling trenches. Destroying land marks.

52. Whoever wilfully obstructs any person in doing any of the acts authorized by section 4 or section 8, or wilfully fills up, destroys, damages or displaces any trench or mark made under section 4, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month, or to fine not exceeding fifty rupees, or to both.

Magistrate to enforce surrender.

53. If the Collector is opposed or impeded in taking possession under this Act of any land, he shall, if a Magistrate, enforce the surrender of the land to himself, and, if not a Magistrate, he shall apply to a Magistrate or (within the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay) to the Commissioner of Police, and such Magistrate or Commissioner (as the case may be) shall enforce the surrender of the land to the Collector.

Government not bound to complete acquisition

54. Except in the case provided for in section 44, nothing in this Act shall be taken to compel the Government to complete the acquisition of any land.

Compensation when acquisition is not completed.

But, whenever the Government declines to complete any such acquisition, the Collector shall determine the amount of compensation due for the damage (if any) done to such land under section 4 or section 8, and not already paid for under section 5, and shall pay such amount to the person *interested, together with all costs proved to have been incurred by him in the prosecution of the proceedings under this Act relating to the said land.*

Part of house or building not to be taken.

55. The provisions of this Act shall not be put in force for the purpose of acquiring a part only of any house, manufactory or other building, if the owner desire that the whole of such house, manufactory or building shall be so acquired:

*Provided that the owner may, at any time before the Collector has made his award under section 11, by notice in writing, withdraw or modify his express desire that the whole of such house, manufactory or building shall be so acquired:*

*Provided also that, if the Local Government shall be of opinion that the claim under section 24, secondly, by a person interested, on account of the severing of the land to be acquired from his other land, is unreasonable or excessive, it may at any time before the Collector has made his award order the acquisition of the whole of the land of which the land first sought to be acquired forms a part.*

*In the case last hereinbefore provided for, no fresh declaration or other proceedings under sections 6 to 10, both inclusive, shall be necessary; but the Collector shall without delay furnish a copy of the order of the Local Government to the person interested and shall thereafter proceed to make his award under section 11.*

Payment of Collector's charges by Municipal *or Local* Body or Company.

56. Where the provisions of this Act are put in force for the purpose of acquiring land at the cost of any fund *controlled or managed by a local authority as defined by section 3 (b) of the General Clauses Act, 1887*, or of any Company, the charges incurred by the Collector in such acquisition shall be defrayed from or by such Fund or Company. I of 1887.

Exemption from stamp-duty and fees.

57. No award or agreement made under this Act shall be chargeable with stamp-duty, and no person claiming under any such award or agreement shall be liable to pay any fee for a copy of the same.

Limitation of suits for anything done in pursuance of Act.

No suit or other proceeding shall be commenced or prosecuted against any person for anything done in pursuance of this Act, without giving to such person a month's previous notice in writing of the intended proceeding, and of the cause thereof, nor after tender of sufficient amends.

Power to make rules.

59. The Local Government shall have power to make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of officers in all matters connected with its enforcement, and may from time to time alter and add to the rules so made.

Publication of rules.

All such rules, alterations and additions shall, when sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART VI.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 11th March, 1892.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., R.A.
The Hon'ble Sir P. P. Hutchins, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. E. Miller, Kt., Q.C.
The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General H. Brackenbury, C.B., R.A.
The Hon'ble Colonel R. C. B. Pemberton, R.E.
The Hon'ble H. W. Bliss, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Nugent.
The Hon'ble J. Woodburn, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble W. H. Rattigan, M.A., LL.D.
The Hon'ble J. L. Mackay, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Dr. Rash Behari Ghose.
The Hon'ble Sir John Edgar, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Palli Chentsal Rao Pantulu, C.I.E.

### MADRAS SMALL CAUSE COURT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR PHILIP HUTCHINS said:—

"I was to have presented to-day the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes of Madras,

but I regret to say that it is not ready. The papers did not arrive from Madras till Monday, and then they had to be printed, as there was only one copy. The Committee has, however, held one meeting, at which it discussed, as far as time permitted, a long list of suggestions upon points in which the draft has been thought to be defective. Some of these defects undoubtedly exist, and as to one at least, which is likely to have a material effect on the constitution of the new Court, our opinions were equally divided. All these suggestions emanate from the High Court or Government, and ought, in our opinion, to be seen and considered by the people with whose interests the new Court will have to deal. Moreover, there has been a very general complaint that the time allowed for scrutiny of the Bill has been too short. In these circumstances we are unanimously of opinion that it will be better not to take the Bill into final consideration within the short remainder of the present session, and that it ought when fully revised to be re-published.

"In lieu, therefore, of the motion standing opposite my name I will now, with Your Excellency's permission, move:—

That the Select Committee on the Bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes of Madras be allowed to present a further Report on or before the 25th instant and to defer its final Report *sine die*."

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER said:—

"I should like before the motion is put to say one word with regard to the point upon which it has been mentioned that our opinion was equally divided, and to explain that in giving the casting vote which it became my duty to give I did so not with reference to my own opinion but following the view taken by the Government of Madras. It occurred to me that that was the proper way to exercise the casting vote where the Committee was equally divided, and therefore I should be glad that the point in question should be re-submitted to the Government of Madras, because, if they should alter their opinion, it may alter that of the Select Committee."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## RANGOON PORT COMMISSIONERS ACT, 1879, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. BLISS moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Rangoon Port Commissioners Act, 1879, be taken into consideration. He said:—

"I have little to add to the Report of the Select Committee which is before the Council.

"The proposal that the meetings of the Rangoon Port Commissioners should be open to the public came from a private source, and seemed worthy of adoption. The Select Committee was, however, unable to accept the proposal without any qualification. Even in respect to the transaction of such business as the consideration of tenders put in by members of the Port Commission with the permission of the Local Government, for which it is now proposed to provide, it is evident that public debates might be most inconvenient. Members of the Port Commission may not be the only tenderers; other tenders may be put in by persons who are less well known; and in such cases it may be necessary to consider both the pecuniary and the professional competence of such other persons. The conduct and character of subordinates is another matter which it may at any time be necessary for the Port Commissioners to discuss. No doubt, in all such cases a *bonâ fide* discussion would be privileged; but it would none the less be most inconvenient and injurious to the free expression of opinion, and therefore prejudicial to the interests of the port, that such discussions should take place in the presence of reporters and be spread all over the place in the next morning's papers. The Select Committee was therefore of opinion that a legal power of declaring meetings of the Port Commissioners closed to the public should be reserved, and should be vested in the person presiding at the time, who will be responsible for the proper exercise of the discretion entrusted to him.

"The other additions now made to the Bill as it originally stood either emanated from the Local Government or are in accordance with the recommendations of the Port Commissioners supported by the Local Government. They will save a good deal of trouble and will facilitate the working of the port; and, as they do not go beyond the provisions of law applicable to other similar cases, it appeared to the Select Committee that they were not likely to be objected to by the public. Hence the recommendation that the Bill should be passed without re-publication.

"I may add that, on careful consideration, it appeared to the Select Committee inadvisable to adopt a proposal of the Port Commissioners that their power of sanctioning new works, without reference to the Local Government, should be considerably enhanced. A reference to the Local Government should never cause serious delay, and secures the advantage that all considerable projects must be reviewed by competent professional authorities, independent of those responsible for their preparation."

The Hon'ble MR. MACKAY said:—

"My Lord, the Bill now before your Excellency's Council contains a provision which, I believe, is foreign to all other Indian Port Trust Acts, and in this way it marks a new departure. Sub-section (*g*), which it is proposed to add to section 60 of the Act, provides that the meetings of the Commissioners shall be thrown open to the public except in such particular cases as the President may otherwise direct, and the provision, in my opinion, with the reservation, is a salutary one. The more light that is let in on the proceedings and projects of public bodies such as Port Commissioners, whose operations may do much to forward or retard the prosperity of the country and the progress of trade, the more likely are we to find prudence guiding their counsels, and I am therefore in favour of the new departure now proposed."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. BLISS also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## COURT OF WARDS ACT, 1879 (B.C.), AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN EDGAR presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Court of Wards Act, 1879 (B.C.).

## LAND ACQUISITION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. BLISS moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1870. He said:—

"I must begin by explaining that I have not undertaken the preparation and introduction of this Bill on my own initiative, but at the request of my hon'ble friend Sir Philip Hutchins, and with the advantage of access to the reports which have been received from Local Governments, and to the communications which have passed between the different departments of the Government of India, during a period of nearly ten years, on the question of the amendment of the Land Acquisition Act.

"The subject of the acquisition of land for public purposes and for Companies is one of considerable importance, both to the public fisc and to the proprietors and occupiers of land throughout the country. The system under which land is acquired and compensation settled is peculiar and somewhat complicated. It may, therefore, be convenient that I should give some account of preceding and existing legislation dealing with the subject, before stating the defects which have been found, in practice, in the latter, and the remedies which it is proposed to apply.

"The earliest Act dealing with the subject which it is necessary to mention was Act VI of 1857, which was repealed by the law now in force. The method therein adopted of assessing compensation in disputed cases was an unfortunate

one. The Act left the whole matter to the judgment of arbitrators, against whose decision there was no appeal whatever, unless upon the ground of corruption or misconduct, which were practically impossible of proof. The law contained, moreover, no statement of the principles which should guide the arbitrators in their awards, and imposed on them no obligation to give any reasons for their findings. The result was that, in the words of the then Advocate General, the public money was absolutely thrown away; indeed, in one case, he went further and said that the practical working of the law had led to something like robbery of the public money.

"In moving for leave to introduce, and also in introducing, the Bill which, after many changes and much consideration, ultimately became Act X of 1870, the Hon'ble Mr. (now Sir John) Strachey gave illustrations of the waste of the public money to which this system of unqualified arbitration had led, and proposed, first, that, instead of arbitrators, against whose decision there was no appeal, selected judicial officers, assisted by assessors, should determine the value of the land to be acquired in all cases in which it was disputed; secondly, that if the Judge differed from the majority of the assessors as to the value of the land, an appeal should be allowed to the High Court, whose decision would be final; and, thirdly, that the law should distinctly prescribe those considerations which should, respectively, be taken into account, and be neglected, in determining the amount of compensation which should be allowed. These proposals form a principal part of the law as it now stands. They were a great improvement on the law previously in force, but have not, in practice, worked in an entirely satisfactory manner.

"The procedure for the acquisition of land under the existing law is as follows:—

"On its appearing to the Local Government that land in any locality is likely to be required for a public purpose, a notification to that effect is published; and the proper officers are thereupon authorised to enter upon any land in that locality, to survey the same, to examine the sub-soil and to do all other acts, including the marking-out of the land, necessary to determine the fitness of the land for the proposed public purpose and the boundaries of the precise area which will be needed therefor; and for all damage done by such entry on and marking-out of the land the officers entering thereon are required at once to pay such sum as may be agreed upon, or as, in case of dispute, shall be decided by the Collector to be proper. This part of the Act may be extended to the entry on, and marking-out of, land by the officers of Companies.

"The particular land which will be needed having been thus ascertained, a formal declaration has to be published by the Local Government that it is so needed, and for what purpose it is needed; and it is provided that such declaration shall be conclusive evidence that the land is needed for a public purpose, or for a Company, but shall not be made unless the compensation to be awarded is to be paid out of the public revenues, or from some Municipal Fund, or by a Company. Herein is a matter in regard to which an amendment of the existing law seems desirable. When the Act was passed, District or Local Funds hardly existed. They were therefore not mentioned. Now, their operations extend to almost, or quite, the whole of India. But it has been held by the Law Officers of the Bombay Government that the Act, as it stands, does not warrant the compulsory acquisition of land for such purposes as the construction of a local road or the erection of a school-house from Local Funds. Obviously it should do so.

"The declaration having been issued, the Collector proceeds to have the land measured and sends notices to all persons interested therein to appear before him and state their claims to compensation. This part of the Act also needs amendment, to enable land-owners to object, if they think fit, to the measurement of the land made under the Collector's orders.

"The next step is that the Collector proceeds to enquire into the value of the land and to determine the amount of compensation which should be allowed for it. In doing so, he is guided by the principles laid down for the guidance of the Court in sections 24 and 25, to which I shall refer again. His award is final, only if he and the persons interested agree as to the amount and appor-

tionment of the compensation. If not, or if any one of the persons interested, no matter to how small an extent, fails to attend in obedience to the Collector's summons, or if any question of title arises, the Collector has no option but to refer to the Court the whole case of the settlement and distribution of the compensation. Pending the decision of the Court, however, the Collector may take possession of the land. To this part of the Act serious practical objections exist, to which I will revert.

"The procedure of the Court, on a reference being made to it by the Collector, is regulated by Part III of the Act, and is peculiar. The Collector on the one hand, and the persons interested on the other, are required each to appoint one qualified Assessor; and the two Assessors and the Judge, sitting together, then proceed to determine the amount of the compensation to be allowed. For their guidance in doing so, sections 24 and 25 of the Act lay down what matters they are to consider, and what matters they are to neglect. Among the matters to be considered are the market-value and the damage caused by severance, by the injurious effects of the acquisition on the other property of the person interested and by the expense of a change of residence, if such is necessitated. The time as at which all these matters are to be valued is the time of awarding compensation. Among the matters to be neglected are, the degree of urgency which has led to the acquisition, the disinclination of the person interested to part with his property, and any increase in the value either of the land acquired, or of the other land of the person interested, which is likely to accrue from the use to which the land acquired will be put. It is then provided that the compensation awarded shall not be less than the amount tendered by the Collector, nor more than the amount claimed by the person interested; that if the Judge and one or both of the assessors agree as to the amount of compensation, their decision shall be final; that, if the Judge and the assessors disagree, the opinion of the former shall prevail, subject to an appeal, which usually lies to the High Court; that the assessors shall be paid fees not exceeding Rs. 500 each; that the Collector shall pay all the costs *pendente lite;* and that the Collector shall be finally cast in all costs, if the amount ultimately awarded exceeds, by ever so little, the amount of his original tender. In a separate part of the Act (Part IV), it is provided that disputes as to the apportionment of the Collector's award shall be settled by the Judge sitting alone.

"Part V of the Act deals with the payment of the compensation by the Collector, and provides that, in consideration of the compulsory nature of the acquisition, the Collector shall pay, in addition to the amount of compensation awarded, whether by himself or by the Court, a further sum of 15 per cent. on the market-value of the land. To this provision for the compensation of land-holders, so far as is possible, for the sentimental injuries often inflicted on them by depriving them of their property for the public benefit, there can be no objection. But to the further provision of section 42, that the Collector shall pay interest on the amount of the compensation (including the addition of 15 per cent.) from the time he has taken possession of the land, it seems to me that objections may justly be felt from the point of view of the public revenue. In nine cases out of ten—I might almost say in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred—the fact that compensation is not paid at the time possession is taken is due to the default of the persons interested in the land. Sometimes they raise unreasonable, and even frivolous, objections to the amount or the apportionment of the Collector's award: Sometimes they fail to attend at his enquiry, and thus compel him to throw the matter into Court. I cannot see why, in such cases, the public revenues should be burdened by the necessity of the payment of interest. Provided that the right is reserved to the persons interested to question the Collector's award, without prejudice from the fact that they have received its amount as a part payment, no liability to pay interest should subsist because they have declined to accept part payment or because they have been unwilling to agree among themselves as to the proportions in which they should share the payment tendered to them. In other words, interest should be payable only on any addition which the Court may make to the amount of compensation tendered

by the Collector, on the amount of compensation by any accident not tendered at the time possession is taken of the land, and on the amount of the costs which the Collector may ultimately be ordered to pay to the persons interested. The Bill provides for the alteration of the law in accordance with these views.

"Part VI of the Act provides a simpler procedure for the acquisition of land, the temporary use only of which is desired, as, for instance for the excavation or storage of materials in the case of the construction of a railway. In case of disputes arising in consequence of such temporary acquisitions, as to the amount of compensation to be paid, the Judge, sitting alone, is empowered to give a final decision. To this procedure no objection has been raised or can reasonably be felt. The Act makes no provision for the costs of references under this Part. The Bill supplies this omission, which was apparently accidental.

"Part VII of the Act lays down the procedure to be adopted when it is sought to acquire land for Companies. It indicates, though perhaps not so clearly as is desirable, that it is not intended that the law shall be put in force for the acquisition of land for all Companies, even though registered under the Indian Companies' Act of 1882, or formed in pursuance of an Act of Parliament or by Royal Charter or Letters Patent. It is not intended, that is to say, that the Act shall be used for the acquisition of land for any Company in which the public has merely an indirect interest and of the works carried out by which the public can make no direct use. The Act cannot therefore be put in motion for the benefit of such a Company as a Spinning or Weaving Company or as an Iron Foundry, for although the works of such Companies are distinctly "likely to prove useful to the public" (to use the words of section 48), it is not possible to predicate of them "the terms on which the public shall be entitled to use" them, a condition precedent to the acquisition of land laid down in section 49. On the other hand, if the Government determined to entrust to a Company the working of coal or other minerals owned by it, on such conditions as to the payment of royalties or otherwise as it might deem fit, the operations of such a Company would be for a public purpose, for the furtherance of which the provisions of the Act might properly be applied. I mention this point because the question of the kind of Companies, for the purposes of which land may be acquired under the Act, has more than once been raised; and it is important both that the public should understand that the Act will not be used in furtherance of private speculations and that the Local Governments should not be subject to pressure, which it might possibly sometimes be difficult to resist, on behalf of enterprises in which the public have no direct interest. The only defect which has been found in this part of the Act is that its terms are such as to throw unnecessary difficulties in the way of the acquisition of land for companies, such as railway companies, for the purposes of which the Government has contracted to provide land, and which are therefore, so far, Government undertakings. The Bill contains provisions which are designed to obviate those difficulties and to simplify the procedure applicable to such cases.

"Part VIII of the Act contains the usual miscellaneous provisions, two only of which are of present interest. One of these relates to the right of Government to withdraw from an acquisition of land once embarked upon. As the law now stands, it cannot do so, if the Collector has made an award or a reference to the Court. But this seems an unnecessary restriction. A case has been reported by the Bengal Board of Revenue in which it was sought to acquire for the purposes of a Railway Company a small piece of land, of which it was already in occupation as a tenant at a yearly rent of Rs. 12-10-5. The value of the land was estimated at Rs. 330, for which sum it might have been worth while to acquire the freehold. When, however, the Collector came to enquire into the claims of the persons interested in the land, whose interests turned out to be complicated and conflicting, and undefined to an extent not known, or at least not recognized, at the time the estimate was framed, he awarded no less a sum for the land than Rs. 6,859. In such a case the Government should certainly be allowed to withdraw from the acquisition of land on payment of all costs and damages incurred and sustained by the other side; and I have so provided in the Bill.

"The other point in regard to which this Part needs alteration is with respect to the powers of Government in cases in which exorbitant damages are claimed

on account of severance. It is considered that, in such cases, the Government should have the power of, at any time, deciding to take up the whole property. A provision to this effect appears to be the proper correlative to the existing provision of law that the owner of property, a part only of which it is proposed to take up, may compel the Government to acquire the whole.

"I must now revert to those parts of the Act which deal with the Collector's enquiry and award and with references to the Court and the procedure of the Court thereon. The first objection to be taken to them is that the power of the Collector is injuriously limited. The average Collector is probably better qualified than the average District Judge to form a correct opinion as to the value of land; he is quite as much to be trusted as the Judge to do justice between the Government and the claimants, and is in most cases not less capable of fairly deciding how the compensation should be distributed; and, at least as far as regards the agricultural classes, he is more in touch with the people than the Judge, and his decision is more likely to be received by them with acquiescence. Nevertheless, he has no real power under the Act. No matter how trivial or how absurd the difference of opinion as to the value of the land, or how palpably exorbitant the demands made, he cannot enforce his award, but is obliged to make a reference to the Court. The same rule applies, both if, out of fifty persons interested, one only fails to attend—a common case when it is sought to acquire land belonging to a village community, the presence of every member of which it is practically impossible to secure;—and also if the interest of any person affected is so slight that he will not take the trouble to attend before the Collector, even though legally punishable for neglect to do so, also a very common case. A good instance of this is given in the papers to which I have had access. In a case referred to the Court of Mr. Charles, the Additional Judge of the 24-Parganas, specially appointed for the disposal of land-acquisition cases arising out of the construction of the Kidderpore Docks, the compensation awarded amounted to 2 annas 9 pies. Naturally enough, the parties interested in these few feet, or yards, of land did not appear before the Collector. The consequence was that they had to pay Court costs amounting to Rs. 2-8, or fourteen times the value of the land; and if the Judge had not disposed of the case (illegally, as it seems to me) by himself, instead of appointing assessors, the costs would have been ten times as much as they were. Nor is this a solitary instance of an absolutely trivial case being perforce referred to this same officer. Within a period of eighteen months, all the elaborate machinery of his Court, aided by assessors, was set in motion in eleven cases in which the compensation awarded was less than Rs. 10 and in 29 cases in which it was less than Rs. 20. Mr. Heysham, a Deputy Collector who was for twelve years employed on land acquisition in, and in the neighbourhood of, Calcutta, and who has furnished a valuable report on the working of the Act, reports such cases to be numerous, and points out that the Act gives the Collector no option but to drive defaulters into the Civil Court against their own will and much to their detriment, and also to the inconvenience of the Collector and the unnecessary increase of, and delay in, business in the Civil Courts. Nor is this all. The whole of this, in many cases quite unnecessary, business, that is thus thrust upon the Civil Courts, has to be transacted at the sole cost of Government, for in no case are any court-fees charged, not even when the questions referred are as to the title to the land or any rights thereto or interests therein, regarding which conflicting claims are set up, or are as to the apportionment among the persons interested of the compensation awarded by the Collector, all of which are questions of purely private interest, in which the Government, as the custodian of the public interests, is in no way concerned. And the injustice, as I consider it, to the Government does not end here. The Collector is burdened with the whole of the costs of the Court's enquiry—often a very considerable sum—if his award is enhanced by ever so small a sum. A man might, for instance, be offered by the Collector seventy thousand rupees for a piece of land sought to be acquired; he might claim a lakh; and the Court might award him R70,050 only. Yet the Collector would have to pay the whole of the costs, not to speak of interest on the whole sum, for a period which might extend to two or three years. I cannot consider this just. The

community has its rights in such matters, as well as the private individuals with whom it deals through the agency of the officers of Government. It is obvious also that the direct and strong tendency of the existing provisions as to costs is to stimulate claimants to object to the Collector's award and to encourage them in preferring extravagant claims. The law should not lend itself to this.

"Then there is the question of the employment of assessors to aid the Court. The Act provides for the appointment of qualified assessors, but it omits to define the word "qualified," and it must be obvious to every one who is acquainted with the circumstances of this country that "qualified" assessors are not obtainable here, in the sense in which the word "qualified" will usually be understood, that is, qualified by education and by practical experience of the matters on which they are required to pronounce opinions. In England there are many men, in all parts of the country, who make land valuation the business of their lives. In this country, there are no such persons, save perhaps a very few in three or four of the larger towns. What happens in practice is that the person interested appoints an assessor, who is virtually pledged beforehand to endeavour to protect and advance his interests. The Collector's assessor is under no such understanding, it is true, but is very probably indisposed to go against the Collector. The assessors are supposed to be remunerated by the fees provided for by the Act, but it is credibly reported that in heavy cases the claimant's assessors receive additional fees by private arrangement, while it is certain that the Collector cannot secure the services of competent persons from want of power to grant them adequate remuneration. Under all the circumstances, it seems to me idle to suppose that the employment of assessors can in any way lighten the labours of the Court, or relieve it of responsibility, or ensure justice as between the Government and the persons interested.

"Another point as to which difficulties have arisen is that of the determination of the market-value of the land to be acquired. This has to be fixed as at the time of awarding compensation. But the award of compensation may not, frequently does not, take place for two or three years after the land has been taken possession of by the Collector. In the meantime, on the one hand, the buildings on the land, which constituted its main value, may have been removed to make room for a railway; or, on the other hand, a spacious public office may have been erected on what was a mere rubbish depôt at the time when the Collector took possession. Can any one argue that such alterations ought to affect the amount of compensation to be paid for the land? Certainly not. Yet they undoubtedly must, as the law now stands. It is clear, in my opinion, that the market-value should be fixed as at the date on which the Government gave notice of its intention to acquire the land. Nothing occurring subsequently to that date should be allowed to affect the question. Neither should the market value be lessened by the destruction by the Government of the buildings then standing on the land, nor should the owner be allowed to do anything to enhance the market-value before the date on which the Collector takes possession, as, for instance, by the erection of new buildings or by the execution of leases for fancy rents. In this respect, evidently, the law requires amendment. A definition also seems to be needed of the word "market-value." In the case of Prem Chand Burral and another *versus* the Collector of Calcutta (Indian Law Reports 2, Calcutta, 103), it was held that "the fairest principle was to ascertain what is the market-value of the property, not according to its present disposition, but laid out in the most lucrative and advantageous way in which the owners could dispose of it." As to this, I will only say that, if this is indeed the proper interpretation of the existing law, it is high time that the law was altered and the word "market-value" clearly defined for the guidance of the Courts. I consider that it means, or at least ought to mean, no more than the sum for which the land might reasonably have been expected to have been sold, if put up to auction, without undue haste and under ordinary circumstances, immediately before the Government signified its intention to acquire it; and I have so provided in the Bill. But the definition of this term is not altogether free from doubt, for I understand that in some parts of the country the circumstances are such that really valuable lands are not readily saleable and have therefore but a small

"market-value" in the sense in which I should understand the term. The matter will no doubt receive careful consideration at the hands of the Select Committee to which the Bill is referred.

"A further ground of objection to the existing law is that, if the Judge and one of the assessors are agreed, there are no means of appealing, or even of obtaining a review of judgment, even in cases in which the award is based on a palpable error as to the facts. In one case which has been reported, the Judge confused local and standard bighas, one of which was double the area of the other, and applied the rates of value estimated for one standard to the other. In another case, the Judge illegally appointed four assessors, and, in agreement with one only of them, enhanced the Collector's award from Rs. 665 to Rs. 2,374. In neither of these cases could the Government obtain any redress, but was forced to pay the amount awarded.

"I could cite, from the papers placed in my hands, numerous other instances of hardship, and even of injustice, due to the provisions of the existing law, and affecting, sometimes property-owners, but more often the public, whose money is wasted. But I think I have said enough to convince both the Council and the public that the amendment of the law is urgently required. As to the form which that amendment should assume, it has been decided, after full and careful consideration, that the best plan will be to dispense with the necessity of the Collector's reference to the Court and with the employment of assessors, and to empower the Collector to make an award, which shall be binding on all concerned, both as to the amount and as to the apportionment of the compensation, unless altered by the decree of a competent Court in a regular suit. It may be objected to this proposal that the Collector is an executive officer, appointed by and the creature of the Local Government, to whom it is not proper to assign such extensive powers relating to private property. But I know no reason why an executive officer should not be as careful and as just a man as a judicial officer; and if the Collector is appointed, and may be removed, by the Local Government the same may be said of every District Judge in the country. I am pleased also to be able to say that the earliest proposal to enhance the Collector's jurisdiction in the way proposed came from a Bengali gentleman, Babu Mohiny Mohun Roy, who has published a useful pamphlet on the subject of the Land Acquisition Act, with suggestions for its amendment. But, in truth, there is no novelty in the proposal to permit executive officers to make awards which shall be binding unless set aside by a regular suit. By Act XXVIII of 1860, for example, relating to the survey of the Madras Presidency, if a boundary is in dispute, and if the disputing parties do not agree to go to arbitration or fail to attend for the investigation of the dispute, the survey officer may dispose of the case *ex parte*, and his decision is final until set aside by the decree in a regular suit; and there are similar provisions in most, if not all, of the Forest Acts in force in different parts of India. For instance, under the Indian Forest Act (VII of 1878), the only appeal allowed to persons who are dissatisfied with the decision of the Forest Settlement officer (an officer appointed *ad hoc* by the Local Government) in regard to claims to rights of pasture or to forest produce, is either to a Revenue officer (of not lower rank than a Collector or a Deputy Commissioner), appointed by the Local Government to hear such appeals, or to a Forest Court, consisting of three persons, appointed by the Local Government for the special purpose of hearing such appeals. Now it cannot be denied that rights of pasture or to forest produce may be as valuable as any other rights of property, or that it is going a long way to empower Local Governments to appoint the judges in their own causes. Yet I do not remember hearing of any complaints of injustice being done in these Forest cases. There are similar provisions in the Forest Acts in force in Madras and Burma. To boundary disputes, the Government is a party oftener than not; and it will not be denied that the determination of a boundary dispute may involve enquiries into the ownership of property of quite as much value as any that is likely to be taken up under the Land Acquisition Act. There have been recently, to my personal knowledge, several such cases in which the ownership of very valuable forests, extending over hundreds of square miles, has come before the courts in the shape of suits to set aside the decisions of survey or forest-settlement officers. I have never heard any complaints of this procedure, or that it has in any way worked

injustice. The same kind of procedure also prevails, I understand, in the case of land revenue settlements in several provinces, and with excellent effect, the decisions of the settlement officers being, as a rule, accepted without question. And there is in Burma an exact precedent for the course I advocate, of giving Collectors greater power under the Land Acquisition Act. By the Upper Burma Land Acquisition Regulation (IX of 1886), the Collector decides not only the amount of compensation (sections 11—13), but also (section 17) the apportionment of the compensation; and from his decision no appeal lies (section 37), though the Local Government may revise or cancel any order passed by him or may refer any point for decision by any Civil Court. If this procedure is not unjust in Burma, *a fortiori* it is not unjust to vest Collectors generally with the full powers I propose to give them, subject to the right of appeal, by either side, by the institution of a suit in a Civil Court. I feel therefore that I can with confidence recommend the proposed change in the law to the acceptance of the Council, especially as I understand that there will be no objection on the part of my hon'ble friend Sir David Barbour to my proposal that, in relation to the Court-fees Act, the measure of value of suits to enhance the amount of a Collector's award shall be only the excess claimed over the amount of the award, not the total amount of the claim. While, then, the law will no longer positively encourage extravagant claims to the injury of the public, and will put no unfair burden on the Government, it will but lightly press on those who think that the Collector's award has not done them justice. Suits as to title and as to the apportionment of compensation are private matters, of course, with which the Government is in no way concerned, and will be governed by the ordinary rules of valuation. I am sanguine that the result will be seen in a great decrease in the number of land-acquisition cases brought before the Courts, and in the consequent more speedy administration of justice in those Courts, in the suits between private persons which it is their primary duty to determine; while the petty landholders, whose interests are now so injuriously affected by the necessity imposed on the Collector of referring to the Court every trifling dispute and every *ex parte* case, will obtain a very great and welcome relief.

"I regret that I have been obliged to occupy the attention of the Council for so long a time, but I have been anxious to make it quite clear that the amendment of the existing law is essential in order to protect the public revenue. No doubt it will be necessary, with this object, to restrict the facilities now enjoyed by landholders, whose property is acquired by Government for the construction of public works, for obtaining compensation on a scale entirely satisfactory to themselves. But I trust that the public generally will remember that, in such a matter as this, the Government is not a separate entity, dealing with funds with which they have no concern, but their own representative, dealing with their own money, and bound to protect their interests against extravagant and unscrupulous claims.

"I may add that it is not proposed to proceed with the Bill until ample opportunity has been allowed to the Local Governments, and to others interested in the subject, to consider it and to express their views upon it."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. BLISS also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. BLISS also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 18th March, 1892.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
*Secretary to the Government of India,*
*Legislative Department.*

CALCUTTA;
*The 11th March, 1892.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

# Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, February 27th, 1892

During the earlier portion of the week under review the general characteristics of the weather were the same as those during the previous week, *i.e.*, fairly uniform pressures generally with slight depressions passing from west to east across Northern and Central India. On the 23rd, however, an interruption occurred. The barometer rose briskly over Sind and a high pressure area appeared, which subsequently spread over the whole of North-Western and Central India. This anti-cyclonic distribution held during the 23rd and 24th, but on the 25th a well-defined depression was shown in the north-west of the Punjab, whence it travelled slowly south-eastward to the North-Western Provinces. This depression was succeeded by a rapid barometric rise and anti-cyclonic conditions reappeared over North-Western India.

The chart of the 21st showed an irregular distribution of pressure. Readings were high in the north-west of the Punjab and in Guzerat and low over the western desert and over Bengal and Behar. The pressure differences were, however, generally small. The wind directions exhibited no important features. Light or moderate showers of rain were reported from Assam, from Colombo, and from Murree. On the 22nd the general distribution of pressure was practically unaltered and continued rather irregular. The depression over the western desert continued and the low pressure area over Bengal had intensified somewhat, while readings were relatively high over the north of the Punjab, over Guzerat and over Tenasserim. The winds were little changed. Showers of rain were reported from a large part of the Punjab, from Bikanir, from Assam and from Burdwan. The amounts received were generally less than one-tenth of an inch. The chart of the 23rd showed that a large high pressure area had appeared over North-Western India, and that the depression over the western desert had broken up. Over Bengal, on the contrary, the low pressure area had again intensified, and in consequence gradients were moderately steep between North-Western and North-Eastern India. The winds were very generally north-east over the western half of India and feebly cyclonic over North-Eastern India. Showers, generally of less than one-tenth of an inch, were reported from Murree, Jeypore, Agra, Bhamo and Colombo. The chart of the 24th showed that the barometer had risen over Bengal and fallen over the Indus Valley, so that though the main features of the pressure distribution were unaltered the barometric difference was less. The winds remained fairly generally notherly over the western half of India and feebly cyclonic over North-Eastern India. Light showers of rain were reported from Srinagar, Murree, Sialkote, Lahore, and Bhamo, and 1¼ inches from Silchar. On the morning of the 25th the chart showed a well-defined depression over the North-West Himalayas and the plains at their foot, while readings were high over the central parts of the country. In Bengal the barometer had risen briskly to rapidly, and the previously existing low pressure area had disappeared. The winds were cyclonic over the Punjab and neighbouring districts and were rather variable elsewhere. The force was high at Murree. A snow-storm was reported from Murree and light rain showers from Chittagong, Sibsagar, Rawalpindi and Colombo. By the morning of the 26th the depression which on the 25th lay near Rawalpindi had reached the west of the North-Western Provinces and the barometer had fallen briskly over the North-West and Central Provinces. In the rear of the depression the barometer had risen rapidly and a large high pressure area had been formed over the Punjab and Sind. Northerly winds prevailed over a large part of North-Western India and variable breezes elsewhere. Slight snow had continued to fall at Murree, where the wind remained very strong, and light rain was reported from Wellington and Cochin. By the 27th the low pressure had reached Bengal where the barometer had fallen quickly, while the barometer had continued to rise quickly over North-Western India. In consequence the barometric difference between North-Western and North-Eastern India had increased and the anti-cyclonic conditions over North-Western India had considerably intensified. The winds showed a strong outset from the high pressure area and a fairly strong indraught towards the low pressure area. The weather was fine and the only rainfall was a light shower at Simla, Colombo, Wellington, Berhampore and Darbhanga.

*Temperature.*—The warm weather which was general throughout India during the preceding week continued during the first three days of the present week, but on the 24th, due in part to the rainfall and in part to cool northerly winds, the mean temperature fell below the normal in most provinces.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India:—

| PROVINCE. | 21st. | 22nd. | 23rd. | 24th. | 25th | 26th. | 27th. | Mean variation of week. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burma . . . . | —1·8 | —0·8 | —0·3 | +0·2 | +0·5 | —0·8 | —2·1 | —0·7 |
| Bengal and Assam . . | +3·4 | +3·3 | +2·8 | +2·2 | —2·3 | 3 + | -0·1 | +0·8 |
| North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . . . | +3·1 | +1·9 | +0·9 | —1·8 | —4·7 | —2·8 | —2·9 | —0·9 |
| Punjab . . . . | +2·3 | +2·3 | —1·1 | —2·3 | —0·9 | —7·0 | -8·1 | —2·1 |
| Bombay . . . . | +0·8 | —0·4 | —0·6 | —1·5 | —1·2 | —0·1 | —1·3 | —0·6 |
| Berar and Central Provinces | +4·2 | +1·9 | +0·9 | —2·7 | —4·2 | —2·7 | —2·2 | —0·7 |
| Guzerat and Central India . | +2·5 | +0·9 | —0·4 | —3·4 | —5·7 | —2·9 | —4·6 | —1·9 |
| Sind and Rajputana . . | +3·5 | +4·0 | +0·5 | —3·2 | —2·2 | —2·1 | —6·7 | —0·9 |
| Madras . . . . | —0·6 | —0·7 | +0·7 | +1·6 | +2·0 | +2·0 | +2·4 | +1·1 |
| MEAN FOR WHOLE INDIA . | +1·9 | +1·4 | +0·4 | —1·2 | —2·1 | —2·2 | —2·8 | —0·7 |

From the above figures it will be seen that on the mean of the week there was for the whole of India an average diurnal deficiency of 0°·7.

For the first three days the normal average was exceeded by steadily decreasing amounts and for the last four days the normal average was not reached by steadily increasing amounts.

The provincial variations are almost everywhere small, but in all provinces, except Bengal and Madras, the mean temperature is in defect of the average. It is interesting to notice that, while the general temperature of India was higher than usual, the mean temperature over Burma and Madras was lower, and that, when the general temperature of India fell below the normal, the means for Burma and Madras rose above the normal.

*Rainfall.*—In the earlier paragraphs the daily distribution of rainfall has been described. The fall occurred principally as light scattered showers, which fell mainly in North-West, North-East and Southern India, the more central parts of the country escaping. The concluding table of the summary shows that of the fifty-two rainfall divisions, nineteen received some rain during the week, but in no less than seventeen of these divisions the average fall for the division did not exceed one-tenth of an inch. East Bengal received an average for the district for the week of $\frac{1}{4}$th inch of rain; Cachar $1\frac{1}{5}$th inch, and Madras (South) $\frac{1}{10}$th of an inch. In the other districts the average fall was insignificant. The regions where rain fell included the Assam divisions, East, Deltaic and Central Bengal divisions, Chota Nagpur, North Oudh, all the Punjab divisions, Malabar, Madras (South-Central and South), the East Coast (South), Sind and Rajputana (East), except in East Bengal and Cachar even where rain was reported the fall was deficient.

The concluding columns of the table which show the actual and average rainfall from January 3rd to date exhibit no important change as compared with last week. In the Assam Valley, in the east, centre and west of the North-Western Provinces, in the south of the Punjab, in Madras (South-Central), in the central division of the Central Provinces, in Central India and in Rajputana (East), the actual rainfall for the period mentioned above has been in excess of the average, but in all other divisions it has been short, though in Chota Nagpur and the Central Punjab the deficiency is unimportant. Over a large part of Burma and of the centre, west and head of the Peninsula there has been no rain.

The record of maximum falls shows very few amounts of any importance:—

| | Inches. |
|---|---|
| In Rangamatti, Sudder Station received . . . . . | 1·20 |
| „ Cachar, „ „ „ . . . . . | 2·67 |
| „ Kohat Karak „ „ . . . . . | 0·56 |
| „ Dera Ismail Khan, Tank „ . . . . . | 0·77 |
| „ Travancore, Agasteeswaram „ . . . . . | 1·22 |
| „ Tinnevelly, Tenkasi „ . . . . . | 1·50 |

| Provinces. | Division. | Rainfall data for week ending 27th February 1892. | | | Rainfall data from 3rd January to 27th February 1892. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Average actual rainfall of Division. | Average normal rainfall of Division | Excess or defect in inches. | Average actual rainfall of season to date. | Average normal rainfall, 3rd January to 27th February. | Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage. |
| | | Inches. | Inches | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Per cent. |
| Burma | Tenasserim | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 02 | 0·15 | —87 |
| | Lower Burma | 0 | 0·01 | —0·01 | 0 | 0·23 | —100 |
| | Central ditto | 0 | 0·02 | —0 02 | 0 | 0·16 | —100 |
| | Upper ditto | 0 | ? | ? | 0 | ? | ? |
| | Arrakan | 0 | 0·07 | —0·07 | 0 | 0·18 | —100 |
| Bengal and Assam | Eastern Bengal | 0·24 | 0·11 | +0 13 | 0 53 | 1·51 | —65 |
| | Assam (Surma) | 1·19 | 0·26 | +0·93 | 1 78 | 2·16 | —18 |
| | Ditto (Brahmaputra) | 0·06 | 0·20 | —0 14 | 2·08 | 1·98 | +5 |
| | Deltaic Bengal | 0·03 | 0·12 | —0·09 | 0·22 | 1·51 | —85 |
| | Central ditto | 0·06 | 0 08 | —0 02 | 0·48 | 1 18 | —59 |
| | North ditto | 0 | 0 09 | —0 09 | 0·69 | 1·05 | —34 |
| | Orissa | 0 | 0·17 | —0·17 | 0·18 | 1 18 | —85 |
| | Chota Nagpur | 0 01 | 0·08 | —0·07 | 1·38 | 1·41 | —2 |
| | Behar (South) | 0 | 0·05 | —0 05 | 0 70 | 1 08 | —35 |
| | Ditto (North) | 0 | 0 04 | —0·04 | 0 34 | 1·07 | —68 |
| North-Western Provinces and Oudh. | North-Western Provinces (East) | 0 | 0 05 | —0·05 | 1 42 | 1·00 | +42 |
| | Oudh (South) | 0 | 0·04 | —0·04 | 0·53 | 0 99 | —46 |
| | Ditto (North) | 0·02 | 0·04 | —0 02 | 0 68 | 1·14 | —40 |
| | North-Western Provinces (Central) | 0 | 0·04 | —0 04 | 1·19 | 0·78 | +53 |
| | North-Western Provinces (West) | 0 | 0 08 | —0·08 | 0 92 | 0 91 | +1 |
| | North-Western Provinces (Submontane) | 0 | 0 19 | —0·19 | 1 25 | 2·29 | —45 |
| Punjab | Punjab (South) | 0·01 | 0·13 | —0·12 | 1·02 | 1 01 | +1 |
| | Ditto (Central) | 0·01 | 0·08 | —0 07 | 1·09 | 1·11 | —2 |
| | Ditto (Submontane) | 0 03 | 0·25 | —0·22 | 1·02 | 2·61 | —61 |
| | Ditto (Hill Districts) | 0 03 | 0·89 | —0 86 | 2·40 | 6 16 | —61 |
| | Ditto (North-West) | 0·06 | 0·31 | —0·25 | 0·75 | 2·99 | —75 |
| | Ditto (West) | 0·04 | 0·07 | —0·03 | 0 28 | 0·91 | —69 |
| Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras). | Malabar | 0·06 | 0 22 | —0 16 | 0·37 | 0·79 | —53 |
| | Madras (South Central) | 0·07 | 0·05 | +0·02 | 0·75 | 0 45 | +67 |
| | Coorg | 0 | 0·07 | —0 07 | 0 | 0 12 | —100 |
| | Mysore | 0 | 0 02 | —0·02 | 0·04 | 0·10 | —60 |
| | Konkan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 09 | —100 |
| | Bombay (Deccan) | 0 | 0 01 | —0·01 | 0 | 0 07 | —100 |
| | Hyderabad (North) | ... | | | . | ... | |
| | Khandeish | 0 | 0 04 | —0 04 | 0 | 0·16 | —100 |
| Central Provinces and Berar. | Berar | 0 | 0·02 | —0·02 | 0 06 | 0 54 | —89 |
| | Central Provinces (West) | 0 | 0 09 | —0·09 | 0·62 | 0 70 | —11 |
| | Ditto ditto (Central) | 0 | 0·09 | —0·09 | 0·88 | 0·86 | +2 |
| | Ditto ditto (East) | 0 | 0 07 | —0 07 | 0·40 | 0·82 | —51 |
| Bombay (North) | Guzerat | 0 | 0 01 | —0 01 | 0·01 | 0·09 | —89 |
| | Kattiawar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0·10 | —100 |
| | Sind | 0 01 | 0 06 | —0 05 | 0·22 | 0·56 | —61 |
| Rajputana and Central India. | Central India (East) | 0 | 0·11 | —0·11 | 0 95 | 0·60 | +58 |
| | Rajputana (East), Central India (West) | 0·03 | 0·12 | —0·09 | 0 97 | 0 37 | +162 |
| | Rajputana (West) | 0 | 0 12 | —0 12 | 0 29 | 0·44 | —34 |
| Madras | East Coast (North) | 0 | 0·11 | —0·11 | 0·04 | 0·53 | —92 |
| | Ditto (ditto) (a) | 0 | ? | ? | 0 | ? | ? |
| | Hyderabad (South) | 0 | 0·05 | —0·05 | 0 | 0·29 | —100 |
| | Madras (Central) | 0 | 0·03 | —0 03 | 0·02 | 0·12 | —83 |
| | East Coast (Central) | 0 | 0·06 | —0·06 | 0·13 | 0 52 | —75 |
| | Ditto (South) | 0·01 | 0 08 | —0·07 | 0·17 | 1·03 | —84 |
| | Madras (South) | 0 10 | 0·11 | —0 01 | 0·69 | 1·43 | —52 |

W. L. DALLAS,
*Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

*Simla, the 3rd March, 1892.*

E. C. BUCK,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

# Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

**Madras.**—*For week ending 5th March.*—Good showers in parts of Southern Coast districts, Nilgiris, and Malabar have done good locally; elsewhere agricultural outlook unaltered. Prices practically stationary. *Famine Relief. Numbers on works*: Deccan—men 10,270, women 13,394, children 5,281; East Coast—men 2,030, women 2,181, children 601; South Central—men 582, women 1,251, children 272: *Total* 35,862 against 32,855 last week; increase 3,007, includes 4,343 in Deccan unexplained; one large work closed in Salem where decrease 2,560. *Gratuitous relief*:—Deccan—men 70, women 136, children 566; South Central—men 29, women 84, children 124: *Total* 1,009 against 1,218 last week; decrease chiefly in Anantapur. Loans for construction and repair of wells:—Deccan—R1,84,372; East Coast—R5,68,501; South Central—R3,08,120: *Total* R10,60,993 disbursed. Wells constructed, 90, 1,859, 273; under construction 1,522, 3,232, 1,623, in respective blocks Agricultural Loans Act R31,312, R31,685, R78,478 disbursed in respective blocks: *Total* R1,41,475. East Coast disbursements last week incorrectly given.

**Bombay.**—*For week ending 9th March.*—Slight rain in two talukas of Karachi and one of Bijapur. Standing crops withered in parts of Deccan and Karnatak, and damaged by frost or blight in parts of Sind and Dharwar. Probable outturn of opium in Baroda below average. Fodder scarce in parts of eleven and water in parts of five districts. Cattle distressed in parts of six districts. Prices generally steady. Harvesting of late crops progressing generally. Preparations for the next season continue in six districts. Numbers on relief works: Professional Agency—Bijapur 31; Dharwar 8,890, and Belgaum average 87; Civil Agency—Belgaum average 162; information for Dharwar not received. *Total* 9,170.

**Bengal.**—*For week ending 8th March.*—No rain during the week, except a few light showers in Eastern Bengal. In Faridpur there was a hail-storm on 4th instant which did slight damage to the standing crops. Rain is wanted everywhere for ploughing and early sowings. In Northern Bengal and in parts of Eastern Bengal the sowing of early rice and jute has begun. *Rabi* harvest is in progress; the general outturn, as previously reported, will not be satisfactory, and in some parts where no irrigation was available it will be very poor. The sugarcane harvest is nearly over, and has generally yielded good results. In some places new cuttings of sugarcane are being planted. A fair crop of tobacco is being cut. The extraction of opium is generally going on well, but owing to high west winds the outturn in some places will not be so satisfactory as was anticipated. The spring rice promises to be a good crop with a little more rain. Indigo sowings are coming on well. Mango and *Mahua* prospects are favourable. The steadiness of prices indicates that there are still ample stocks in the country. Cattle are generally in good condition, and there is no want of fodder or water. In some localities, however, the water-supply is said to be getting low. *Famine Relief.* Operations on a small scale are being carried on in the districts of Monghyr, Bhagulpore, and Purneah, the numbers on the works in the two latter districts in the middle of February being 4,540. Later figures have been called for, but not yet received. Charitable relief to a small extent is also being given in Purneah. It is reported that no distress is as yet actually felt in the Patna and Rajshahyi Divisions.

**North-Western Provinces and Oudh.**—*For week ending 9th March.*—No rain during week. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* harvesting in progress in

some districts, and tapping of poppy has begun in places. Extra crops are being sown. Prices have fallen in many districts. Fodder continues scarce and dear in Saharanpur.

**Punjab.**—*For week ending 9th March.*—Rain has fallen in six districts. Prices unsettled in two districts; falling in two others; stationary elsewhere. Irrigation of *rabi* crops in progress; sowings of extra *rabi* commenced. Crops on irrigated lands are mostly in fair condition, those on *barani* lands are suffering for want of rain, their condition is reported not good in two districts. Rain urgently wanted in most districts. The crops have been slightly damaged by hail in parts of three districts. The mustard crop is reported to have been affected by blight in parts of Lahore. Condition of cattle poor in two districts, elsewhere fair. Fodder scarce in five districts; sufficient elsewhere.

**Central Provinces.**—*For week ending 9th March.*—Slight fall of rain at Raipur; elsewhere *nil.* Days grow warmer, but weather abnormally cool for season. Reaping of winter crops progressing. Fodder and water-supply sufficient. Prices unchanged.

**Burma.**—*For week ending 5th March.*—LOWER BURMA:—Threshing and winnowing practically completed; cultivators are said to be holding back supplies and price of paddy is rising. In Thayetmyo reaping of dry-weather paddy has begun. UPPER BURMA:—Mandalay—crops good. Bhamo—dry-weather paddy sowing completed. Katha—dry-weather paddy cultivation progressing favourably except in Myadaung township and parts of Pinlebu and Katha sub-divisions. Shwebo—dry-weather paddy cultivation going on. Ruby Mines—a twelve-anna crop of standing peas expected; gathering of tobacco commenced and dry-weather paddy cultivation progressing favourably. Sagaing—in Sagaing sub-division wheat and gram are progressing, peas and dry-weather paddy are being reaped; in Myinmu and Ava sub-divisions peas and dry-weather paddy are progressing. Upper Chindwin—dry-weather paddy doing well. Lower Chindwin—sowing of dry-weather paddy still going on; in Ayadaw township reaping of peas in progress. Myingyan—reaping of peas and gram commenced on islands, in other parts peas are in flower. Pokokku—dry-weather crop prospects good. Minbu—maize being reaped; paddy reaped in Salin sub-division; paddy reaped, and *jowar* almost reaped in Minbu sub-division. Kyaukse—planting of dry-weather paddy completed in part of district. Meiktila—transplanting of dry-weather paddy commenced; ploughing and sowing of other dry-weather crops progressing, gram thriving well. Yamethin—threshing completed in Yamethin sub-division. The price of paddy has risen largely in Rangoon, Moulmein, Kyaukse, and Yamethin, and slightly in Pegu, Bassein, Henzada, Thayetmyo, and Tavoy; there has been a slight fall in price at Magwe and Pyinmana; elsewhere stationary. *Famine Relief.* Numbers on works:—Shewbo 1,398; Ye-u 2,000; Sagaing 401; Lower Chindwin 2,513; Myingyan 982; Minbu not reported; Magwe (for week ending 27th February) 614; Meiktila 13,125; Yamethin, with exception of minor irrigation works, 5,323. *Total* 26,356.

**Assam.**—*For week ending 9th March.*—Rainfall slight. Pressing of sugarcane continues. Sowing of summer rice commenced. Fodder and water generally sufficient.

**Mysore and Coorg.**—*For week ending 9th March.*—MYSORE:—Slight rain reported in parts. No improvement in prospects, and ordinary public works in progress in affected parts. No material change in prices.

COORG:—Crops all harvested. Slight rise in prices of food-grains. Water-supply for cattle sufficient, but forage scanty.

**Berar and Hyderabad.**—*For week ending 9th March.*—BERAR:—Weather temperate. Threshing of *rabi* crop in progress, fodder in one and water in another taluk insufficient; in Akola taluk fodder and water insufficient in Kurankhed circle. Prices almost steady.

HYDERABAD:—No rain during week. Sowing of *rabi* crops continues. Scarcity of water and fodder is being felt. Tanks are getting dry. Prices — wheat 9½, coarse rice 8¾, white *juar* 13¼, yellow *juar* 16, and *tur* 12½ seers per current rupee.

**Central India.**—*For week ending 9th March.*—With exception of a fall in prices of food-grains in the Nimach district, conditions remain the same as last week.

**Rajputana.**—*For week ending 9th March.*—Slight rain in Bikaneer only. Standing crops good everywhere, doing well in Ajmere, fair in Kherwara and Meywar; one-third average yield expected in Ajmere. Some damage caused by frost in Meywar and by hail in Dholepore. Cattle good in six States, fair elsewhere, poor in Kherwara, starving in Ajmere. Pasturage and fodder scarce in six States, and at Ajmere and Kherwara. Prices steady in five States, falling in seven and at Kherwara and Ajmere, and fluctuating in two other States. Two thousand six hundred and sixty-six relief labourers in Marwar, 2,074 gratuitous relief, and 304 immigrants; 287 immigrants and 127 cattle in Kotah, 6,705 relief labourers in Jeypore; 1,189 in Kishengarh, gratuitous relief Kishengarh 105; in Bikaneer 5,779 relief labourers, 2,277 gratuitously treated; in Ajmere relief labourers 22,093, gratuitous relief 4,862, ordinary labourers 1,381. Total Relief labourers, 38,432, and gratuitously treated, 9,318.

**Nepal**—*For week ending 3rd March.*—Weather cold and seasonable. Prospects good. Prices steady, but still high.

E. C. BUCK,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLVI OF 1891-92.

### APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

*N.B.*—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

| Latest Return received. | Railways. | Average receipts per mile per week in 1890. | Week ending 28th February, 1891. Total mean length open. | Receipts. Total. | Receipts. Per mile open. | Week ending 27th February, 1892. Total mean length open. | Receipts. Total. | Receipts. Per mile open. | Total Receipts from 1st April, 1890, to 28th February, 1891. | Total Receipts from 1st April, 1891, to 27th February, 1892. | Total Increase in 1891-92. | Total Decrease in 1891-92. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *State Lines worked by Companies.* | R | Miles. | R | R | Miles. | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 27th Feb., 1892 | East Indian | 539 | 1,526 | 9,80,828 | 643 | 1,525 | 10,57,000 | 693 | 3,96,96,195 | 4,43,64,671 | 46,68,476 | ... |
| Ditto | Patna-Gya | 175 | 57 | 12,782 | 224 | 57 | 11,593 | 203 | 5,07,728 | 5,14,054 | 6,326 | ... |
| Ditto | Bengal and North-Western (*i*) | 132 | 705 | 1,16,399 | 165 | 753 | 93,220 | 124 | 42,14,097 | 43,18,202 | 1,04,105 | ... |
| Ditto | Lucknow-Bareilly section, R. K. R. | 63 | 141 | 9,769 | 69 | 199 | 16,387 | 82 | 3,95,395 | 4,91,805 | 96,410 | ... |
| Ditto | Bengal-Nágpur | 101 | 831 | 1,07,014 | 129 | 831 | 1,53,355 | 185 | 26,05,167 | 55,87,207 | 29,82,040 | ... |
| Ditto | Indian Midland (*a*) | 90 | 752 | 1,01,682 | 135 | 752 | 1,19,620 | 159 | 32,71,326 | 43,76,907 | 11,05,581 | ... |
| Ditto | Rajputana-Malwa | 200 | 1,672 | 5,21,873 | 312 | 1,672 | 4,80,000 | 287 | 1,62,75,789 | 1,95,17,075 | 32,41,286 | ... |
| Ditto | Southern Mahratta | 85 | 1,044 | 1,04,412 | 100 | 1,044 | 84,611 | 81 | 41,29,481 | 42,43,831 | 1,14,350 | ... |
| Ditto | South Indian (*b*) | 160 | 779 | 1,17,195 | 150 | 948 | 1,21,265 | 128 | 59,58,045 | 64,29,581 | 4,71,536 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 225 | 7,507 | 20,71,954 | 276 | 7,781 | 21,37,051 | 275 | 7,70,53,223 | 8,98,43,333 | 1,27,90,110 | ... |
| | *State Lines worked by the State.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27th Feb., 1892 | North Western (*c*) | 219 | 2,395 | 5,39,897 | 225 | 2,424 | 6,49,881 | 268 | 2,44,37,936 | 2,96,72,210 | 52,34,274 | ... |
| Ditto | Oudh and Rohilkhand | 205 | 692 | 1,89,210 | 273 | 692 | 1,66,592 | 241 | 65,05,951 | 77,05,832 | 11,99,881 | ... |
| Ditto | Eastern Bengal | 291 | 777 | 2,80,565 | 361 | 777 | 1,87,750 | 242 | 1,12,71,038 | 1,06,43,561 | ... | 6,27,477 |
| Ditto | Bengal Central (*d*) | 103 | 125 | 14,288 | 114 | 125 | 14,680 | 117 | 6,78,223 | 6,85,535 | 7,312 | ... |
| Ditto | Nalháti | 71 | 27 | 1,790 | 66 | 27 | 1,870 | 69 | 91,325 | 82,063 | ... | 9,262 |
| Ditto | Cherra-Companyganj | 45 | 8 | 418 | 52 | 8 | 450 | 50 | 17,398 | 16,695 | ... | 703 |
| Ditto | Jorhát | 44 | 28 | 1,149 | 41 | 28 | 1,242 | 44 | 55,599 | 58,604 | 3,005 | ... |
| Ditto | Burma (*e*) | 190 | 356 | 1,84,876 | 333 | 609 | 2,14,473 | 352 | 50,95,715 | 54,13,863 | 3,18,148 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 220 | 4,608 | 12,12,193 | 263 | 4,690 | 12,36,938 | 264 | 4,81,53,185 | 5,42,78,363 | 61,25,178 | ... |
| | *Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27th Feb., 1892 | Great Indian Peninsula (*f*) | 505 | 1,492 | 11,26,690 | 755 | 1,492 | 10,72,968 | 719 | 3,56,71,049 | 3,92,44,664 | 35,73,615 | ... |
| Ditto | Bombay, Baroda and Central India | 540 | 461 | 3,32,571 | 721 | 461 | 2,84,000 | 616 | 1,16,90,488 | 1,26,08,576 | 9,18,088 | ... |
| Ditto | Madras | 218 | 840 | 1,78,318 | 212 | 840 | 1,88,494 | 224 | 88,25,266 | 84,93,073 | ... | 3,32,193 |
| | TOTAL | 424 | 2,793 | 16,37,579 | 586 | 2,793 | 15,45,462 | 553 | 5,61,86,803 | 6,03,46,313 | 41,59,510 | ... |
| TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) | | 262 | 14,908 | 49,21,726 | 330 | 15,264 | 49,19,451 | 322 | 18,13,93,211 | 20,44,68,009 | 2,30,74,798 | ... |
| | *Assisted Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27th Feb., 1892 | Delhi-Umballa-Kalka | ... | ... | ... | ... | 162 | 16,703 | 103 | ... | 9,55,255 | 9,55,255 | ... |
| Ditto | Tárakeshwar | 248 | 22 | 6,071 | 276 | 22 | 8,199 | 373 | 2,70,889 | 2,01,138 | ... | 9,751 |
| Ditto | Rohilkhand - Kumaun (Company's section)(*g*) | 90 | 67 | 6,250 | 93 | 67 | 6,451 | 96 | 2,95,565 | 3,41,960 | 46,395 | ... |
| Ditto | Dibru-Sadiya | 127 | 78 | 10,307 | 132 | 78 | 11,156 | 143 | 4,65,345 | 4,58,945 | ... | 6,400 |
| | TOTAL | 128 | 167 | 22,628 | 135 | 329 | 42,509 | 129 | 10,31,799 | 20,17,298 | 9,85,499 | ... |
| | *Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27th Feb., 1892 | The Nizam's Guaranteed State (*h*) | 140 | 354 | 69,851 | 197 | 354 | 60,502 | 171 | 23,46,108 | 25,69,290 | 2,23,182 | ... |
| Ditto | Mysore section, S. M. R. | 77 | 296 | 21,140 | 71 | 311 | 23,799 | 77 | 11,22,474 | 12,16,833 | 94,359 | ... |
| Ditto | The Gaekwar's Dabhoi | 57 | 72 | 4,699 | 65 | 72 | 4,140 | 57 | 1,82,152 | 1,84,790 | ... | 1,362 |
| Ditto | The Gaekwar's Mehsána | 41 | 68 | 4,642 | 68 | 93 | 5,310 | 57 | 66,727 | 1,93,168 | 1,26,441 | ... |
| Ditto | The Gaekwar's Petlád | 71 | 13 | 1,232 | 95 | 13 | 1,030 | 79 | (*j*)39,907 | 55,018 | 15,111 | ... |
| Ditto | Kolhápur | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 | 1,578 | 54 | ... | (*k*)69,506 | 69,506 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 104 | 803 | 1,01,564 | 126 | 872 | 96,259 | 111 | 37,57,368 | 42,84,605 | 5,27,237 | ... |
| | *Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Ry. Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27th Feb., 1892 | Rájpura-Bhátinda | 101 | 108 | 17,950 | 166 | 108 | 13,580 | 126 | 4,89,310 | 5,57,330 | 68,020 | ... |
| | *Lines owned and worked by Native States.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27th Feb., 1892 | Jodhpore-Bikanir | 58 | 124 | 6,624 | 53 | 292 | 22,800 | 78 | 3,46,019 | 7,13,323 | 3,67,304 | ... |
| Ditto | Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar | 91 | 334 | 34,825 | 104 | 334 | 31,860 | 95 | 13,93,828 | 12,81,492 | ... | 1,12,336 |
| Ditto | Morvi | 60 | 94 | 5,785 | 62 | 94 | 5,359 | 57 | 2,84,869 | 2,82,040 | ... | 2,829 |
| | TOTAL | 78 | 552 | 47,234 | 86 | 720 | 60,019 | 83 | 20,24,716 | 22,76,855 | 2,52,139 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 246 | 16,538 | 51,11,102 | 309 | 17,293 | 51,31,918 | 297 | 18,86,96,404 | 21,36,04,097 | 2,49,07,693 | ... |

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.
(*c*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(*d*) Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*e*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay and Mu Valley Railways.
(*f*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(*g*) The mean length open shown against this railway includes 12 miles of the Lucknow-Bareilly State Railway worked over.
(*h*) Includes the Bezvada Extension and 3 miles worked over twice by each train.
(*i*) Includes the Tirhoot State Railway. Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, the Bengal and North-Western Section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*j*) Total receipts from 5th May, 1890, to 28th February, 1891.
(*k*) Total receipts from 21st April, 1891, to 27th February, 1892.

F. B. HEBBERT,
*Offg. Under-Secretary.*

CALCUTTA, *the 11th March, 1892.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

## RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1892.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

| Districts. | Wheat. | | Barley. | | Rice, best sort. | | Rice, common. | | Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). | | Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). | | Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). | | Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). | | Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). | | Maize (*Zea Mays*). | | Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). | | Firewood. | | Salt. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. |
| | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| **Burma—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Tenasserim—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mergui | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 4 | 11 1 | 11 11 | 12 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 428 0 | 428 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| Tavoy | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 11 13 | 14 3 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 399 3 | 399 3 | 11 5⅔ | 11 5⅔ |
| Moulmein and Amherst | 7 14 | 7 14 | ... | ... | 10 6 | 10 6 | 12 2 | 12 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 2 | 10 2 | 12 2 | 12 2 | ... | ... | 220 0 | 220 0 | 17 12 | 17 12 |
| *Pegu (deltaic)—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pegu | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 7 | 5 14 | 8 5 | 7 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 2 | 11 2 | 20 8 | 20 8 | ... | ... | 143 0 | 143 0 | 14 3 | 14 3 |
| Rangoon | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 10 8 | 7 8 | 12 8 | 9 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 135 0 | 135 0 | 18 8 | 18 8 |
| Thôngwa | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 11 | 8 14 | 14 10 | 12 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 150 0 | 150 0 | 14 4 | 14 4 |
| Bassein | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 9 | 12 12 | 14 4 | 15 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 13 | 9 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 213 15 | 202 1 | 19 4 | 19 4 |
| *Pegu (inland)—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shwegyin | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 15 | 9 13 | 8 5 | 10 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 250 0 | 250 0 | 14 2 | 14 2 |
| Tharrawaddy | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 4 | 9 4 | 16 2 | 16 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 6 | 11 6 | ... | ... | ‡ | ‡ | 450 0 | 450 0 | 14 3 | 14 3 |
| Henzada | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 5 | 9 5 | 9 5 | 9 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 183 8 | 183 8 | 16 2 | 16 2 |
| Prome | 10 6 | 10 6 | ... | ... | 9 3 | 9 9 | 10 3 | 10 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | ... | ... | 9 6 | 9 6 | 193 3 | 193 3 | 18 14 | 18 14 |
| Toungoo | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 3 | 12 2 | 14 4 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 14 | 12 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 326 8 | 326 8 | 14 3 | 14 3 |
| Thayetmyo | ‡ | ‡ | ... | ... | 8 12 | 7 12 | 10 8 | 9 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 4 | 10 4 | ‡ | 28 3 | ... | ... | 326 0 | 245 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 |
| *Upper Burma—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mandalay | 9 2 | 8 12 | ... | ... | 6 13 | 6 14 | 7 1 | 7 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 5 | 9 8 | 16 8 | 15 8 | 9 2 | 8 13 | 68 0 | 68 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 |
| Bhamo | ‡ | | ... | ... | 9 12 | 9 10 | 10 10 | 10 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | 215 0 | 215 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Pakôkku | ‡ | ‡ | ... | ... | 6 3 | 7 0 | 8 10 | 8 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 14 | 12 5 | 18 10 | 22 6 | ‡ | ... | 112 0 | 112 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 |
| Meiktila | 4 0 | 4 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 14 | 8 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 7 | 8 7 | 8 8 | 12 13 | ‡ | ... | 356 4 | 356 4 | 14 4 | 14 4 |
| *Arakan—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sandoway | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 9 | 16 9 | 28 12 | 24 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 469 11 | 469 11 | 28 0 | 25 13 |
| Kyaukpyu | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 4 | 12 6 | 14 5 | 13 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 0 | 6 0 | *b* | *b* | ... | ... | 340 0 | 340 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 |
| Akyab | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 12 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 8 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 160 0 | 145 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 |
| **Assam—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Surma—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sylhet | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 5 | 13 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 108 0 | 108 0 | 10 14 | 11 0 |
| Cachar | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 9 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 80 0 | 80 0 | 10 8 | 10 0 |
| Khási and Jaintiá Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 8 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 100 0 | 100 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 |
| Garo Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 |
| *Brahmaputra—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goálpára | 10 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Kámrup | 9 8 | 8 0 | ... | ... | 10 8 | 11 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Darrang | 6 8 | 6 8 | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 150 0 | 150 0 | 9 0 | 9 8 |
| Nowgong | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 0 | 120 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Sibságar | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 80 0 | 80 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Lakhimpur | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | 6 8 | 6 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Bengal—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Eastern hill tracts—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chittagong Hill Tracts | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 11¼ | 10 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 240 0 | 240 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 |
| Hill Tippera(*a*) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nágá Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 4 | 3 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 0 | 4 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 4 | 3 4 |
| *Eastern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Backergunge | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 10 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 5 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 14 8* | 14 0* | 80 0 | 80 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Noakhali | .. | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Chittagong | 9 12 | 9 12 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | .. | ... | 110 0 | 110 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Tippera | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 10 | 13 5½ | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Dacca | 10 8 | 10 8 | 29 0 | 26 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 15 8 | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Mymensingh | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | 10 8 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 9 8 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| *Deltaic—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Khulna | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| 24-Parganas | 10 0 | 10 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | 16 0 | 15 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Midnapore | 11 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 16 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 8 | 11 2 |
| Howrah | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 4 | 13 4 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 8 | ... | .. | 11 0 | 11 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Calcutta | 10 13 | 10 15 | 18 5 | 20 0 | 8 10 | 8 11 | 12 3 | 12 12 | 15 14 | 16 0 | 15 1 | 13 14 | ... | ... | 12 1 | 10 10 | 15 8 | 15 12 | 17 8 | 16 7 | 14 12 | 15 2 | 95 0 | 95 0 | 11 6 | 11 5 |
| Hooghly | 13 0 | 13 0 | .. | .. | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Nadia (Krishnagar) | 12 9 | 12 12¾ | 22 14 | 22 14 | 10 5½ | 10 10½ | 12 9 | 12 12¾ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 12½ | 17 12½ | ... | ... | 17 12½ | 17 8 | ... | .. | 10 8½ | 10 8½ |
| Jessore | 10 0 | 10 0 | . | | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 4 | 15 4 | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 9 2 | 9 2 |
| Faridpur | 12 0 | 11 8 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 14 8 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 11 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 14 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 8 |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bankura | 11 8 | 12 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 16 0 | 18 0 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 17 0 | 17 8 | 240 0 | 220 0 | 11 2 | 11 6 |
| Burdwan | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 6 | 14 1 | 14 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 12 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 |
| Birbhum | 12 8 | 12 8 | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Murshidabad | 10 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 13 4 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 12 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 14 0 | 26 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 11 12 | 10 8 |
| Sonthal Parganas | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 8 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Pabna | 12 12 | 13 2 | ... | ... | 7 2 | 7 2 | 13 2 | 14 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 17 4 | ... | ... | 16 8 | 16 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 9 12 | 9 12 |
| Bogra | 8 10 | 10 8 | ... | .. | 12 0 | 12 0 | 12 12 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 90 0 | 90 0 | 9 12 | 9 9 |
| Rajshahi | 9 12 | 12 0 | 26 4 | 26 4 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 13 12 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 8 | 18 12 | ... | ... | 20 12 | 18 12 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 9 9 | 9 9 |
| Malda | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 0 | 120 0 | 9 0 | 9 8 |
| *Northern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rangpur | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 |
| Dinaipur | 10 10 | 10 13 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 9 9½ | 10 13 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 12 | 13 13 | ... | ... | 19 3 | 15 11 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 4 | 10 8 |
| Jalpaiguri | 10 0 | 10 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Darjeeling | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 |
| *Orissa—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Puri | 8 6 | 8 8 | ... | ... | 9 6 | 11 13 | 13 8 | 15 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0† | 12 6† | ... | ... | 12 0 | 14 7 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 11 13 | 11 13 |
| Cuttack | 10 2 | 9 2 | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 12 8 | 13 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 12† | 15 0† | ... | ... | 15 12 | 15 12 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Balasore | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 15 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 140 0 | 140 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| *Chota-Nagpur—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Singhbhum | 14 0 | 15 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 26 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 9 0 | 10 10 |
| Manbhum | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 8 | 17 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 14 | ... | 22 7 | 18 0 | ... | 200 0 | ... | 10 10 | 9 9 |
| Lohardaga | 9 2 to 12 0 | 8 10 to 11 4 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 13 8 to 15 0 | 14 0 to 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 29 0 | ... | ... | 14 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 14 0 to 19 0 | 12 0 to 18 0 | 50 0 | 150 0 | 9 12 | 9 12 |
| Palamau | 12 6 | 12 15 | 16 14 | ... | 13 8 | 10 2 | 14 1 | 14 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 4 | .. | ... | ... | 15 12 | 15 0 | 20 4 | 20 0 | ... | 16 0 | .. | 160 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Hazáribágh | 11 8 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 8 . | 8 0 | 15 8 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | 16 0 | 17 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |

* Khesari, husked. † Kalai. ‡ Not sold. (*a*) Not stated. (*b*) R1 per 100 cobs.

## RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1892 *continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

| Districts. | Wheat. | | Barley. | | Rice, best sort. | | Rice, common. | | Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). | | Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). | | Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). | | Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). | | Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). | | Maize (*Zea Mays*). | | Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). | | Firewood. | | Salt. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. |
| | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| **Bengal**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Bihár, south*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Monghyr | 13 10 | 13 0 | 22 1 | 20 8 | 9 7 | 9 8 | 12 9 | 12 0 | 17 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 6 | ... | 21 0 | 20 0 | 20 7 | 19 8 | 15 12 | 15 0 | 168 0 | 145 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Gaya | 12 8 | 12 8 | 22 8 | 23 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 13 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 8 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Patna | 12 0 to 13 8 | 14 0 to 16 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 10 8 | 11 8 | 13 8 | 16 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | 24 0 | 25 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 23 0 | 18 0 | 18 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 |
| Shahabad | 12 8 | 13 8 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 160 0 | 120 0 | 10 0 | 10 8 |
| *Bihár, north*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Purnea | 11 0 | 11 0 | 25 0 | 20 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Bhágalpur | 12 10 | 12 10 | 22 11 | 22 11 | 9 7 to 11 6 | 10 1 to 11 6 | 10 11 to 12 10 | 11 6 to 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 3 | 20 3 | 18 15 | 18 15 | 15 12 | 16 6 | 176 12 | 164 0 | 10 11 | 10 11 |
| Darbhanga | 13 3 | 14 4 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 3 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 12 | 19 12 | ... | ... | 19 12 | 18 11 | 20 14 | 20 14 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Muzaffarpur | 12 0 | 12 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 17 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Saran | 12 4 | 12 12 | 24 0 | 25 8 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 13 2 | 13 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 22 0 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 19 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 21 8 | 17 4 | 17 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 12 | 10 12 |
| Champaran | 10 12 | 12 0 | 20 0 | 20 8 | 9 0 | 7 4 | 13 4 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 20 4 | 21 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| **N.-W. Provinces**— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Eastern*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mirzapur | 12 0 | 12 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Benares | 11 11 | 11 11 | 16 10½ | 16 8 | 9 12 | 9 3 | 11 6 | 11 2 | 17 9¾ | 17 7½ | 16 15 | 16 8 | ‡ | 18 2½ | 11 8½ | 11 8½ | 17 5 | 17 11½ | 20 5½ | 20 12 | 17 9 | 17 7 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 10 5 | 10 5 |
| Ghazipur | 12 3 | 12 3 | 17 6 | 17 6 | 7 1 | 7 1 | 11 9 | 11 9 | 18 10 | 18 10 | 16 12 | 16 12 | 23 3 | 23 3 | 10 5 | 10 5 | 19 5 | 19 5 | 19 5 | 19 5 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 154 10 | 154 10 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Jaunpur | 11 8 | 11 0 | 18 0 | 17 8 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 19 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 17 8 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 170 0 | 170 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Allahabad | 12 0 | 12 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 23 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 20 0 | 20 4 | ... | ... | 18 8 | 18 8 | 98 0 | 100 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| *Central*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bánda | 17 8 | 17 0 | 20 8 | 20 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 20 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 8 | 21 0 | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Fatehpur | 13 0 | 13 4 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 9 8 | 9 0 | 12 0 | 12 12 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 8 | ... | ... | 19 12 | 19 12 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 12 | 10 12 |
| Hamírpur | 17 0 | 16 8 | ... | 19 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 8 | 10 12 | 23 12 | 21 8 | 20 8 | 18 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 10 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 140 0 | 140 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 |
| Jalaun | 17 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 10 8 | 11 0 |
| Cawnpore | 13 8 | 13 8 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 21 8 | 20 0 | 19 8 | 18 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| Etáwah | 13 10 | 13 10 | 16 14 | 16 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 19 4 | 18 4 | 18 10 | 17 14 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 17 4 | 17 4 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Farukhabad | 12 12 | 12 12 | 17 0 | 16 14 | 5 4 | 5 4 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 17 0 | 16 8 | 15 12 | 15 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 8 | 15 8 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 17 12 | 18 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Mainpuri | 13 8 | 13 12 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 4 8 | 4 8 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 17 0 | 16 8 | 17 0 | 16 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Etah | 14 4 | 13 14 | 19 4 | 18 12 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 18 8 | 17 4 | 17 4 | 17 4 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 9 8 | 10 4 | 20 4 | 20 4 | 20 8 | 20 4 | 14 4 | 14 4 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 12 | 11 12 |
| *Western*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jhánsi | 16 3 | 16 4 | 20 14 | 20 3½ | 9 4 | 9 4 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 20 8½ | 20 11½ | 19 4 | 18 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 1 | 18 11½ | 21 13 | 22 13 | 19 1 | 19 4 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Agra | 12 4 | 12 4 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 18 8 | 17 8 | 16 8 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 8 | 17 8 | 17 0 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 110 0 | 100 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 |
| Muttra | 12 0 | 12 8 | 20 8 | 19 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 22 0 | 19 8 | 18 0 | 16 8 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 20 0 | 18 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 8 | 20 8 | 120 0 | 100 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| Aligarh | 13 0 | 13 0 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 5 8 | 5 4 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 17 8 | 17 8 | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 11 12 | 12 0 |
| Bulandshahr | 13 12 | 13 12 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 9 12 | 9 12 | 17 12 | 18 0 | 16 8 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 17 12 | 17 12 | 16 8 | 17 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 6 | 11 8 |
| *Sub-montane*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ballia | 13 8 | 14 0 | 21 2 | 20 8 | 9 8 | 10 4 | 13 12 | 15 0 | 18 0 | 19 4 | 19 4 | 19 4 | ... | ... | 13 0 | ... | 20 8 | 20 8 | 20 8 | 20 4 | 19 4 | 17 8 | 115 0 | 115 0 | 10 8 | 10 6 |
| Azamgarh | 11 8 | 12 4 | 15 14 | 16 4 | 8 14 | 8 14 | 14 0 | 14 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 4 | 19 13 | 19 4 | 17 12 | 11 14 | 12 8 | 177 8 | 177 8 | 9 13 | 9 13 |
| Gorakhpur | 10 12 | 11 3 | 19 12 | 19 12 | 9 7 | 9 7 | 14 6 | 15 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 9 | 22 6 | 14 6 | 15 4 | 20 10 | 21 0 | 19 12 | 19 12 | 17 1 | 17 8 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Basti | 12 8 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 26 0§ | 26 0§ | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Sháhjahánpur | 14 0 | 13 12 | 20 0 | 19 8 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 11 12 | 12 8 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 18 8 | 19 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 17 8 | 18 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 12 0 | 11 4 |
| Budaun | 14 0 | 13 8 | 18 8 | 18 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 17 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 17 8 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 122 0 | 122 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 |
| Pilibhit | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bareilly | 12 0½ | 12 0½ | 17 0½ | 17 0½ | 7 0½ | 7 0½ | 11 11½ | 11 11½ | 17 0½ | 16 6½ | 14 13½ | 14 1 | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 16 1½ | 15 4 | 16 6½ | 16 6½ | 18 3¼ | 17 9 | 112 8 | 112 8 | 10 8½ | 10 8 |
| Moradabad | 14 0 | 14 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 8 12 | 8 12 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 16 4 | 16 8 | ... | ... | 4 0 | 4 0 | 18 8 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 |
| Naini Tal | 14 6 | 14 6 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 8 12 | 8 12 | 12 8 | 13 2 | 18 12 | 18 12 | 16 4 | 16 4 | ... | ... | 15 0 | 17 0 | 15 0 | 16 4 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 8 | 10 10 |
| Almora | 10 8 | 10 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 8 8 | 9 0 | 9 4 | 9 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 8 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | 9 0† | 9 0† | 160 0 | 200 0 | 8 12 | 8 0 |
| Bijnor | 12 6 | 12 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 10 2 | 10 2 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 16 5 | 15 12 | 15 3 | 15 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 2 | 16 10 | 16 5 | 16 14 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 135 0 | 135 0 | 10 11 | 11 0 |
| Muzaffarnagar | 13 8 | 13 3 | 19 4 | 19 13 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 18 2 | 18 2 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 9 4 | 9 14 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 18 7 | 18 2 | 18 11 | 18 10 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 132 0 | 132 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Meerut | 12 8 | 12 8 | 19 8 | 19 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 17 8 | 17 0 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 17 8 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 100 0 | 80 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 |
| Sahâranpur | 12 12 | 12 12 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 10 12 | 10 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 18 8 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 |
| Dehra Dún | 12 8 | 13 4 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 9 8 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 17 8 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Garhwál | 14 0 | 14 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 6 4 | 6 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 6 4 | 6 14 |
| **Oudh—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Southern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Partabgarh | 14 0 | 13 5 | 20 10 | 19 10 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 19 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 20 10 | ... | ... | 15 0 | 13 10 | 160 0 | 148 0 | 10 0 | 9 10 |
| Sultanpur | 14 0 | 14 0 | 22 0 | 19 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 22 0 | 25 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Rae-Bareli | 14 8 | 14 12 | 20 0 | 19 8 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 14 0 | 14 8 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 20 8 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Unao | 13 8 | 13 8 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 13 0 | 13 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Lucknow | 13 0 | 13 0 | 19 11 | 19 4 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 21 0 | 19 0 | 18 6 | 17 12 | ... | 20 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 17 6 | 17 4 | 20 6 | 20 0 | 19 8 | 19 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 11 0 | 10 12 |
| Hardoi | 14 4 | 14 4 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 12 12 | 20 8 | 19 0 | 17 8 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 |
| *Northern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fyzabad | 12 4 | 12 12 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 14 8 | 15 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 17 8 | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 19 8 | 20 0 | 24 0 | 24 4 | 18 12 | 18 4 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Barabanki | 12 4 | 12 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 18 8 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 20 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 |
| Gonda | 13 10 | 13 3 | 18 0 | 17 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 14 12 | 15 0 | 24 8 | 25 0 | 21 12 | 22 8 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 20 12 | 20 12 | 26 8 | 27 5 | 20 8 | 20 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Bahraich | 12 12 | 12 12 | 19 8 | 20 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 25 8 | 26 0 | 17 0½ | 18 8 | 29 0 | 29 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 22 8 | 23 8 | 24 8 | 25 8 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Sitapur | 14 12 | 14 8 | 22 0 | 21 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 23 0 | 21 8 | 21 0 | 20 8 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 15 0 | 15 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 20 4 | 20 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Kheri | 14 0 | 14 8 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 25 0 | 23 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 20 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| **Rajputana—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Eastern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Partábgarh | 11 4 | 11 9 | 15 0 | 16 4 | 8 2 | 8 2 | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | 18 2 | 13 12 | 13 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 5 | 16 14 | 18 2 | 26 14 | 21 14 | ... | ... | 15 13 | 15 13 |
| Bánswara | 13 12 | 13 12 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 8 12 | 8 12 | 13 12 | 15 0 | 26 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 23 2 | 27 8 | 28 14 | 20 0 | 21 4 | ... | ... | 11 4 | 10 10 |
| Meywar (Oodeypore) | 9 9 | 9 15¼ | 13 8½ | 13 10¾ | 7 13 | 7 13 | 8 9½ | 8 9½ | 15 10 | 15 10 | 10 15 | 11 11½ | *Nil* | *Nil* | 14 1 | 14 1 | 12 1¾ | 13 10½ | 14 13½ | 14 13½ | 8 15¾ | 8 9½ | 160 0 | 160 0 | 9 12¼ | 9 15¼ |
| Sirohee | 9 8 | 10 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | 11 8 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 8 | 10 0 | 9 4 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Erinpura | 10 10 | 10 12 | 14 2 | 14 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 14 12 | 14 6 | 12 12 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 8 | 15 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 240 0 | 240 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| Ajmere | 11 5 | 11 5 | 15 3 | 15 3 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 9 | 16 6 | 15 8 | 15 8 | ... | ... | 87 8 | 87 8 | 12 8 | 12 8 |
| Abu | 9 8 | 9 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Kishengarh | 11 12 | 12 4 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 15 12 | 15 12 | 14 0 | 13 4 | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | 16 0 | 16 4 | 15 0 | 15 8 | ‡ | ‡ | * | * | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| Boondee | 16 0 | 16 8 | 20 0 | 23 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 26 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 17 0 | 27 0 | 26 0 | 8 0 | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 8 | 10 12 |
| Kotah | 17 0 | 17 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Jhallawar | 14 5 | 14 13½ | 23 0 | 23 12 | 7 13½ | 7 13½ | 10 3 | 10 3 | 20 5 | 21 12 | 14 0½ | 14 1 | ... | ... | 24 5 | 26 9 | 16 5 | 16 10 | 23 3½ | 25 4 | 11 12½ | 11 12½ | 175 0 | 175 0 | 10 3 | 10 3 |
| Tonk | 13 2 | 13 14 | 17 8 | 18 12 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 21 14 | 21 12 | 17 0 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 4 | 16 8 | ... | 18 8 | ... | ... | 100 0 | 90 0 | 11 12 | 11 14 |
| Jeypore | 12 8 | 12 0 | 18 0 | 16 4 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 7 12 | 7 12 | 18 8 | 17 4 | 16 0 | 15 4 | ‡ | ‡ | 13 0 | 13 0 | 17-0 to 18 0 | 16-8 to 16 12 | 19 0 | 18 4 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 115 0 | 115 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 |
| Kerowlee | 12 8 | 14 1 | 18 12 | 18 12 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 18 12 | 18 2 | 16 4 | 16 4 | ... | ... | 13 12 | 13 0 | 17 8 | 18 2 | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 11 9 | 11 9 |
| Dholpur | 13 3 | 12 15 | 18 4½ | 18 5¾ | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 6½ | 10 2 | 18 5 | 17 1 | 17 8 | 16 5¾ | ... | ... | 12 6 | 12 6 | 17 11½ | 17 0¼ | ... | ... | 20 7½ | 19 13¾ | 90 0 | 90 0 | 11 8½ | 11 8½ |
| Bhurtpore | 13 10 | 13 14 | 19 8 | 18 10 | 7 12 | 7 12 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 20 0 | 19 4 | 17 8 | 16 8 | ... | ... | 11 12 | 11 12 | 18 8 | 18 4 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 11 12 | 11 12 |
| Ulwur | 13 11 | 14 2 | 19 0 | 18 15 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 20 6 | 20 3 | 17 9 | 17 5 | ... | ... | 12 12 | 12 12 | 19 2 | 19 5 | 19 13 | 21 0 | 21 12 | 21 12 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 12 12 | 12 12 |
| Deoli Cantonment | 13 4 | 13 13 | 16 0 | 16 4 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | ... | 18 6½ | 17 0 | 16 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 4½ | 15 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 200 0 | 200 0 | 11 13 | 12 4 |
| Nusseerabad Cantonment | 11 8 | 11 11 | 14 13 | 15 8 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 15 10½ | 16 0 | 13 2½ | 13 8 | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | 16 8 | 17 0 | 15 10½ | 16 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| Hilly Tracts of Meywar | 12 8 | 12 8 | 19 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 14 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ‖ | ‖ | 11 8 | 11 8 |
| Balmer | 10 4 | 9 12 | ... | ... | 4 8 | 4 8 | 7 0 | 7 0 | ... | ... | 11 6 | 11 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 12 | 11 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 260 0 | 260 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| Anádra | 9 8 | 10 4 | ... | ... | 6 8 | 6 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | ... | ... | 12 4 | 12 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 13 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| Shahpoora | 12 0 | 12 4 | 14 0 | 14 12 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 | 16 0 | 16 12 | 12 8 | 14 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 14 4 | 15 4 | 15 12 | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 6 |
| *Western—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jodhpore | 10 10 | 10 0 to 10 15 | 14 6 | 15 0 | 6 4 | 6 4 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 12 3 | 11 14 to 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 11 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 2 | 13 2 |
| Jeysulmere | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | 6 7 | 6 6 | 8 0 | 8 4 | 10 6 | 10 6 | 9 0 | 9 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 10 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 |
| Bickaneer | 10 4 | 10 8 | ... | ... | 2 14 | 2 14 | 6 8 | 6 8 | ... | ... | 10 5 | 10 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 8 | 15 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 |
| **Central India—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indore | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 8 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Neemuch Cantonment | 11 8 | 11 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 18 9 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 18 12 | 18 8 | 20 0 | 20 1 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 |
| Goona | 16 0 | 17 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 19 0 | 22 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Gwalior | 15 2¼ | 15 6½ | 17 8½ | 17 1 | 6 14½ | 6 14½ | 9 0½ | 9 4¾ | 19 2 | 19 2 | 18 1 | 17 0 | ... | ... | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 13 13 | 20 11½ | 19 10½ | 13 0¼ | 13 4¼ | 170 0 | 170 0 | 11 15 | 11 15 |

* Sold in bundles. † Husked. ‡ Not sold. § Unhusked. ‖ Six pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1892—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

| Districts. | Wheat. | | Barley. | | Rice, best sort. | | Rice, common. | | Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). | | Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). | | Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). | | Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). | | Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). | | Maize (*Zea Mays*). | | Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). | | Firewood. | | Salt. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. |
| | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| **Punjab—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Southern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hissar | 14 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 | .. | ... | 10 0 | 11 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | † | † | † | † | 22 0 | 20 0 | † | † | † | † | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 |
| Ferozepore | 14 0 | 14 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 16 0 | 16 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 100 0 | 110 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| Montgomery | 12 0 | 12 0 | 21 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 19 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 11 0 | 11 8 |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gurgáon | 14 0 | 14 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 20 0 | 26 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | † | † | † | † | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Delhi | 13 0 | 13 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 12 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | † | † | 10 0 | 7 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 80 0 | 70 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Rohtak | 14 0 | 14 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 12 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | † | † | 14 0 | 14 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Karnál | 13 0 | 13 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Lahore | 12 0 | 12 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ‡ | † | 16 0 | 16 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 85 0 | 85 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| *Sub-montane—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Umballa | 14 0 | 14 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 12 12 | 12 12 |
| Ludhiána | 15 0 | 14 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | † | † | 13 0 | 13 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 12 0 | 12 12 |
| Jullundur | 14 0 | 13 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 16 0 | 16 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 80 0 | 80 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 |
| Hoshiárpur | 14 0 | 14 0 | 21 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 11 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 12 12 | 12 12 |
| Gurdáspur | 14 0 | 14 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 16 0 | 17 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 120 0 | 120 0 | 13 4 | 13 4 |
| Amritsar | 13 0 | 13 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 9 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | † | † | 11 0 | 11 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | † | † | 90 0 | 90 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| *Hills—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Simla | 10 0 | 11 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | 7 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 75 0 | 65 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Kangra | 13 0 | 14 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| *North-western—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Siálkot | 13 0 | 13 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 16 0 | 16 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 120 0 | 130 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 |
| Gujránwála | 13 0 | 13 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | † | † | 12 0 | 12 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | † | † | 95 0 | 95 0 | 13 12 | 13 12 |
| Gujrát | 14 0 | 14 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | † | † | 10 0 | 10 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | † | † | 140 0 | 140 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 |
| Jhelum | 14 0 | 14 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | † | † | * | * | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | * | * | 120 0 | 120 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 |
| Ráwalpindi | 13 0 | 13 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | * | * | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 85 0 | 80 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 |
| Hazára | 12 0 | 12 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 12 0 | 12 0 | † | † | ‡ | ‡ | 14 0 | 14 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | † | † | 85 0 | 80 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Pesháwar | 13 0 | 13 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | † | † | 19 0 | 19 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 106 0 | 109 0 | 41 0 | 40 0 |
| Kohát | 14 0 | 13 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | † | † | 23 0 | 23 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | † | † | 102 0 | 102 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 |
| *Western—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sháhpur | 14 0 | 14 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | † | † | 200 0 | 200 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| Jhang | 13 0 | 13 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | † | † | 240 0 | 240 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| Mooltan | 12 0 | 12 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | † | † | 18 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 22 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | † | † | 90 0 | 80 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 |
| Bannu | 16 0 | 16 0 | 28 0 | 27 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 10 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 23 0 | 21 0 | 23 0 | 21 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 |
| D. I. Khan | 14 0 | 14 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | 7 0 | 8 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 6 0 | 6 0 | 23 0 | 21 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 100 0 | 100 0 | 39 0 | 39 0 |
| Muzaffargarh | 13 0 | 13 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | 17 0 | 17 0 | ‡ | † | 11 0 | 11 0 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| D. G. Khan | 13 0 | 12 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | 18 0 | 17 0 | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | 100 0 | 100 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 |
| **Sind and Baluchistan –** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Karáchi | 10 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 13 8 | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | 14 8 | 14 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar) | 10 8 | 10 8 | 16 8 | 16 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 14 8 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| Thar and Párkar (Umarkot) | 9 0 | 9 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 8 | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| Sukkur | 11 12 | 11 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 15 0 | 13 12 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | 9 12 | 10 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| Shikárpur | 11 0 | 10 13 | 17 12 | 17 0 | 9 0 | 8 6 | 12 12 | 10 5 | 14 2 | 14 4 | 17 4 | 17 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 14 15 | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| Upper Sind Frontier | 10 2½ | 10 12 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 9 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 14 8 | ... | ... | 9 12 | 8 8 | 213 0 | 213 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Quetta | 10 8 | 10 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 13 0 | 13 4 | ... | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 13 4 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 85 0 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Karwar | 8 8 | 8 8 | * | * | 5 8 | 6 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | * | * | 11 0 | 11 0 | * | * | 9 8 | 9 8 | 213 5 | 213 5 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Ratnágiri | 7 15 | 7 15 | ... | ... | 8 9 | 8 9 | 11 5 | 10 9 | 13 0 | 12 6 | 11 0 | 11 10 | 17 10 | 16 7 | ... | ... | 11 3 | 10 8 | .. | ... | 8 14 | 10 3 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 12 15 | 12 15 |
| Colába (Alibág) | 10 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 7 10 | 12 5 | 10 0 | .. | ... | 9 13 | 11 7 | ... | . | ... | .. | 9 13 | 10 10 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 7 4 | 91 0 | 110 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 |
| Bombay | 7 13 | 7 11 | 11 9 | 11 9 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 9 15 | 9 15 | 14 5 | 13 15 | 11 13 | 12 3 | 13 1 | 13 9 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 11 13 | 11 10 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 8 11 | 8 13 | 67 3 | 67 3 | 11 3 | 11 3 |
| Tanna (Salsette) | 7 5 | 8 0 | * | * | 7 3 | 7 3 | 7 8 | 8 3 | * | * | 12 0 | 12 0 | 24 0 | 10 13½ | * | * | 10 12 | 11 7 | * | * | 8 13 | 9 4 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 12 5 | 12 5 |
| *Deccan—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dharwar (Hubli) | 10 14 | 9 5 | * | * | 9 11 | 9 11 | 10 7 | 10 7 | 16 5 | 14 8 | 15 15 | 14 3 | 18 15 | 17 4 | * | * | 10 15 | 10 11 | * | * | 16 14 | 16 14 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 10 5 | 10 5 |
| Belgaum | 8 8 | 8 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 13 8 | 12 8 | 14 0 | 13 8 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 10 8 | 10 0 | * | * | 9 0 | 8 8 | 92 8 | 89 0 | 14 8 | 15 0 |
| Sátara | 8 2 | 7 7 | 13 1 | 13 1 | 6 13 | 6 13 | 7 14 | 7 14 | 12 10 | 12 10 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 9 | 14 9 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 15 2 | 15 2 | 8 15 | 8 15 | 108 0 | 108 0 | 12 2 | 12 2 |
| Sholapur | 10 13 | 9 6 | * | * | 9 12 | 8 12 | 10 5 | 9 5 | 18 15 | 17 9 | 15 8 | 15 0 | * | * | * | * | 12 10 | 11 5 | * | * | 10 3 | 9 12 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 |
| Bijápur | 7 5 | 7 5 | * | * | 5 10 | 5 10 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 15 12 | 15 12 | 16 0 | 16 0 | * | * | 9 0 | 9 0 | 7 5 | 7 5 | * | * | 7 4 | 7 4 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 9 10 | 9 10 |
| Poona (City) | 8 1 | 8 1 | 12 14 | 10 3 | 7 15 | 7 6 | 8 9 | 7 15 | 15 4 | 14 2 | 12 10 | 11 8 | 16 6 | 16 6 | ... | ... | 11 8 | 10 15 | .. | ... | 12 0 | 10 13 | 67 7 | 67 7 | 12 4 | 11 2 |
| *Khandesh—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ahmadnagar | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | 13 3 | 13 3 | 91 0 | 91 0 | 12 3 | 12 3 |
| Násik | 10 12 | 10 12 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | ... | ... | 15 1 | 15 1 | 19 0 | 20 13 | ... | .. | 13 11 | 15 6 | . | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 14 4 | 14 4 |
| Khandesh (Dhulia) | 9 5 | 9 6 | * | * | 7 4 | 7 4 | 9 6 | 9 6 | 21 6 | 21 6 | 16 5 | 16 5 | * | * | * | * | 10 4 | 10 0 | * | * | 18 12 | 18 12 | 91 0 | 106 0 | 11 6 | 11 6 |
| *Guzerat—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Surat | 9 0 | 9 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | * | * | 6 0 | 6 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | * | * | 14 0 | 14 0 | 90 0 | 100 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| Broach | 11 0 | 11 0 | * | | 8 0 | 8 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | * | ... | * | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | * | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| Kaira | 9 2 | 9 3 | * | * | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 20 0 | * | 14 8 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | * | * | 12 12 | 13 0 | * | * | 20 0 | * | 107 0 | 107 0 | 12 12 | 13 4 |
| Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar) | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 9 | 12 9 | 6 14 | 6 14 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 14 4½ | 14 4½ | 14 14 | 15 7 | 17 2 | 17 2 | * | * | 10 4½ | 10 4½ | * | * | 12 0 | 12 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 10 13½ | 10 13½ |
| Ahmadabad (Daskrohi) | 7 0 | 7 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 |
| Panch Máháls (Godhra) | 9 0 | 10 0 | . | .. | 9 4 | 9 4 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 16 4 | 21 0 | 21 0 | | ... | 16 0 | 16 4 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 |
| Deesa Cantonment | 9 0 | 10 0 | * | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 15 8 | 16 2½ | 14 4 | 14 0 | * | ... | * | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | * | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| *Kattywar—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rájkot | 9 4 | 9 8 | ... | ... | 5 8 | 5 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 16 8 | 16 4 | 13 4 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | .. | 12 4 | 11 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 8 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 |
| **Central Provinces—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Western—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nimar | 10 11 | 10 11 | ... | ... | 6 12 | 6 12 | 10 9 | 12 8 | 19 1 | 19 1 | ‡ | | ... | ... | ... | ... | * | * | ... | . | 11 10 | 11 10 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 6 | 11 6 |
| Khandwa-Ásirgarh Cant. | 10 12 | 9 10 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 10 | 11 0 | 19 0 | 18 13 | 17 0 | 16 14 | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 13 10 | ... | ... | 11 12 | 10 14 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 |
| Hoshangabad | 11 9 | 10 8 | ... | ... | 7 1 | 7 1 | 9 6 | 9 6 | 15 7 | 15 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 6 | 13 12 | ... | ... | 10 5 | 10 5 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 |
| Betul | 12 5 | 11 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 18 12 | 17 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 15 | 13 15 | ... | ... | 10 4 | 10 4 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 |
| Chhindwára | 11 11 | 11 11 | ... | ... | 7 8 | 8 1 | 10 15 | 10 0 | 14 6 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 3 | 16 14 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 |
| Nágpur | 11 14 | 11 14 | ... | ... | 9 6 | 10 0 | 10 5 | 11 4 | 20 0 | 21 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 4 | 16 14 | ... | ... | 11 4 | 11 4 | 95 0 | 110 0 | 10 11 | 10 6 |
| Wardha | 11 7 | 11 7 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 7 | 11 7 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 9 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 14 9 | 16 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 11 | 10 11 |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Narsinghpur | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | 9 3 | 9 3 | 10 6 | 10 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | 18 14 | 18 14 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 9 2 | 9 2 |
| Saugor | 12 6 | 12 6 | ... | ... | 10 3 | 10 3 | 10 15 | 10 15 | 13 11 | 13 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 6 | 12 6 | ... | ... | 14 13 | 14 13 | 144 0 | 144 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 |
| Damoh | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | 12 12 | 12 12 | 13 3 | 13 3 | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 3 | 16 3 | ... | ... | 10 2 | 10 2 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 9 2 | 9 2 |
| Jubbulpore | 12 8 | 12 4 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 12 12 | 16 8 | 17 0 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 12 | 17 0 | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 0 | 115 0 | 110 0 | 9 4 | 9 0 |
| Baghalkhand (Sutna) | 16 8 | 15 8 | 26 8 | 25 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 15 8 | 13 8 | 23 8 | 23 8 | 18 0 | 18 8 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 12 0 | 18 8 | 17 8 | 20 0 | ... | 21 8 | 20 8 | 144 0 | 145 0 | 10 2 | 10 8 |
| Mandla | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | 20 0 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | 13 0 | 14 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 9 8 | 9 12 |
| Seoni | 13 5 | 12 7 | ... | ... | 9 12 | 9 12 | 13 9 | 13 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 9 | 16 9 | ... | ... | 13 9 | 13 9 | 190 0 | 190 0 | 9 2 | 9 2 |
| Bálaghát | 11 13 | 11 13 | ... | ... | 11 13 | 10 8 | 16 9 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 13 | 19 3 | ... | ... | 11 4 | 12 8 | 136 0 | 136 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 |
| Bhandára | 11 4 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 4 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 17 8 | ... | ... | 11 4 | 10 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 |
| Chanda | 13 6 | 13 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 11 | 12 11 | 18 8 | 18 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 13 2 | 13 2 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 13 4 | 11 4 |
| *Eastern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Biláspur | 14 7 | 14 7 | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 19 15 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 11 | 20 2 | ... | ... | 13 2 | 13 2 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 9 8 | 9 0 |
| Raipur | 14 3 | 14 3 | ... | ... | 11 6 | 11 6 | 13 11 | 14 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 4 | 18 10 | ... | ... | 14 3 | 13 2 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Sambalpur | 9 10 | 10 8 | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 18 5 | 18 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 4 | 17 4 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 8 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 9 10 | 9 10 |
| **Berar—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buldána | 11 0 | 10 8 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Básim | 12 13 | 13 10 | ... | ... | 8 10 | 8 10 | 10 10 | 11 0 | 23 5 | 24 2 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 10 | 13 9 | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 13 | 80 0 | 78 0 | 9 5 | 9 8 |
| Akola | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 10 0 | 10 8 |
| Ellichpur | 10 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 22 0 | 22 8 | 14 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 19 0 | 18 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Amraoti | 9 9 | 9 13 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 4 | 9 9 | 9 12 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 14 8 | 14 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 3 | 13 12 | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 4 | 67 8 | 67 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Wún | 12 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | 6 8 | 6 0 | 7 8 | 7 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | . | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 180 0 | 168 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 |
| **Nizam's Territories—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Secunderabad | 9 13 | 9 11 | * | * | 6 10 | 6 10 | 8 3 | 7 14 | 14 13 | 13 3 | 14 2 | 13 13 | 21 7 | 16 5 | * | * | 11 1 | 10 11 | * | * | 12 3½ | 11 11 | 140 0 | 145 0 | 9 4 | 9 2 |
| Boláram | 9 14 | 9 9 | * | * | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 2 | 7 9 | 14 3 | 13 7 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 11 7 | 11 6 | * | * | * | * | 116 14 | 110 14 | 9 5 | 9 5 |
| Chadarghat | 7 8 | 8 0 | * | * | 7 8 | 7 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | * | * | * | * | 13 0 | 12 8 | * | * | * | * | 120 0 | 120 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 |

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

## RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1892—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

| Districts. | Wheat. | | Barley. | | Rice, best sort. | | Rice, common. | | Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). | | Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). | | Marua or ragi (*Eleusine corocana*). | | Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). | | Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). | | Maize (*Zea Mays*). | | Arhar, or thúr, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). | | Firewood. | | Salt. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. |
| | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| **Madras—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Malabar Coast—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malabar | 7 14 | 7 14 | ... | ... | 10 5 | 10 8 | 10 11 | 10 14 | * | * | * | * | 19 11 | 20 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 136 2 | 136 2 | 11 11 | 11 11 |
| S. Canara | 7 6 | 7 6 | ... | ... | 10 10 | 10 10 | 12 0 | 12 0 | * | * | * | * | 15 14 | 14 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 121 8 | 121 8 | 14 3 | 14 3 |
| *South, central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coimbatore | 7 0 | 7 0 | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 14 | 10 0 | 10 6 | 15 11 | 13 14 | 19 2 | 19 2 | 14 13 | 14 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 133 11 | 133 11 | 13 3 | 12 3 |
| Nilgiris | * | 5 11 | ... | ... | 8 6 | 6 13 | 8 13 | 8 6 | 11 3 | 11 14 | 14 0 | 12 10 | 11 8 | 10 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 274 3 | 274 3 | 10 2 | 10 2 |
| Salem | 6 13 | 6 13 | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | 9 6 | 9 6 | 13 14 | 13 3 | 11 8 | 10 11 | 12 13 | 12 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 221 2 | 221 2 | 13 8 | 13 8 |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bellary | 7 3 | 7 3 | ... | ... | 8 10 | 8 10 | 9 3 | 9 3 | 14 6 | 15 3 | 11 13 | 12 3 | 13 10 | 14 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 97 3 | 97 3 | 11 14 | 11 14 |
| Anantapur | 6 3 | 5 13 | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 10 | 8 10 | 13 14 | 13 14 | 11 5 | 11 5 | 14 10 | 14 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 97 3 | 97 3 | 11 14 | 10 11 |
| Cuddapah | 7 11 | 7 6 | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 14 | 7 14 | 14 0 | 13 13 | * | * | 14 10 | 14 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 140 0 | 140 0 | 12 3 | 12 3 |
| Kurnool | 7 0 | 7 0 | ... | ... | 7 13 | 7 13 | 8 3 | 8 3 | 14 6 | 13 11 | 13 2 | 12 8 | * | * | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 142 14 | 142 14 | 11 11 | 11 11 |
| *East Coast, north—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ganjam | 7 2 | 5 5 | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | 15 6 | * | * | * | 17 5 | 18 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 119 2 | 119 2 | 11 13 | 11 13 |
| Vizagapatam | 6 8 | 6 8 | ... | ... | 7 13 | 7 13 | 9 10 | 9 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 16 13 | 16 13 | 15 3 | 15 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 97 3 | 97 3 | 11 11 | 11 11 |
| Godávari | 7 11 | 7 11 | ... | ... | 9 6 | 9 6 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 17 10 | 17 10 | 14 10 | 14 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 243 0 | 243 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 |
| *East Coast, central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kistna | 6 14 | 6 14 | ... | ... | 9 13 | 9 5 | 10 8 | 9 14 | 12 10 | 8 6 | * | * | 16 14 | 14 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 140 14 | 140 14 | 13 3 | 13 3 |
| Nellore | 7 11 | 7 11 | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 12 6 | 12 6 | 11 13 | 11 13 | 13 6 | 13 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 93 5 | 93 5 | 12 13 | 12 13 |
| *East Coast, south—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Madras | 7 5 | 7 5 | ... | ... | 8 10 | 8 5 | 9 5 | 8 14 | 11 8 | * | * | * | 13 0 | 12 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 123 14 | 123 14 | 12 11 | 12 11 |
| Chingleput | * | * | ... | ... | 8 10 | 8 10 | 9 6 | 9 2 | * | * | * | * | 12 6 | 12 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 136 2 | 136 2 | 12 6 | 12 6 |
| N. Arcot | 6 0 | 6 5 | ... | ... | 9 6 | 7 8 | 9 13 | 8 8 | 13 11 | 12 3 | 12 6 | 10 11 | 13 11 | 13 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 10 | 160 10 | 11 5 | 11 5 |
| S. Arcot | 6 3 | 4 11 | ... | ... | 10 6 | 10 6 | 10 14 | 10 14 | * | * | 16 14 | 16 14 | 17 8 | 15 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 209 0 | 209 0 | 11 5 | 11 5 |
| Tanjore | 5 14 | 5 14 | ... | ... | 10 6 | 10 0 | 12 8 | 11 11 | * | * | 17 6 | 16 11 | 18 2 | 21 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 145 13 | 145 13 | 12 14 | 12 14 |
| Trichinopoly | 7 5 | 7 10 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 9 3 | 9 3 | * | * | 15 3 | 14 10 | 15 11 | 15 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 143 6 | 143 6 | 13 6 | 13 6 |
| *Southern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tinnevelly | 7 8 | 7 8 | ... | ... | 8 11 | 8 11 | 10 6 | 10 0 | * | * | * | * | * | * | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 58 5 | 58 5 | 14 6 | 14 6 |
| Madura | 4 11 | 4 11 | ... | ... | 10 2 | 9 11 | 10 10 | 10 2 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 15 8 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 116 10 | 116 10 | 13 10 | 13 10 |
| **Mysore—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mysore | 6 0 | 5 12 | 6 0 | 5 8 | 6 12 | 6 12 | 7 4 | 7 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 15 8 | 15 12 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 9 12 | 9 8 | ... | ... | 10 12 | 11 0 | 108 0 | 111 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 |
| Bangalore | 6 14 | 6 1 | 6 8 | 6 4 | 6 4 | 6 4 | 7 0 | 7 2 | 13 8 | 12 7 | ... | ... | 14 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | 8 13 | 8 3 | ... | ... | 10 11 | 11 2 | 96 0 | 96 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Kolar | 7 8 | 8 4 | 7 4 | 7 4 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 8 | 12 4 | 13 8 | 15 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | ... | ... | 12 4 | 12 8 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 |
| Túmkúr | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 6 8 | 14 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | 15 0 | 14 8 | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | ... | ... | 11 4 | 11 4 | 340 0 | 340 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 |
| Hassan | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 8 | 7 8 | 7 0 | 8 8 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 72 0 | 72 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 |
| Kadur | 6 0 | 5 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 7 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 |
| Shimoga | 6 11 | 6 5 | 7 6 | 7 6 | 8 6 | 6 15 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 16 13 | 15 4 | ... | ... | 18 6 | 16 5 | 12 10 | 12 1 | 9 7 | 8 7 | ... | ... | 12 10 | 14 3 | 480 0 | 480 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Chitaldroog | 6 8 | 6 0 | 7 8 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 6 8 | 8 4 | 7 8 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 12 8 | 11 0 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 |
| **Coorg—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coorg | 8 0 | 9 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 8 | 15 8 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 110 0 | 110 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Aden | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | 6 3 | 6 3 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 3 | 10 3 | 9 4 | 9 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 4 | 9 4 | ... | ... | 5 9 | 5 9 | 65 5 | 65 5 | 32 0 | 32 0 |

* Not sold.

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# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 12.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


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*Nothing for Publication.*

SUPPLEMENT No. 12.


## PART I.

### Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

### MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 19th March, 1892.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will leave Calcutta on the 28th March, 1892, and will arrive at Simla *viâ* Bombay, Pachmari, and Khanki on or about the 21st April, 1892.

By Command,

WILLIAM BERESFORD, *Colonel,*
*Military Secretary to Viceroy.*

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 15th March, 1892.*

**No. 4.**—Whereas by Resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 16th day of March, 1871, the provisions of the 33rd of Vict., Chap. 3, Sec. 1, were declared applicable to Ajmere and Merwara;

And whereas the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere and Merwara has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft and the same has received the Governor General's assent on the 8th day of March, 1892;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India* and Local Gazette for Ajmere and Merwara:—

### REGULATION NO. I OF 1892.

*A Regulation for Affording the aid of Government in the preservation of Woodlands and Grazing-grounds, not being State Forests, in Ajmere and Merwara.*

WHEREAS it is desirable in certain cases to provide for the preservation of woodland, and waste and grazing land, belonging or assigned to, or allotted for the use of, village and other proprietors in Ajmere and Merwara; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Title, extent, and commencement.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Ajmere and Merwara Private Forests Preservation Regulation, 1892.

(2) It applies to Ajmere and Merwara and shall come into force on the first day of April, 1892.

### CHAPTER I.

#### DEFINITIONS.

Definitions.

2. In this Regulation and in the rules made thereunder, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"tree" includes palms, bamboos, stumps, and brushwood:

"estate-common" means all waste, village-forest, grazing ground or other similar land being the property of any village owner or estate-holder, or included as part of any village or estate at the last land-revenue settlement, or assigned or permanently allotted to any village or estate by whatever name it may be locally known or described. Every estate-common so owned, assigned or included or allotted is said to "belong" to such estate or village. And every person entitled to the beneficial use or enjoyment of such land in any village or estate is called a "commoner":

a "majority of commoners" means in the case of proprietors who pay land-revenue, or who would pay land-revenue but for an assignment of the same, such number as together pay (or would pay) three-fifths of the total assessment on the estate or village; and, in the case of tenants under an immediate proprietor other than the Government, it means such number as together hold more than half the total area of cultivated land.

### CHAPTER II

#### PROTECTION OF ESTATE-COMMONS.

Power to apply Regulation VI of 1874 to estate-commons.

3. The Local Government, on the application, through the Collector, of the sole proprietor or a majority of the commoners of any estate-common, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, apply thereto or to any portion thereof all or any of the provisions of the Ajmere Forest Regulation, 1874, for the protection of State forests; and may at any time cancel any such notification.

Nomination or election of Forest officer.

4. The sole proprietor or a majority of the commoners of an estate-common or portion of an estate-common under such protection as aforesaid may nominate or elect, subject to the approval of the Collector, any person to be the Forest-officer in charge thereof, and such officer may be invested by the Local Government with all or any of the powers of a Forest-officer under the Ajmere Forest Regulation, 1874, subject to such control as it may think fit.

Power to make rules.

5. The Local Government may, on the application, through the Collector, of the sole proprietor or a majority of the commoners of any estate-common not under such protection as aforesaid, by notification in the local official Gazette, make rules for the preservation of all or any of the trees growing on such estate-common or any part thereof, and may in like manner direct that the breach of any such rule shall be punishable with fine, which may extend to fifty rupees.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## HOME DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

#### ESTABLISHMENTS.

*Calcutta, the 18th March, 1892.*

**No. 157.**—The services of Mr. L. J. Kershaw, Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

#### MEDICAL.

*The 16th March, 1892.*

**No 144.**—The services of Surgeon-Captain B. K. Basu, M.D., Bengal Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

*The 17th March, 1892.*

**No. 148.**—The services of Surgeon-Captain C. C. Manifold, Bengal Establishment, are placed

temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

PORT BLAIR.

*The 17th March, 1892.*

No. 214.—Mr. A. Brown, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd class, in Port Blair, has passed the examination prescribed for Junior Civil Officers employed at that Settlement.

JUDICIAL.

*The 16th March, 1892.*

No. 387.—Mr. L. P. D. Broughton, Barrister-at-Law, Administrator General of Bengal, is granted leave of absence for two years, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 388.—Mr. F. S. Collis Sandes, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to officiate as Administrator General of Bengal during the absence of Mr. Broughton on leave, or until further orders.

*The 18th March, 1892.*

No. 395.—Mr. R. F. Rampini took his seat as an Officiating Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, on the forenoon of the 9th March, 1892.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

*The 17th March, 1892.*

No. 73.—The services of the Reverend George Johnstone Chree, a Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on probation, on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

J. P. HEWETT,
*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

## REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

*Calcutta, the 8th March, 1892.*

**No. 526-*P*.**—Under Section 49, Sub-section (1), of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, and in supersession of the Notification in this Department No. 884 P., dated 29th April 1890, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in the first paragraph of the form of application in the second Schedule to the said Act, the following amendment shall be made with effect on and from the 1st July 1892, namely, after the words "in respect of the invention" add:—

"(*Here state whether an application has or has not at any time been made in the United Kingdom by, or on behalf of, the applicant for a patent in respect of the invention, and if any such application has been made, describe the progress of that application, adding a reference to every place in the Official Patent Journal where mention of the application, or of any proceeding thereon, is made*)."

*The 17th March 1892.*

**No. 611-*P*.**—Applications in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 12th March 1892, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No. 55 of 1892.—John Street, Marine Engineer, Dehree on Sone, Shahabad, and Henry Eugene Williamson, Supervisor, Public Works Department, Dehree on Sone, Shahabad, for an automatic tram line cleaner.

No. 56 of 1892.—Andrew Charles Guy Thompson, Engineer and Tea Planter of Sagmootea Tea Estate, Nowgong, Assam, for transporting or conveying material or substances from one point or place to another and is specially adapted from its portability and ready means of applying tension and speedy discharging apparatus to such works as conveyance of earth or soil (commonly called top dressing), or making up earthworks.

No. 57 of 1892.—Major Robert Annesley, Cantonment Magistrate of

Bareilly, North-Western Provinces, India, for the cremation of fœcal matter and its reduction to a harmless and valuable product.

No. 58 of 1892.—Charles William Pinkney of Raglan Road, Smethwick, in the County of Stafford, England, Engineer, for improvements in and connected with engines operating by gas generated from petroleum or other liquid hydrocarbon.

No. 59 of 1892.—Francis Gascoigne Lynde, Civil Engineer of the Mosque, Ahmedabad, for court bowls.

No. 60 of 1892.—Jules Emile Dubern, Ærated Water Manufacturer, at present of 82, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, for recovering carbonic acid gas now wasted in the manufacture of ærated waters.

---

**No. 612-*P*.**—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 152 of 1890.—William Douglas Clyburn, Mechanical Engineer, of No. 19, M. C. Ghose's Lane, Howrah, for an improved method of cleaning or ginning cotton by means of quick speed rollers, to be called "Clyburn's patent roller cotton gin with automatic feed." (Filed 1st March 1892.)

No. 310 of 1890.—Robert Davy Bowman, of No 80, Lordship Lane, East Dulwich, in the County of Surrey, England Lighting Engineer, for improved process and apparatus for the production of oxygen gas. (Filed 7th March 1892.)

No. 120 of 1891.—Edwin David Graff, No. 48, West, 83rd Street, New York City, New York, United States of America, for electric signal apparatus for railway trains. (Filed 2nd March 1892.)

No. 290 of 1891.—Frederick John Humphries, Weaving Master, Clive Jute Mills, No. 43, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta, for doing away with the cranks and connecting arms in a steam power loom. (Filed 1st March 1892.)

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**No. 613-*P*.**—The under-mentioned designs have been registered, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies of the designs have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every design is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial

Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee:—

No. 1 of 1892.—Alex. Schneider, Merchant and Agent, 86, Canning Street, Calcutta, for a design representing a bright variegated, coloured and shaded stripe on a plain ground.

No. 2 of 1892.—Beier and Katz, Merchants of Bombay, No. 1, Dalal Street, for a design representing silk flowers woven on silk ground to be applicable on cotton and woollen tissues.

No. 3 of 1892.—Charles Seton, Coach Builder, of No. 201, Mount Road, Madras, for a design of a light and well-balanced 2-wheeled mail cart capable of carrying 3½ cwts. of letters and parcels

No. 4 of 1892.—Richard Johnson, Coach Builder and Contractor, of Simla, for a covered cart for conservancy and other purposes.

No. 5 of 1892.—H. Robitsek & Co., Merchants of Bombay, No. 5, British Hotel Lane, for a design representing a round glass button with pins and shanks.

No. 6 of 1892.—Volkart Brothers, Bombay, for a design consisting of fancy flowered style embroidered with silk cotton, and/or gold thread on cotton, half silk and/or whole silk muslin, gauze and/or grenadine ground.

No. 7 of 1892.
No. 8 of 1892.
No. 9 of 1892.
No. 14 of 1892.
No. 15 of 1892.
No. 17 of 1892.
No. 19 of 1892.
No. 21 of 1892.
} Volkart Brothers, Bombay, for a design consisting of fancy flowered style embroidered with cotton, silk and/or gold thread on cotton, half silk and/or whole grenadine muslin and/or gauze ground of any quality.

No. 10 of 1892.
No. 11 of 1892.
No. 12 of 1892.
No. 13 of 1892.
No. 16 of 1892.
No. 18 of 1892.
No. 20 of 1892.
No. 22 of 1892.
No. 23 of 1892
No. 24 of 1892.
No. 25 of 1892.
} Volkart Brothers, Bombay, for a design consisting of fancy flowered style embroidered with cotton, silk and/or gold thread on cotton, half silk and/or whole silk grenadine muslin and/or gauze ground of any quality.

**No. 614-*P*.**—The fee prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 has been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege during the period 7th September 1895 to 6th September 1896 in respect of the under-mentioned invention:—

No. 163 of 1891.—Dorabji Burjorji, Engineer, at present engineer in the Mofussil Company, Limited, Broach, for the Economic Leather Roller for the Cotton Gin.

E. C. BUCK,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Fort William, the 14th March 1892.*

**No. 393-*G*.**—Lieutenant K. D. Erskine, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class and Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, is granted furlough for one year, under Article 340(*b*), Chapter XIII, of the Civil Service Regulations, and with effect from the 9th April, 1892, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

**No. 400-*G*.**—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Henry A. de Closets as acting Vice-Consul for Portugal at Madras.

**No. 407-*G*.**—Major J. H. Sadler, Indian Staff Corps, First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, is re-appointed to officiate as an Additional Political Agent of the 1st class and as Political Agent in Jhallawar, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Major W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E.

**No. 411-*G*.**—Lieutenant L. Impey, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, is appointed to officiate as an Additional Political Assistant of the 1st class and as Superintendent of Operations for the Control of the Moghyas in Central India and Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Lieutenant A. F. Pinhey. Lieutenant Impey will also officiate as Assistant Political Agent at Banswara, with effect from the same date.

*The 17th March 1892.*

**No. 436-*G*.**—The services of General Sir H. N. D. Prendergast, K.C.B., V.C., R.E., officiating Resident of the 1st class and Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 10th April, 1892.

**No. 439-*G*.**—The recognition, by the Government of India, of the appointment of Mr. R. Aurnhammer von Aurnstein as Vice-Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Bombay has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

*The 18th March, 1892*

**No. 455-*G*.**—Mr. T. Chichele Plowden, Indian Civil Service, is confirmed in the appointment of Resident of the 1st class and as Resident at Hyderabad, with effect from the afternoon of the 5th March, 1892.

H. M. DURAND,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

### ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

*Calcutta, the 18th March, 1892.*

**No. 1190.**—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

February 1892. [Lakhs of Rupees.

| [For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December, 1883, Part I, page 497.] | In February. | | To end of February. | | Whole Year. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1891-92. | 1890-91. | 1891-92. | 1890-91. | Budget, 1891-92. | Actuals, 1890-91 |
| **Civil Revenue.** | | | | | | |
| Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation) | 3,17 | 2,54 | 19,46 | 19,01 | 25,16 | 24,75 |
| Opium | 66 | 02 | 7,31 | 7,27 | 7,59 | 7,38 |
| Salt | 71 | 71 | 7,82 | 7,75 | 8,34 | 8,32 |
| Stamps | 35 | 31 | 3,85 | 3,70 | 4,15 | 4,07 |
| Excise | 38 | 33 | 4,55 | 4,[illegible]8 | 4,95 | 4,95 |
| Provincial Rates | 37 | 28 | 3,07 | 3,01 | 3,53 | 3,49 |
| Customs | 25 | 21 | 1,47 | 1,50 | 1,70 | 1,74 |
| Assessed Taxes | 9 | 9 | 1,42 | 1,39 | 1,50 | 1,50 |
| Forest (Madras and Bombay only) | 6 | 5 | 39 | 41 | 53 | 51 |
| Registration | 3 | 3 | 36 | 33 | 37 | 36 |
| Tributes from Native States | 8 | 7 | 59 | 57 | 77 | 70 |
| Other Civil Revenue | 35 | 38 | 3,07 | 3,09 | 3,62 | 3,73 |
| TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS | 6,50 | 5,62 | 53,36 | 52,41 | 62,21 | 62,26 |
| **Civil Expenditure.** | | | | | | |
| Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works | — 55 | — 52 | — 4,02 | — 4,18 | — 4,16 | — 4,35 |
| Opium | — 7 | — 6 | — 1,85 | — 2,14 | — 2,27 | — 2,18 |
| Other Civil Expenditure | — 1,88 | — 1,80 | — 20,22 | — 19,57 | — 24,34 | — 23,92 |
| TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS | — 2,50 | — 2,38 | — 26,09 | — 25,89 | — 30,77 | — 30,45 |
| **Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.** | | | | | | |
| [The figures comprising Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.] | | | | | | |
| Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than issues) | — 1 | + 2 | + 58 | + 37 | + 65 | + 62 |
| Forest, Marine (Net as above) | + 3 | + 1 | + 18 | + 19 | + 19 | + 26 |
| Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above) | + 44 | + 39 | + 4,11 | + 3,56 | + 3,65 | + 4,04 |
| Do. Repayment of surplus profits, etc. | ... | ... | — 74 | — 47 | — 57 | — 47 |
| Military Receipts | + 5 | + 5 | + 06 | + 48 | + 66 | + 68 |
| Military Issues | — 1,22 | — 1,20 | — 13,57 | — 12,90 | — 13,89 | — 14,50 |
| Telegraph Receipts | + 7 | + 6 | + 03 | + 56 | } — 6 | { + 04 |
| Do. Issues | — 6 | — 7 | — 59 | — 01 | | { — 69 |
| Public Works Department— | | | | | | |
| State Railways Receipts | + 97 | + 99 | + 10,25 | + 8,63 | + 10,66 | + 9,79 |
| " " Issues | — 71 | — 73 | — 7,62 | — 7,08 | — 9,09 | — 7,71 |
| East Indian Railway Receipts | + 36 | + 38 | + 3,94 | + 3,50 | + 3,91 | + 3,87 |
| " " " Issues | — 11 | — 8 | — 1,20 | — 1,12 | — 1,32 | — 1,29 |
| Ordinary Branches Receipts | + 22 | + 30 | + 2,16 | + 2,03 | + 2,13 | + 2,33 |
| " " Issues | — 75 | — 66 | — 7,09 | — 6,34 | — 7,63 | — 7,53 |
| TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS | — 72 | — 54 | — 8,30 | — 9,20 | — 10,71 | — 9,96 |
| **Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.** | | | | | | |
| Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than payments) | ... | ... | — 5 | — 1 | — 1 | — 1 |
| Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above) | + 9 | — 19 | + 3 | ... | — 9 | — 9 |
| Exchange on Remittance Accounts | — 77 | — 56 | — 5,81 | — 4,01 | — 5,83 | — 5,06 |
| Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R10 per £ | — 1,72 | — 93 | — 15,48 | — 11,63 | — 17,30 | — 13,88 |
| Other Debt heads (Net as above) | — 5 | + 3 | — 50 | — 21 | — 73 | + 32 |
| TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS | — 2,45 | — 1,65 | — 21,81 | — 15,86 | — 23,96 | — 18,72 |
| GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES | + 83 | + 1,05 | — 2,84 | + 1,46 | — 3,23 | + 3,13 |
| Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks | 14,21 | 15,15 | 17,88 | 14,75 | 16,80 | 14,75 |
| Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks | 15,04 | 16,21 | 15,04 | 16,21 | 13,57 | 17,88 |

## LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

*The 15th March, 1892.*

**No. 1111.**—Mr. M A. Hydari, Assistant Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 19 days, with effect from the 16th April, 1892, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

*The 16th March, 1892.*

**No. 1113.**— Mr. H. M. Kisch, Post Master General, Bengal, is granted furlough for 7 months and 15 days, with effect from the 21st April, 1892, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. E. Hutton, Presidency Post Master, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Post Master General, Bengal, during Mr. Kisch's absence on furlough, or until further orders.

Mr G. Walker, Deputy Post Master, Calcutta, is appointed to act as Presidency Post Master, Calcutta, *vice* Mr. Hutton, until further orders.

*The 18th March, 1892.*

**No. 1166-*A*.**—Mr. U. C. Chakravarti, Chief Superintendent in the Office of the Comptroller, Central Provinces, is granted privilege leave for two months and one day, with effect from the 25th April, 1892, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. David Hopson, Senior Superintendent in the Office of the Comptroller, Central Provinces, is appointed to act as Chief Superintendent during the absence of Mr. U. C. Chakravarti on privilege leave, or until further orders.

**No. 1189.**—Mr. E. Lawrence, Officiating Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is granted furlough for seven months, with effect from 1st April, 1892, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J. C. E. Branson, Deputy Accountant General, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the absence of Mr. Lawrence on furlough, or until further orders.

Mr. G D. Pudumjee is posted as Deputy Accountant General, Bombay.

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## SEPARATE REVENUE.

### STAMPS.

*The 18th March, 1892.*

**No. 1162.**—In exercise of the power conferred by section 8 (*b*) of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor-General in Council directs that the following shall be added to clause (*d*) of No. 12 of the Second Schedule to the Notification in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 5855, dated the 22nd November, 1889 :—

"and to such Companies or Administrations for refunds of overcharges made in respect of such fares."

J. F. FINLAY,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Fort William, the 18th March, 1892.*

### APPOINTMENTS.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

**No 265.**—Surgeon-Colonel A. C. Gaye, Medical Staff, is brought on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, *vice* Surgeon-Colonel P. B. Smith, M.D, tour expired. Dated 2nd January, 1892.

**No. 266.**—The following extract, being paragraphs 1 and 2 of a Military letter from the Secretary of State for India, No. 32, dated the 18th February, 1892, is published for general information :—

The undermentioned probationer for the Indian Medical Service, having completed a course of instruction at the Army Medical School, and being reported qualified, has been appointed a Surgeon-Lieutenant on the Bengal Establishment :—

Bruce Gordon Seton.

2. His commission will be dated 30th January, 1892, the day of his passing out of the Army Medical School, from which date will also reckon his service for pension.

#### STAFF CORPS.

**No. 267.**—Second-Lieutenant Alexander Edward McBarnet, Border Regiment, officiating Squadron Officer, 5th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 24th August, 1890, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second-Lieutenant McBarnet will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

**No 268**—The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant William Leith Malcolm, Royal Scots Fusiliers, Wing Officer, 31st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—27th August, 1890.

Lieutenant Alexander Harry Garden, Border Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers),—29th August, 1890.

Second-Lieutenant Charles Henry Davies, Cheshire Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force —1st September, 1889.

Second-Lieutenant Davies will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the 1st September, 1889, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

#### FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

**No. 269.**—The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India under clause 155, India Army Circulars, 1891 :—

Colonel H. A. Little, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, Colonel on the Staff, (p.a.) for eight months.

No. 270.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:—

Surgeon-Major J. McConaghey, M.D., Civil Surgeon, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, (p.a.) for six months, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

No. 271.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Major A. T. S. A. Rind, C.M.G. Indian Staff Corps, Commissary General for Transport, for nine months. Pension service—26th year commenced 2nd October, 1891.

Major A. Daniell, Indian Staff Corps, Offg. Wing Commander, (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force, for six months. Pension service—21st year commenced 23rd September, 1891.

Captain C. H. Morris, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-command, 2nd (The Queen's Own) Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry, for one year. Pension service—18th year commenced 27th October, 1891.

Lieutenant A. C. S. Clarke, Indian Staff Corps, 18th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, for one year. Pension service—5th year commenced 20th July, 1891.

Lieutenant W. R. Brakspear, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, for one year. Pension service—5th year commenced 14th September, 1891.

Lieutenant C. G. Robson, Indian Staff Corps, 10th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—5th year commenced 16th November, 1891.

No. 272.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—

Lieutenant C. H. Peterson, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 33rd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—5th year commenced 16th November, 1891.

Surgeon-Major J. T. B. Bookey, 6th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year. Pension service—20th year commenced 11th July, 1891.

No. 273.—Major J. Haughton, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 35th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, was on leave from the 11th October, to the 31st December, 1890, and from 1st January, to the 23rd February, 1892, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps Pension service—20th year commenced 19th March, 1891.

No. 274.—Captain J. A. Gibbon, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, temporary Executive Engineer, 4th grade, Military Works Department, is granted leave out of India (p.a.) for nine months, under the leave rules applicable to officers of the British Army serving in India.

No. 275.—Lieutenant W. Ewbank, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, temporary Executive Engineer, 4th grade, Military Works Department, is granted leave out of India (m.c.) for three months, under the leave rules applicable to officers of the British Army serving in India.

No. 276.—The undermentioned officers and warrant officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Egan, Indian Staff Corps, (m.c.) for six months.

Captain F. Oswald, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, (p.a.) for 14 days.

Captain F. R. B. Knox, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-command, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, (m.c.) for six months.

Lieutenant W. D. Daunt, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, (p.a.) for six months.

Lieutenant P. J. Miles, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 4th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, (p.a.) for 15 days.

Surgeon-Captain F. Wyville-Thomson, M.B., 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, (m.c.) till 17th July 1892.

Conductor J. Johnstone, Ordnance Department, (m.c.) for six months.

Conductor W. Breakey, Ordnance Department (m.c.) for six months.

No. 277.—Lieutenant-General Sir H. H. Gough, V.C., K.C.B., Indian Staff Corps, Commanding Lahore District, is permitted to reside out of India on completing the tenure of his command.

No. 278.—Colonel L. F. Jamieson, Indian Staff Corps, is permitted to reside out of India under article 738 (*c*), Army Regulations, India, vol. I, part I. Pension service—33rd year commenced 2nd December, 1891.

No. 279.—Colonel T. C. Manderson, Royal Engineers, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, Military Works Department, is granted leave in India (p.a.) for six months, under rule XXV of the regulations of 1868.

No. 280.—Conductor H. Holding, Ordnance Department, is granted leave in India (m.c.) for nine months, under Article 920F., Army Regulations, India, vol. I, part I.

## PROMOTIONS.

### COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 281.—Colonel Charles Hallyburton Grace, Indian Staff Corps, is admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the 14th March, 1892.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 282.—*8th Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Ganga Saran Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Surja to be Jemadar, *vice* Mangal, transferred to the pension establishment;

Havildar Murlidhar Misir to be Jemadar, and Jemadar Murlidhar Misir to be Subadar, *vice* Parmesardatt Misir, transferred to the pension establishment,—

with effect from the 1st December, 1891.

No. 283.—*19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Ghulám Muhammad, to be Subadar, and Havildar Bahâwal Bakhsh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Lál Khan, transferred to the Hong-Kong Battalion, with effect from the 1st February, 1892.

Havildar Jamad Ali, to be Jemadar, *vice* Rukam Din, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 6th January, 1892.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 284.—*3rd Punjab Cavalry*—

Risaldar Hira Singh, to be Risaldar-Major, *vice* Jafar Ali Khan, C.I.E., *Sardar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 9th February, 1892.

No. 285.—*4th Sikh Infantry*—

Havildar Ghulám Muhammad, to be Jemadar, *vice* Saif Ali, transferred to the Hong-Kong Regiment, with effect from the 3rd February, 1892.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 286.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted to retire from the service with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Colonel Arthur William Reddie Becher, General List, Cavalry, Squadron Commander, 16th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, 2nd February, 1892.

Colonel Richard Octavius Vyvyan, General List, Infantry, 11th March, 1892.

REWARDS.

ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 287.—In G. G. O. No. 179 of 1892 *for* "No. 2875 Sepoy Bhagatbir Thapa, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment," *read* "No. 2173 Sepoy (Lance Naick) Bhagatbir Thapa, 1st Battalion 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment."

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ORGANISATION.

No. 288.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the formation of a corps of Naval Volunteers at Rangoon, to be designated "The Rangoon Naval Volunteer Artillery." The corps will be attached to the Rangoon Vounteer Artillery for administrative purposes, and will be under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 289.—*The Rangoon Naval Volunteer Artillery*—

Mr. Robert Robertson Winter to be Lieutenant Commandant.

No. 290.—*2nd Administrative Battalion, North-Western Provinces Volunteers, and Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Arthur Henry Harington, Esq., to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, *vice* Lawrence, resigned.

No. 291.—*5th Administrative Battalion, North-Western Provinces Volunteers, and Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. William Earnshaw Cooper to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Wallerstein, resigned.

No. 292.—*Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir George Richards Greaves, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, to be Honorary Colonel.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 293.—*Moulmein Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain C. J. A. Duke, Unattached List, resigns his commission.

No 294.—*Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion*—

Lieutenant T. B. Siddons resigns his commission with effect from the 3rd March, 1892.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 295.—*2nd Administrative Battalion, North-Western Provinces Volunteers, and Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Honorary Colonel) Alexander John Lawrence, C.I.E., Commandant, resigns his commission, and is permitted, on retirement, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps.

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## MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 14.—Captain G. Wilson, Royal Indian Marine, Port Officer, Rangoon, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough (p.a.) for six months.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 18th March, 1892.*

Under Clause 25 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 20th February, and the 18th March, 1892:—

| Corps. | Rank and Name. | Date of decease. | Place of decease. | Testate or intestate. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Royal Artillery . . . . | Major M. J. Barlow . . | 15th March, 1892 . | Agra. | | |

E. H. H. COLLEN,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 14th March, 1892.*

No. 93.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to State Railways, with effect from the dates specified:—

| NAMES. | From | To | Nature of promotion. | With effect from |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Prentice, Lieutenant H., R.E. | Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade. | Assistant Engineer, 1st grade. | Permanent . | 7th December, 1891. |
| Killick, C S. . . . | Assistant Engineer, 1st grade. | Executive Engineer, 4th grade. | Temporary . | 12th " 1891. |
| Beechey, W. . . . | Executive Engineer, 4th grade, *temporary rank.* | Assistant Engineer, 1st grade. | ..... | 12th " 1891. |
| Kunhardt, Major H. G., R.E. | Executive Engineer, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.* | Executive Engineer, 1st grade. | Permanent . | 20th " 1891. |
| Shadbolt, E. I. . . . | Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.* | Executive Engineer, 2nd grade. | Ditto . | 20th " 1891. |
| Sivewright, R. . . . | Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.* | Executive Engineer, 3rd grade. | Ditto . | 20th " 1891. |
| Denne, R. T. . . . | Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, and | Executive Engineer, 4th grade, and | Ditto . | 20th " 1891. |
| | Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.* | Executive Engineer, 3rd grade. | Sub. *pro tem.* . | 20th " 1891. |
| Hanby, W. A. E. . . | Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade. | Assistant Engineer, 1st grade. | Permanent . | 20th " 1891. |
| Selby, Major H. O., R.E. . | Executive Engineer, 2nd grade. | Executive Engineer, 1st grade | Sub. *pro tem.* . | 20th " 1891. |
| Dallas, J. E. . . . | Executive Engineer, 3rd grade. | Executive Engineer, 2nd grade. | Ditto . | 20th " 1891. |
| Capper, Captain J. E., R.E. | Executive Engineer, 4th grade, *temporary rank.* | Executive Engineer, 4th grade. | Ditto . | 20th " 1891. |
| Hodges, R. N. . . . | Executive Engineer, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.* | Executive Engineer, 1st grade. | Permanent . | 23rd " 1891. |
| Smith, Major S., R.E. . . | Executive Engineer, 3rd grade. | Executive Engineer, 2nd grade. | Ditto . | 23rd " 1891. |
| Toozs, R. W. L. . . . | Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.* | Executive Engineer, 3rd grade. | Ditto . | 23rd " 1891. |
| Home, W. . . . . | Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, and | Executive Engineer, 4th grade, and | Ditto . | 23rd " 1891. |
| | Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.* | Executive Engineer, 3rd grade. | Sub. *pro tem.* . | 23rd " 1891. |
| Baxter, B. . . . . | Executive Engineer, 2nd grade. | Executive Engineer, 1st grade. | Ditto . | 23rd " 1891. |

| NAMES. | From | To | Nature of promotion. | With effect from |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Willcocks, J. . . . | Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.* | Executive Engineer, 4th grade. | Sub. *pro tem.* . | 12th January, 1892. |
| Capper, Captain J. E., R.E. . | Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.* | Executive Engineer, 4th grade. | Temporary . | 12th " 1892. |
| Roberts, F. W. . . . . | Executive Engineer, 4th grade, *temporary rank.* | Assistant Engineer, 1st grade. | ..... | 12th " 1892. |
| Burn Murdoch, Major J., R.E. | Executive Engineer, 3rd grade. | Executive Engineer, 2nd grade. | Sub. *pro tem.* . | 22nd " 1892. |
| Dallas, J. E. . . . | Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.* | Executive Engineer, 3rd grade. | ..... | 22nd " 1892. |
| Elliot, Captain G. McD., R.E. | Executive Engineer, 4th grade, *temporary rank* | Assistant Engineer, 1st grade. | ..... | 22nd " 1892. |
| Dease, P. P. . . . | Executive Engineer, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.* | Executive Engineer, 1st grade. | Permanent . | 31st " 1892. |
| Hebbert, F. B. . . . | Executive Engineer, 3rd grade. | Executive Engineer, 2nd grade. | Ditto . | 31st " 1892. |
| Willcocks, J. . . . | Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.* | Executive Engineer, 3rd grade. | Sub. *pro tem.* . | 31st " 1892. |
| McElhinny, Lieutenant W. J., R.E. | Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade. | Assistant Engineer, 1st grade. | Permanent . | 31st " 1892. |
| Gerrard, A. S. . . . | Executive Engineer, 2nd grade. | Executive Engineer, 1st grade. | Sub. *pro tem.* . | 5th February, 1892 |
| Chew, A. J. . . . | Executive Engineer, 4th grade, *temporary rank.* | Assistant Engineer, 1st grade. | ..... | 5th " 1892. |
| Smith, J. H. M. . . | Ditto ditto . | Assistant Engineer, 1st grade. | ..... | 11th " 1892 |
| Deuchars, G. . . . | Assistant Engineer, 1st grade. | Executive Engineer, 4th grade. | Sub. *pro tem.* . | 15th " 1892 |
| Drew, W. . . . . | Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.* | Ditto ditto . | Temporary . | 15th " 189. |
| Despeissis, J. M. A. . . | Executive Engineer, 4th grade, *temporary rank.* | Assistant Engineer, 1st grade. | ..... | 15th " 1892. |
| Boydell, J. E. N. . . | Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.* | Executive Engineer, 3rd grade. | Sub. *pro tem.* . | 1st March, 1892. |
| Willcocks, J. . . . | Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.* | Executive Engineer, 4th grade. | Ditto . | 1st " 1892. |
| Barrow, W. D. . . . | Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.* | Ditto ditto . | Temporary . | 1st " 1892. |

*The 15th March, 1892.*

**No. 94.**—The undermentioned Accountants, 1st grade, are granted the rank of Honorary Assistant Examiner:—

Mr. W. P. Godfrey, Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Burma.

Mr. T. Blake, Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department.

Lalla Dass Ram Mullick, Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

*The 16th March, 1892.*

**No. 95.**—The services of Lieutenant T. B. Moore, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

**No. 96.**—The following temporary promotions are ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch, with effect from the 3rd March, 1892:—

| NAMES. | From | To |
|---|---|---|
| Quinlan, F. P. . . | Examiner, 2nd class. | Examiner, 1st class. |
| Hickie, W. C. . . | Deputy Examiner, 1st grade. | Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade. |

**No. 97.**—The reversions of Messrs. F. L. Brown and W. G. Bayly to Examiner, 3rd class, and Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, respectively, with effect from the 20th February, 1892, ordered in Public Works Department Notification No. 66, dated the 4th March, 1892, are hereby cancelled.

**No. 98.**—Mr. F. G. Heaven, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is transferred to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department.

**No. 99.**—Mr James Stuart Forbes, Officiating Assistant Storekeeper, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is confirmed in that appointment in class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the forenoon of the 23rd January, 1892.

**No. 101.**—The services of Rai Sahib Gopal Chundra Chattopadhyay, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Resident in Hyderabad.

*The 17th March, 1892.*

**No. 102.**—Mr. G T. St. A. Mixon, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is trans-

ferred from the Establishment under the Government of Madras to that under the Chief Commissioner of Burma, for employment on Railways.

No. 103.—Public Works Department Notification No. 61, dated the 1st March, 1892, placing the services of Mr. F. W. Allum, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma, for employment on Railways, is hereby cancelled.

No 104.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council, having sanctioned a survey being undertaken for a line of railway from Kalka to Simla on an alignment independent of the existing cart-road, is pleased to place the same under the control of the Director General of Railways.

The project will be known as the Kalka-Simla Railway Survey.

*The 18th March, 1892.*

No. 105.—Messrs. E. K. Horsfall and A. Barrow, Locomotive Probationers, in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, are confirmed as Assistant Locomotive Superintendents in their present grade.

No. 106.—Mr. H. Joll, Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, Bengal, is permitted, at his own request, to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the afternoon of the 19th March, 1892.

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TELEGRAPH.

*The 16th March, 1892.*

No. 100.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. F. R. de Marsac, Superintendent, class IV, 2nd grade, Indian Telegraph Department, to retire from the service, with effect from the 8th March, 1892.

J. G. FORBES, *Colonel, R.E.*,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

### GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

*The 21st October, 1891.*

From the 14th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 7th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

*Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.*

| | Per annum. R | a. | p. |
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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

*Publisher, Gazette of India.*

## BANK OF BENGAL.

*Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 15th March, 1892*

| LIABILITIES. | R | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital paid up | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund | 47,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office (R 67,77,675 15 1) / Public Deposits at Branches (1,16,90,131 8 9) | 1,84,67,807 | 7 | 10 |
| Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches | 4,59,63,501 | 13 | 1 |
| Bank Post Bills, etc. | 2,99,037 | 3 | 0 |
| Sundries | 30,02,095 | 9 | 3 |
| RUPEES | 9,24,32,442 | 1 | 2 |

| ASSETS. | R | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Government Securities | 71,86,695 | 8 | 0 |
| Other authorized Investments | 45,19,036 | 0 | 0 |
| Loans on Government and other authorized Securities | 1,41,30,768 | 1 | 2 |
| Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities | 94,12,479 | 9 | 4 |
| Bills discounted and purchased | 2,68,44,500 | 9 | 5 |
| Balances with other Banks | 5,75,233 | 3 | 10 |
| Bullion | 7,77,570 | 15 | 11 |
| Dead Stock | 12,16,144 | 8 | 6 |
| Stamps | 11,182 | 12 | 9 |
| Sundries | 15,40,576 | 0 | 2 |
| | 6,62,14,187 | 5 | 1 |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (R 1,30,87,665 12 5) / Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (1,31,30,588 15 8) | 2,62,18,254 | 12 | 1 |
| RUPEES | 9,24,32,442 | 1 | 2 |

BANK OF BENGAL,
*Calcutta, the 17th March, 1892.*

E. J. BIRCH,
*Offg. Chief Accountant.*

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
*Secretary and Treasurer.*

Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.
Percentage 38 7.

## CALCUTTA MINT.

*Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 16th March, 1892.*

| | R | R |
|---|---|---|
| Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 9th March, 1892 | 48,19 848 | |
| Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date | 28,34,088 | 76.53 936 |
| ADD— | | |
| Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department | 8,56,383 | |
| Ditto ditto Government | 1,372 | 8,57,755 |
| | | 85,11,691 |
| DEDUCT— | | |
| New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week | 12,00,000 | |
| Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes | ... | 12,00,000 |
| Balance on the evening of the 16th March, 1892 | ... | 73,11,691 |
| The Balance comprises— | | |
| Silver held on account of the Currency Department | 41,14,275 | |
| Ditto ditto Government | 31,97,416 | 73,11,691 |
| There is in addition awaiting assay— | | |
| Bullion belonging to Private Individuals | 25,25,175 | |
| Ditto ditto Government | ... | 25,25,175 |

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
*Master of the Mint.*

CALCUTTA MINT,
*The 17th March, 1892.*

## HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 17th March, 1892.*

The Honorable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed James Wighton, Esq., of Normanby Buildings, Chancery Lane, Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, Solicitor, a Commissioner for the purpose of taking under the law in force in British India the acknowledgment of married women of deeds to be executed by them in respect of property in India.

By Order,
R. BELCHAMBERS,
*Registrar.*

## SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

### REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 12th March, 1892.*

No. 1-*R*.—Babu Sarat Chunder Sen, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd grade, is granted sixty-four days' privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st February, 1892, under article 291 of Civil Service Regulations.

C. STRAHAN, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
*Depy. Surveyor-General,*
*In charge Revenue Branch.*

## THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

*Catalogue of Books printed in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and registered under the provisions of Act XXV of 1867, during the quarter ending 31st December, 1891.*

| Title in full. | Language in which the book is written. | Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the book or any part thereof. | Subject. | Place of printing and place of publication. | Name or firm of the Printer, and the name or firm of the Publisher. | Date of issue from the Press, or of the publication. | Number of sheets, leaves, or pages. | Size. | 1st, 2nd, or other number of Edition. | Number of copies of which the edition consists. | Whether printed or lithographed. | Price. | Name and residence of Proprietor of copyright or any portion thereof. | Date on which the copyright was registered. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | R a. p. | | | |
| *II.—In the Vernaculars spoken in the Province.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vara Varamuni Pravana Vijayamoo. | Telugu | Vara Varamuni Pravana Dassa. | History | Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. | A. Tiruvangadiah, Printer. P. Alagia Manavala Ramanuja Jeer, Publisher. | 29th Oct., 1891. | 96 | Demi octavo. | 1st edition. | 500 | Printed | 0 6 0 | Paravastu Alagia Manavala Ramanuja Jeer, Tirupathi. | 29th Oct., 1891, copyright is secured. | A short history of the life and doings of Vara Varamuni Pravana written in Telugu verse specially intended for the use of the people of the Vaisnava sect. |
| Prapanna Jana Chinthamani. | Do. | Ditto | Religion | Ditto | Ditto | Ditto | 117 | Demi | Do. | 1,000 | Do. | 0 4 0 | Ditto | Ditto | A small Telugu poetical work treating of the Hindu religion and philosophy by Vara Varamuni Pravana Dassa, containing likewise some of his miscellaneous works on religion. |
| Sri Yadavagiri Mahathmyam. | Tamil | K. V. Srinivasachar | Do. | Ditto | Oxford Press Printer. | 21st Dec., 1891. | 154 | Octavo | Do. | 1,000 | Do. | 1 0 0 | K. V. Srinivasa Char Thoppa Moodliar's chutrum, C. and M. Station, Bangalore. | 21st Dec., 1891, copyright is secured. | A religious work in Tamil prose describing at some length Yadavagiri, the scene of Kristna's birth and actions. |
| Sri Sakkubai Charithram. | Telugu | Nagiah Dass | Poetry | Ditto | A. Tiruvangadiah, Printer. T. Ramalinga Chetty, Publisher. | 22nd Dec., 1891. | 28 | Demi | Do. | 500 | Do. | 0 1 6 | T. Ramalinga Chetty, Uthana Polya, Salem District. | 22nd Dec., 1891, copyright is secured. | A short biographical sketch of Sukkubai in Telugu verse, got up in a neat style. |

BANGALORE,
*The 4th March, 1892.*

CHAS. W. RAVENSHAW, *Captain,*
*First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore.*

## THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE,

### NOTIFICATION.

*Bangalore, the 11th March, 1892.*

**No. 817—101-92.**—Tenders are hereby invited for the exclusive privilege of the wholesale vend of ganja and any preparation thereof, except halva, in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

2. The contract will be for one year from 1st April 1892 to 31st March 1893.

3. Every tender must specify the minimum annual revenue which the tenderer will guarantee to Government, and shall be for one lump sum inclusive of local cess. No tender which guarantees to Government less than a minimum annual revenue of R2,500 will be considered. Every tender must be accompanied by a deposit of R100 in cash and enclosed in a cover superscribed with the words "Tender for the exclusive privilege of wholesale vend of ganja and any preparation thereof, except halva, for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore."

4. The tenders must be delivered at the office of the Collector, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, on or before noon of the 24th March, 1892, when they will be opened by the Collector in the presence of the applicants. The applicant whose tender may be selected by the Collector for recommendation to the Resident will be required to deposit at once in cash or in Government securities duly endorsed in favour of the Resident in Mysore a further sum equal to one-twelfth (or one month's instalment) of the annual amount guaranteed, failing which the deposit made with the tender will be forfeited and the contract resold at the sole risk of the tenderer.

5. When the decision of the Resident is announced, the deposits made by the applicants whose tenders have been rejected will be returned to them on their application. The Resident reserves to himself the power of rejecting the highest or any tender without assigning any reason.

6. The party whose tender may be accepted shall, within eight days after the Resident's decision has been communicated to him, deposit with the Collector a sum in cash or Government securities duly endorsed in favour of "the Resident in Mysore," which with the sums previously deposited under paragraph 4 shall be equal to one-fourth of the yearly revenue guaranteed, and shall execute an agreement in the usual form on proper stamp, binding himself to conform to the conditions hereinafter set forth; and if he fails or refuses to sign the agreement, or to make the deposit required, the deposits already made will be forfeited to Government and the lease otherwise disposed of. No tender proposing any modification of any of the terms of this Notification will be considered.

7. The contract for which tenders are now invited shall be subject to the following conditions, namely:—

### CONDITIONS.

I. The contract shall not be transferable except with the approval of the Resident in Mysore.

II. For the purposes of this contract the Resident in Mysore may decline to recognize any representative, agent, or partner appointed or taken by the Contractors during the period of the contract unless such representative, agent, or partner shall have been first approved of on behalf of the Resident in Mysore by the Collector for the time being.

III. (*a*) The minimum annual revenue guaranteed shall be payable to Government in twelve equal monthly instalments. The Contractors shall pay into the Resident's Treasury the whole amount of the fees on wholesale vend, inclusive of the local cess payable to Government at the rates fixed by Government on the ganja and its preparations, except halva, sold from the Bonded Warehouse in each month to the retail dealers on or before the 20th of the following month.

(*b*) If the fee on wholesale vend payable on the sales of ganja and its preparations up to the end of any month be not sufficient to make up the amount of the instalment of the minimum guaranteed revenue for that month, the Contractors shall pay such further sum as may be required to make up the deficiency. The excess sale of any month shall be available to make up any deficiency in any other month of the same official year. Such portion of the fee on wholesale vend on excess sales in any one month as may be over and above the deficiency which may have been made good by the Contractors in any previous month or months of the same official year shall be paid into the Government Treasury along with the minimum guaranteed revenue for the month in which such fee on wholesale vend on excess sales has been realized.

(*c*) If the above payments are not made on or before the 20th of the month following that for which they are due, interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be charged from that date on all the arrears outstanding; and should the default continue after the lapse of the month in which the payments are due, the arrears with the interest due shall be recovered by attachment and sale of the property of the Contractors, including cash at Bonded Warehouse, in the manner provided for by the rules for the time being in force for the recovery of arrears of land revenue. And it shall further be at the discretion of the Resident upon the report of the Collector to declare the contract cancelled, to direct the forfeiture of the deposit made by the Contractor, and to cause the business to be carried on by Government officers or otherwise, at the expense and risk of the Contractors, their heirs, executors, and assigns, during the unexpired period of their contract.

IV. There shall be five shops for the sale of ganja and its preparations (except halva), and the places at which they are to be kept shall be determined by the Collector, and the Contractors shall engage to sell ganja and its preparations only at the places so fixed. The Collector shall be at liberty to make any alterations in the localities of the shops that he may from time to time consider necessary.

V. The confirmation of existing retail vendors and the nomination of new vendors shall rest with the Collector. The Collector shall issue licenses in the prescribed forms directed to the retail vendor.

VI. The Contractors shall sell ganja and its preparations only to such licensed vendors, and shall not interfere with the retail vendors in any way. But they or their authorized agent or wholesale vendor shall be at liberty to visit the drug shops in company with the Excise officers and inspect the accounts, and if they have reason to believe that contraband drugs are being vended in any shop, shall, with the permission of the Collector, place a nominee of their own to officiate as vendor jointly with the license holder or vendor of such shop for such time as the Collector may deem fit, and if sufficient grounds exist to justify this step, the Collector shall remove the original holder and appoint any other holder he deems fit

VII. The ganja and majam and other preparations thereof sold (except halva) shall be of good quality not black or old or such as may have lost its medicinal virtues, and must be without stalks which should be removed before issue to retail vendors, or equivalent weight of good ganja given for such stalks when returned by retail vendors. Powdered ganja to the extent of 5 per cent. only shall be taken by the retail vendors and no more. Such powdered ganja may be made up by the retail vendors into halva. All ganja powder over 5 per cent., or bad ganja of the stamp indicated in this condition found at the wholesale depôt or retail shops, shall be attached by the Excise Department, and, with the sanction of the Collector, be burnt. No ganja more than a year and a half old shall be sold to the public.

VIII. The Contractors shall always keep on hand not less than one month's supply of ganja at the Bonded Warehouse.

IX. The rates of Government fees for wholesale vend, the wholesale price at which ganja and majam shall be sold to the retail dealer, and the retail prices at which the drugs shall be vended to the public, are noted below :—

| | Government fee for wholesale vend. | | Wholesale rate at which the drugs are to be sold to retail vendors. | | Retail prices at which the drugs are to be vended to the public. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Seer of 80 tolas. | Seer of 24 tolas. | Seer of 80 tolas. | Seer of 24 tolas. | Seer of 80 tolas | Seer of 24 tolas. |
| Ganja . . . | 1 4 0 | 0 6 0 | 2 1 4 | 0 10 0 | 2 11 4 | 0 13 0 |
| Majam . . . | 0 6 8 | 0 2 0 | 0 13 4 | 0 4 0 | 1 4 0 | 0 6 0 |

X. The Collector shall have power to close any particular retail shop or shops on the requisition of the Military authorities or Magistracy temporarily or permanently, and the Contractors shall not be entitled to any compensation therefor. But with the approval of the Collector the number so reduced may, if the public requirements demand it, be re-established elsewhere.

XI. The Contractors shall be permitted to import ganja for the purposes of this contract into the Distillery or the Bonded Warehouse, as may be decided upon hereafter, under "import" passes to be issued by the Collector, and besides this no other ganja shall be sold by the Contractor without the written permission of the Collector.

XII. The Contractors shall render a true and correct account, in duplicate, of the sales at the wholesale depôt to the Collector, through the Head Supervisor, Abkari and Excise, monthly, and allow the officers of the Excise Department free access always and at all times to all the accounts kept by the Contractors, which accounts shall be true and accurate and in the forms prescribed by Government in Notification No. 2551—2756, dated the 11th September 1886. And for the purposes of this agreement the Contractors shall open an account showing *in detail* the prime cost of the drug, cost of carriage, by cart and rail, other charges if any, and total cost of drugs, and cost per maund. The number and date of transport or import pass should be quoted, and each item duly vouched for with original receipts, etc., duly numbered. The cost of establishment, contingencies, etc., shall also be given monthly *in detail*. A copy of this account shall be furnished to the Head Supervisor, Abkari and Excise, monthly for reference and check, and the original with vouchers shall be kept at the depôt for verification by the Excise Department and the Collector.

XIII. Disorderly conduct and irregular transactions at the wholsale depôt shall not be permitted by the Contractors' agents or employés. They shall be provided at the Contractors' cost with correct scales and weights, the latter duly stamped by the Collector, and further, all such employés shall, 15 days after the agreement is signed by the Contractors, enter into engagements with the Contractors to abide by the spirit and letter of the conditions entered into by the Contractors with Government, and the laws and rules in force, and such engagements shall be deposited with the Collector without fail within five days after execution, and they shall take out wholesale licenses, if employed, to sell the drugs, or sign permits for the Contractors.

XIV. The contractors shall be required to conform to any additional rules which may be prescribed from time to time by the Government, and abide by those laid down in the agreement and notified by the Resident in Mysore in his Notification No. 2551—2756, dated the 11th September 1886.

XV. The Collector may give written permission to the Contractors to grow their own ganja. The cultivation of the drug otherwise, by the Contractors or any one else in the Civil and Military Station, is hereby interdicted.

XVI Any infringement of the above conditions, the provisions of the Excise Act, XXII of 1881, and the rules framed thereunder, will subject the Contractors or their authorized agents to the penalties prescribed therein, and to a forfeiture of their contract, with the approval of the Resident in Mysore.

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The quantity and value of Ganja and Majam sold yearly from 1888-89 to 1890-91 and during 9 months of the current year are noted below :—

| Years | Ganja. | | Majam. | | Total Amount. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantity, seers of R24 weight. | Amount. | Quantity, seers of R24 weight. | Amount. | | |
| 1888-89 . . . . | 7,395 0 | 4,621 14 0 | 859 12 | 214 14 0 | 4,836 12 0 | |
| 1889-90 . . . . | 7,595 0 | 4,746 14 0 | 904 0 | 226 0 0 | 4,972 14 0 | |
| 1890-91 . . . . | 7,950 0 | 4,968 12 0 | 940 0 | 235 0 0 | 5,203 12 0 | |
| 1891-92, 9 months . . | 5,765 0 | 3,603 2 0 | 765 0 | 191 0 0 | 3,794 9 0 | |

By Order,

C. W. RAVENSHAW,

*First Assistant Resident.*

## AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Mount Abu, the 10th March, 1892.*

**No. 625-*G*.**—Third class Hospital Assistant Bromanand returned on the afternoon of the 6th December, 1891, from the leave granted him in this office notifications Nos. 4467-*G*. and 5868-*G*. dated 5th September, and 11th December, 1891, respectively.

**No. 626-*G*.**—First class Hospital Assistant Munram Singh was granted an extension of leave for four months on medical certificate, in continuation of the privilege leave already sanctioned which is commuted into sick leave under Article 264 of the Civil Service Regulations.

**No. 627-*G*.**—Third class Hospital Assistant Chunda Singh, in charge of the Puranabasti Dispensary, was granted three months' privilege leave from the forenoon of the 4th December, 1891, and third class Hospital Assistant Ali Husain of the Native States Reserve List was appointed to officiate for him.

**No. 628-*G*.**—Third class Hospital Assistant Abdullah Khan, attached to the Jhunjhume Dispensary, was granted privilege leave for two months from the forenoon of the 14th January, 1892, and third class Hospital Assistant Parmanand of the Native States Reserve List was appointed to act for him during his absence.

**No. 629-*G*.**—The following Hospital Assistants were appointed third class Hospital Assistants for Government service and placed on the Native States Reserve List from the dates specified against their names :—

| Name. | Date of appointment. |
|---|---|
| Alim ullah . . . . . | 7th January, 1892. |
| Nafar Chander Dass . . . . . | 15th " |
| Shira Mani Hazra . . . . . | 15th " |
| Syed Mahomed Raza . . . . . | 7th " |

**No. 630-*G*.**—The following transfers have been made in the Establishment of Civil Hospital Assistants in Rajputana :—

| Class. | Name. | From | To | Date of Transfer. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Third . | Syed Abdul Haleem . . | Native States Reserve List. | Jeypore Raj service . | 1st January, 1892. |
| Do. . | Alim ullah . . . . | Ditto ditto . | Bikanir Raj service . | 12th January, 1892. |
| Do. . | Kobeerul Husain . . | Ditto ditto . | Pisangan Branch Dispensary, Ajmere. | 13th February, 1892. |
| Do. . | Mirza Inait Husain . . | Government Reserve List | Raj service, Bikanir . | 22nd February, 1892. |

No. 631-*G*.—Hospital Assistant Muzharul Huq was appointed a third class Hospital Assistant for Government service and placed on the Government Reserve List from the 17th January, 1892.

No. 632-*G*.—Second class Hospital Assistant Abdul Wahid of the Native States Reserve List was granted privilege leave for three months on the afternoon of the 12th February, 1892.

No. 633-*G*.—Second class Hospital Assistant Sukhnundon, attached to the Pertabgarh Dispensary, was granted privilege leave for three months on the forenoon of the 14th February, 1892, and third class Hospital Assistant Shira Mani Hazra was appointed to act for him during his absence.

By Order,

C. HERBERT, *Captain*,

*First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.*

## SECRETARY TO THE AGENTS, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, IN THE P. W. DEPT., RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

*Camp Ajmere, the 8th March, 1892.*

No. 639-*S*.—The Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana is pleased to grant to Mr. J. E. Gabbett, Executive Engineer, Jodhpore-Bikaneer Railway, furlough for eleven months, under article 340 (*b*) (ii) of the Civil Service Regulations, from 1st April, 1892, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

By Order,

G. F. L. MARSHALL, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,

*Secy. to the Agents, Govr.-Genl., in the P. W. Dept., Rajputana & Central India.*

## AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Camp Sibi, the 9th March, 1892.*

No. 310-*F. C.*—Moulvi Abdul Rahim, Second Extra Assistant Commissioner, Zhob, is granted six months' extraordinary leave, under article 366 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date of being relieved of his duties.

No. 311-*F. C.*—Utam Chand, Head Clerk in the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, and Political Agent, Loralai, is appointed to officiate as Second Extra Assistant Commissioner, Zhob, during the absence on leave of Moulvi Abdul Rahim, or until further orders.

*The 11th March, 1892.*

No. 344-*F. C.*—Munshi Gulzar Khan, Tahsildar, 4th grade, sub *pro tempore*, is granted three months' privilege leave under articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 20th February, 1892, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 345-*F. C.*—Kazi Muzaffar Khan, Tahsildar, 3rd grade, and Tahsildar in Pishin, is posted to Sharigh from date of assuming charge, during Munshi Gulzar Khan's absence on leave, or until further orders.

By Order,

W. STRATTON, *Lieut.*,

*First Assistant.*

## AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

*Abu, the 11th March, 1892.*

No. 660-*G*.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 302-G., dated the 25th February, 1892, it is hereby notified that Captain C. Herbert, I.S.C., assumed charge of his duties as First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, from Lieutenant K. D. Erskine, on the forenoon of the 11th idem.

By Order,

C. HERBERT, *Captain*,

*First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.*

## DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 12th March, 1892.*

No. 12.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 77, dated 9th March, 1892, Mr. F. J. Harvey, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, is posted to the North Western Railway.

*The 15th March, 1892.*

No. 13.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 88, dated 10th March, 1892, Mr. W. G. Gilchrist, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is posted

to the charge of the Kalka-Simla Railway Survey.

*The 16th March, 1892.*

No. 14.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 47, dated the 19th November, 1891, Mr. L. C. D. Bean, Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, reverted from class II, grade 4, temporary rank, to his substantive appointment in class III, grade 1, with effect from the forenoon of the 25th February, 1892.

*The 18th March, 1892.*

No. 15.—Rai Bahadur Bhoobun Mohun Bose, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, is, on return from leave, posted to the Kalka-Simla Railway Survey.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
*Offg. Director-General.*

## TREASURE TROVE.

### NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that on the 18th December, 1891, the undermentioned thirty-one copper images and articles, weighing about 1,100 seers of 24 tolas and valued at R275, were discovered buried in a field Poramboke No. 343 known as Yêgâmbarêswarar Sengal modu in the Inam village of Sirangudi Piliyur attached to Themaugalam Vattam, Negapatam Taluk, Tanjore District:—

| | Weight in seers. | Value. R | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Image of Sabâpathi with Tiruvâsi | 260 | 65 | 0 | 0 |
| 2. Sabâpathi seat | 50 | 12 | 8 | 0 |
| 3. Do. goddess | 90 | 22 | 8 | 0 |
| 4. Sôma Skanda mûrti | 155 | 38 | 12 | 0 |
| 5. Do. Tiruvâsi | 30¾ | 7 | 11 | 0 |
| 6. Do. goddess | 73 | 18 | 4 | 0 |
| 7. Do. do. Tiruvâsi | 35¼ | 8 | 13 | 0 |
| 8. Vignêswarar | 92⅛ | 23 | 2 | 0 |
| 9. Do. Tiruvâsi | 29 | 7 | 4 | 0 |
| 10. Chandikêswarar | 71 | 17 | 12 | 0 |
| 11. Mânikkavâsagar | 51 | 12 | 12 | 0 |
| 12. Palliyarai Sokkar | 17½ | 4 | 6 | 0 |
| 13. Pradôshanâyagar | 15 | 3 | 12 | 0 |
| 14. Do. Tiruvâsi | 7 | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| 15. Pidâri | 1⅛ | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| 16. Do. seat | 5 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| 17. Do. Tiruvâsi | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 18. Gôpâlavigraham | 40 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 19. Sûlapidâri with seat | 20 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 20. Sûlam | 21 | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| 21. Tiruvadi | 2 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| 22. Adukku dîpam, 3 pieces | 5 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| 23. Purusha dîpam ditto | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 24. Nâgadîpam, 2 pieces | 2½ | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 25. Virusha dîpam, 3 pieces | 3½ | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| 26. Copper vessel, 3 pieces | 2 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| 27. Adoration umbrella, 2 pieces | 2½ | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 28. Brass tripod | 5 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| 29. Dîpârâthanai Thattu, 5 pieces | 3½ | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| 30. Thiruchinnavâthiyam | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 31. Sandal-grinding stone | ... | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| | 1,099½ | 275 | 0 | 0 |

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collecter of Tanjore, at his Office on the 17th August, 1892, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

H. M. WINTERBOTHAM,
*Actg. Collector of Tanjore.*

TANJORE,
*The 9th March, 1892.*

## POST OFFICE.

### NOTIFICATIONS

*Calcutta, the 15th March, 1892.*

No. 13599.—Mr S. Gutmann, Postmaster, Quetta, is granted an extension of privilege leave for 10 days, from the 4th March, 1892.

*The 16th March, 1892.*

No. 13633.—Moulvi Allahdad Khan, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, from the 4th April, 1892, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Babu Asvini Kumar Chakraverty is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence of Moulvi Allahdad Khan, or until further orders.

*The 17th March, 1892.*

No. 13675.—In consequence of the grant of privilege leave for two months to Mr. G. A. T. Bennett, Deputy Postmaster, Bombay, the following acting appointments were made, with effect from the 8th September, 1891, until further orders:—

Mr. C. C. D'Albedyhll, Mail Officer, Sea Post Office 2nd class, to act in the 1st class.

Mr. H. T. Bedford, Mail Officer, Sea Post Office, 3rd class, to act in the 2nd class.

The appointment of Mr. G. S. Hooper, Mail Officer, 2nd class, to act in the 1st class, in Notification No. 6494, dated the 16th October, 1891, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 24th October, 1891, is hereby cancelled.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
*Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 15th March, 1892.*

Bower, A.
Busch, A.
Cobbs, J. E.
Cox, Mr. (Representative of Curling and Co.)
Gahan, Mrs. F. E.
Garnier, Louis.
Hobnails, S. L.
Inglis, J.
Logan, D. M.
Lucas, Mrs. F. M.
Neilly and Co.
Oakley, Geo. & Co.
Packenham, J. A.
Stevens, G. R and Co.
Stiff and Co.

*Letters marked "Care of Post Office."*

Apcar, Stephen, B.
Ameeia.
Anderson, Aleck.
Arline, Miss Nellie.
Armfield, Fred.
Ashburton, Lord.
Babind, Mrs. H.
Baron, Ch.
Batchelor, Mrs. F.
Batten, F. G.
Beal, Rev. Arthur.
Beale, H. K.
Beck, Louis.
Berryman, T.
Berry, Adolph.
Black, W. Geo.
Bindley, Lt.-Col.
Brown, Norman P.
Bruhl, Henri.
Bryant, W. M.
Buckland, Henry.
Busey, Duncan C.
Butt, W.
Campton, H.
Carlander, Axel.
Carmichael, R. S.
Cautlie, Mrs.
Chase Levi, Major.
Chaplin, R. O.
Christison, Geo. W.
Clark, Harry.
Colville, Mr. H. S.
Cooke, E. J., Mrs.
Cooper, W.
Crole, C. S.
Crow, W. H. F. R.
Cullen, Lillian M., Miss.
Currie, John.
Daly, Mrs. A.
Damoy, C.
Detilloux, Theo.
Dwar, Major D. E.
Douglass, Miss L.
D'Souza, P. B.
Dutch, A.
Dyer, Mrs.
Edilmann, A.
Ewan, Captain D. S.
Eyers, J.
Fanning, Mrs. F. C.
Farrell, Mrs. M.
Ferguson, Fred.
Flynn, W.
Folk, S.
Fremlin, W. T.
Gay, Mrs. A.
Gedeon, E.
Goetze, Robert.
Grahl, Capt. H.
Graves, Clarence.
Greaves, E. S.
Greenhalgh, Capt. J. H.
Haiman, Alexis.
Hamon, Monsieur.
Hamilton, G. S.
Hall, Harry.
Harrison, James.
Harrison, J. J.
Harrison, Mrs. A. M.
Henry, John J.
Herklots, Mrs.
Herklots, Rev. G.
Hesse, Chas.
Hibbard, J. M.
Hicks, George.
Holland, H. C.
Holmberg, W.
Homan, Leonard.
Home, P.
Honghyne, A. P.
Hulton, Eustace.
Hume, Col.
Johnson, E. T. S.
Johnson, W. G.
Johnston, Seymour Campbell.
Keay, J. Seymour.
Kimerling, M.
Kitson, H. H.
Langley, W. E.
Letchfield, W. G.
Law, G.
Lawrence, A. J.
Lunge, Dr. Carl.
Lynch, H. W.
Lyon, Palyhemus.
Manager, Kankee Tea Estate.
Martin, Mrs. Mabel L.
Mess Secy., 1st Madras Infantry.
Massy, Miss E. G.
Maystein, Monsieur.
McCartie, Surgeon-Major.
Metcalfe, M. S.
Meyerhof, Madame.
Miller, E.
Molloy, P.
Morgan, Lt. G. A.
Mosenthal, H.
Munro, James.
Norton, Mrs.
O'Brien, G.
O'Clem, Percy.
Oomregui, Mr.
Oppassana, Monsieur.
Paterson, Mrs.
Patey, Miss Vera.
Paton, Jas.
Patten, L. P.
Paul, Dr. Cecil.
Paul, Dr. D. R.
Payne, Professor W. J.
Peatling, T. H.
Penfold, George W.
Phear, W.
Piercy, Mr.
Petman, C. Bevan.
Petman, Charles E.
Poach, John.
Radford, Major.
Roche, Victor.
Roberts, Miss L.
Robertson, Graham.
Rogers, F. N.
Rose, J.
Roussac, J. A.
Ryder, Mrs H.
Saldan, Paul.
Salvatori, Mons.
Salomon, J. O.
Salvo, B.
Sanderson, P. J.
Saxby, Frank.
Shaw, Mrs.
Sidstone, C. A.
Simes, George.
Simmons, E.
Sinclair, Capt. Thos.
Slater, Mrs. C.
Sleeman, J.
Smith, Chaloner.
Steward, Wm.
Stewart, Miss Burnett.
St. John, Mrs. D.
St. Clair, Mrs. F.
Stretton, Capt.
Smith, Miss M. A.
Swayne, Capt. H. G. C.
Tate, Mrs.
Valentine, T. H.
Wakefield, L. C.
Whiting, Rev. J. L.
Williams, Fred.
Wilderman, Adolf.
Workman, E.

*Registered Letters.*

Aldham, C. J.
Christiansen, A. G.
Crowe, W.
Jones, H.
Marchetto, Alberto.
Roche, Victor.
Stengel, V. S.

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.*

Arline, Nellie, Miss.
Anderson, Mrs.
Altschul, J.
Armstrong, M., Miss.
Asher, H., Mrs.
Atlass, R. H.
Addie, G.
Bulkley, Lt.-Col.
Bush, M., Mrs.
Bruhl, H.
Bearer, F., Major.
Brown, T. R.
Budan, Durgee.
Burhuir, E. M., Miss.
Blamhard, J. A.
Braby, N.
Brown, L., Mrs.
Barker, F. S.
Blake, W., Mrs.
Buriangho, G. E. E., Surgeon-Major.
Bagnal, Mrs.
Beand, H.
Bell, P. T., Lt.
Cargin, M., Mrs.
Cameron & Co.
Castillo, Dr.
Cooper, Mrs.
Coults, Mrs.
Carr, W.
Charles, R.
Crave, H.
Charlton, J.
Christie, J. T.
Crawford, A. T.
Clarke, R. T.
Crowb, W. B., Madam.
Callab, A. G.
Cahill, Mrs.
Donalson, R. C.
Dante, B.
Demello, J. S.
DeCambeford, Marquis.
Defosse, Count.
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Durant, H., Mrs.
Donelly, M., Mrs.
Dauseey, Mr.
Davidson, W. J.
Dury, F. M., Capt.
Dentton, J. H.
Dissiz, G.
Evans, L. J. S.
Ellis, H.
Elliott, F.
Frieberg, B., Mrs.
Fruee, R., Hon. Mrs.
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Foy, W.
Fudlee, A.
French, G. F. C., Captain.
Fally, J. H.
Goodall, E. T.
Glee, J. M.
Grunshulds, E.
Gerrish, F. S.
Genseppe, L.
Giffut, G. G.
Gord, D.
Glascork, W.
Gibson, G.
Greenfield.
Gilliert, J., Miss.
Grune, Dr.
Haughton, H.
Hogan, E.
Harrington, P. C.
Henkey, D.
Hayand, E.
Hill, C. G.
Hudlell, Dy. Surg.-General.
Hibbard, J. M.
Helshy, H. S.
Howard, Miss.
Haward, C. F.
Induprakash Gangoley.
Jardine, M. D. P.
John, A.
Jaijuneyer, G. R.
Jones, H. W.
Kelton, T.
Knight, G. S.
Kirby, H. E.
Karam, G.
Long, J.
Lynn.
Leviston, M., Miss.
Lieliard
Morris, Miss.
McTaggart, W. A. T.
Mulder, B.
Mumanjee, E., Mistry.
Mooby, Oli.
Mcdonald, J.
Maylan, W.
Macpherson, J.
Nott, J. F., Major.
Naloli, J.
Norris, E. J.

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office — continued.*

Naltuneer.
Nailslee, P. V. R.
Naye, L. H., Capt.
Nairne A. K.
Nicholson, F.
Nightingote, G. P.
Owen, W. S.
Owares, R.
Oswald.
Oliver, L. G., Capt.
Power, J. H.
Perura, E., Miss.
Powell, L. W., Miss.
Phipps, C. E.
Peters, E. M.
Playford, T., Hon.
Pryarilol.
Pascha, A.
Perrine, A.
Palman, H. A.
Prawde, R., Mrs.
Riding.
Rose, A. S.
Ross, B.
Rebarbar, M.
Reninghous, G.
Rebello, M.
Rundl, Surghiaj.
Rosenberg, M.
Raynand, H.
Rayers, A.
Robinson, J.
Rougish Chetty, A.
Rice, W.
Rawgon Sing.
Sandell, J. W. H.
Shirnaer, E.
Shirt, W. J., General.
Syed Aber Jafer.
Sauft, A.
Samuel, T.
Shaik Abdul.
Syed Baker Hossian.
Spicter, L.
Schill, F. G.
Syed Mahomed M. Gha.
Smith, C.
Stacle, J., Dr.
Scharl, S.
Surindranath Mukerjee.
Smith, N., Miss.
Surenon, Miss.
Scheffers, A.
Shinbug, A. T.
Shan, A. T.
Sturdy, E. F.
Slater, Charles H.
Stanislos, G.
Smalh, E. S.
Theopile, D.
Traval, A.
Temple, C. L., Mrs.
Tennent, Mrs. E.
Unwin, F.
Venezians, C.
Venour, W. E.
Wright, T. A. B., Mr.
Walker, P. C.
Weeghtenan, A. W. Miss.
Waran.
Wright, W. B.
Wingfield, R., Mrs.
Walters, Mrs.
Wyman, A.
Winthmiller, C., Miss.

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 14th March, 1892.*

Briggs, C.
Burt, Waller.
Chapman, Mrs.
George, J.
Gow, C.
Howard, Mrs. M. E.
Johnston, J. E.
John, P. S.
Kacchap, Rev. J. P.
Lloyd, C.
Madden, G.
Packer, H.
Parker, H.
Parsille, W. B.
Phillips, H. P.
Robertson, Mrs.
Sanderson, H.
Thomson, Mrs. M. A.
Watter, Dr.
Wood, Mrs.

E. HUTTON,
*Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.*

*The 19th March, 1892.*

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

| Mails for | Date of closing at Calcutta. | Route by which despatched. |
|---|---|---|
| | 1892. | |
| Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom. | 23rd Mar. | Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay. |
| Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets). | 22nd ,, | Ditto. |
| Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colonies. | 23rd ,, | Ditto. |
| Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands China, and Japan. | 21st ,, | Ditto. |
| Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania. | 21st ,, | Ditto. |
| Madras and Colombo . . . | 23rd ,, | Per P. & O. Str. *Peshawur.* |
| Straits, China, and Japan . . | 19th ,, | Per Steamer *Choysang.* |
| Rangoon and Moulmein | 22nd ,, | Per Steamer *Canara.* |
| Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore. | 25th ,, | Per Steamer *Pentakota.* |
| Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon. | 23rd ,, | Per Steamer *Kistna.* |
| Port Blair . . . . . | 24th ,, | Per Steamer *Shahjehan.* |
| Colombo and Mauritius . . | 22nd ,, | Per Steamer *Bhundara.* |
| South African Ports . . . | 19th ,, | Per Steamer *Husara* from Madras. |

*N.B.*—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

E. HUTTON,
*Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.*

## REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

From 1st April, 1891, and until further orders, Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *ten pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; eight-ounce tin, *R5*; one pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only* at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

## জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনার মূল্য কম করণ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি যাবৎ অন্য আজ্ঞা না হয় তাবৎ কলিকাতার বোটানিকেল গার্ডেনের অর্থাৎ কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণ এবং অপর কোন ব্যক্তি এক কালীন দশ পৌণ্ড ক্রয় করিলে নিম্নলিখিত হিসাবে জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনা পাইবেন অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ২॥০ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৫৲ টাকায় ও এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১০৲ টাকায় পাইবেন। সর্ব্ব সাধারণে কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট নগদ মূল্য দিলে এই এই হিসাবে অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ৩৲ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৬৲ টাকায় এবং এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১২৲ টাকায় পাইতে পারিবেন। কলিকাতার প্রধান প্রধান ইউরোপীয় ও দেশীয় ঔষধ বিক্রেতাগণ ও এই ঔষধ বিক্রয় করিয়া থাকেন। উপরোক্ত হার ছাড়া চারি ঔন্স টিনের ।০, আট ঔন্স টিনের ॥০ ও এক পৌণ্ড টিনের ৸০ ডাক মাশুল দিতে হইবে।

## REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF THE PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

*Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.*

On and after 1st April, 1891, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1 pound tin, R16, or post free, R16-12.
½ „ R 8, „ R 8-8.
¼ „ R 4, „ R 4-8.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta. It can be had either white or coloured pink.

## বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইনের মূল্য কম করণ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন . ১৬৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ১৬৸০
½ আধ „ „ ৮৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৮॥০
¼ শিকি „ „ ৪৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৪॥০

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধরূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনীডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে। ইহা শাদা বা পাটল বর্ণের পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

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Rules under the Inland Emigration Act, I of 1882. 8a. (3a.)
Instructions for the guidance of Magistrates and Officers registering emigrants under the Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. 8a. (2a.)

### MEDICAL.

Dispensary Manual, 1881. 12a (3a.)

### STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Returns of the Rail-borne Trade of Bengal for quarter ending 30th September 1891. 8a. (2a.)
Report on the External Trade of Bengal with Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan for 1890-91. R1 (2½a.)
Report on the Internal Trade of Bengal for 1876-77 to 1883-84. R6 (8a) each.
Report on the River-borne Traffic of the Lower Provinces of Bengal and on the Inland Trade of Calcutta for 1889-90. R0 (8a.)

### FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Report of the Excise Commission, 1883-84. Volumes I and II. R8 (8a)
Bengal Census Report, 1881. R16 (R1-14.)
Report on the Dyes and Tans of Bengal. By H. W. M'CANN, M.A., D.SC. Full bound, cloth. R2-8 (3a. 6p.)
Papers regarding the Tea Industry in Bengal. R (3a.)
Report on the Cultivation of, and Trade in, Ganja. R1-8 (2a.)
Ditto ditto in Jute. R8 (7a)

### JUDICIAL.

Manual of Notifications and Orders having the force of Law. R5 (8a.)
Question Papers set at the Pleadership and Mooktearship Examinations for the years 1883—90. 8a. (2a.)
Ditto ditto for 1891. 2a. (1a)

### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Manual on the Safe use of Steam, in Hindi. 6a. (2a.)
The Safe Use of Steam, in Bengali. 2a (1a)
Distribution Return of Officers and Subordinates employed on Local Works in Bengal. Corrected up to 31st December 1891. 2a. (1a.)
Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment of the Public Works Department, Bengal. Corrected up to 31st December, 1891. 6a (1a. 6p.)
Memoranda on the System of Brick-making at Akra. By A. G. BREMNER, Assistant Engineer. R3 (4a.)
Schedule of Contract Rates for work of different kinds in the several Divisions in Bengal. Corrected up to 31st December, 1888. R5 (6a.)
Table of Tolls prepared by the Collector and Supervisor of the Calcutta Canals. R2-8 (2a.)

### MARINE.

The River Hooghly: Calcutta to Saugor Island, with Charts and Diagrams. By S. R. ELSON. R2-8 (2a.)
The Bengal Pilots' Code of Signals. R3 (2a. 6p.)
Regulations and Suggestions as to the Survey of the Hull, Equipments, and Machinery of seagoing Steam-ships carrying passengers, and of Inland Steam-vessels. R1 (2a.)
Memorandum on the different methods of ascertaining the discharges of Rivers, Canals, etc. By C. W. ODLING, Esq., M.I.C.E. R1 per copy (1a.)
Regulations relating to the Examination of Engineers for Colonial Certificates of Competency under Act VII of 1884. R1 (1a.)
Ditto relating to the Examination of Engine-drivers under Act VII of 1884. 2a. (1a.)
Ditto relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates in the Mercantile Marine for Colonial Certificates of Competency R1 (1a.)
Ditto relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates for local certificates in the Mercantile Marine, under Act I of 1859 R1 (1a.)
Ditto relating to the Examination of Masters, Engineers and Engine-drivers under the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884 4a. (1a.)
Instructions as to the Survey of Passenger Accommodation on Inland Steam-vessels. 2a. (1a.)
Rules, Bye Laws, Regulations, and Notifications relating to the Port of Chittagong. 4a. (1a.)

### APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 1st January, 1892. R3 (4a.)

### REVENUE.

Papers relating to the Cultivation and Trade of Wheat. 8a. (2a.)
Land Registration Manual, 1889. R1-8 (4a)
Wards' Manual, 1888 R2 (4a)
Cess Manual, 1888 R1-8 (4a.)
Records' Manual, 1888. 12a (1a. 6p.)
Revenue Officers' Manual, 1888 R1 (3a)
Certificate Procedure Manual 1888. 8a. (1a 6p)
Waste Lands Manual, 1888. 12a (2a.)
Stamp Manual, 1890. R1 8 (4a.)
Land Acquisition Manual, 1890. R1 (3a.)
Excise Manual 1881. R2-8 (6a.)
The Salt Manual, 1891. R1-8 (3a.)
Bengal Embankment Manual. R2. With Map. R3 (2a)
Rules for the Guidance of Officers in the Administration of the Salt Department. R1-4 (3a.)
Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act, in English 2a. (1a.)
Bihar Peasant Life. *Illustrated.* By G. A. GRIERSON, Esq., B.C.S. R5 (8a.)
Memorandum on the Revenue History of Chittagong. By H. J. S. COTTON, C.S. R2-4 (4a.)
A Revenue History of the Sunderbuns. By F. E. PARGITER, C.S R2-8 (3a.)
A Sketch of the Administration of the Hooghly District. By Mr. G. TOYNBEE R1-8 (3a.)
The Fauna of British India, Part I Mammalia. R7-8 (3a.)
Ditto ditto Fishes. Volume I. R15 (6a.)
Ditto ditto ditto Volume II. R15 (6a.)
Ditto ditto Birds. Volume I R15 (6a.)
Ditto ditto ditto. Volume II. R11-4 (4a.)
Ditto ditto Reptilia and Batrachia. R13 (6a.)
The Fauna will be complete in 7 Volumes. The book will be sold as a complete work in 7 Volumes. Subscription in advance for the complete set must be paid before any volume is supplied.
Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for 1890-91. 8a. (2a.)

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Way to Health, in Bengali. (1a.) per copy.
Ditto in Kaithi. (1a.) per copy.

☞ *The List of Books available for sale at the Secretariat Press will in future be published once only in each month.*

*Spare copies of the List will, however, be kept in stock ready for issue on receipt of applications for them.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART III.

### Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

### PROMISSORY NOTES.

**Lost in transmission by Post.**

The upper halves of the Government Promissory Notes, Nos 206028 and 239875, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, for ₹500 and ₹1,500, respectively, standing in the name of the Agra Bank, Limited, and Bubonesh Chakravarti, and last endorsed to Mrs. Louisa Woodward, the proprietress, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress, after two years from the date of last advertisement.

J. A. TOOMEY,

*Manager, National Bank of India, Limited, Calcutta, Attorney for Louisa Woodward.*

### THE HINDU FAMILY ANNUITY FUND.

NOTICE.

The following Resolution was passed by the subscribers at their meeting held on 30th January, 1892:—

"That the Directors be authorised to draw in the manner laid down in Rule 65, (₹19,084) nineteen thousand and eighty-four only during the year 1892-93 from the Deposit Account with the Government of India, to meet the expenditure provided for in the Budget Estimate of the year."

RAMAPRASANNA GHOSH,
*Secretary.*

ASUTOSH MUKHOPADHYAY,
*Chairman.*

CALCUTTA,
*The 15th March, 1892.*

### NOTICE.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and in the Matter of the Jutput Gold Mining Company, Limited.

By an order made by Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in the above matter, dated the 13th day of February, 1892, on the application of Henry Thomas Hyde, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the said Company, it was ordered that Saturday, the 23rd day of April, 1892, be appointed for settlement of the list of contributories of the said Company.

Dated this 17th day of March, 1892.

CARRUTHERS & CO.,
*Solicitors for the Official Liquidator.*

CALCUTTA,
*The 17th March, 1892.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART V.

**Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 22.**

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 18th March, 1892 :—

### No. 7 of 1892.

*A Bill to amend the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, and the Code of Civil Procedure.*

of 1877. of 1882. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, and the Code of Civil Procedure ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

of 1877. Addition of new section after section 5, Act XV of 1877.

1. After section 5 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, the following section shall be added, namely :—

Limitation for certain appeals or applications for review of judgment.

"5A. Whenever it is shown to the satisfaction of a Court that an appeal or an application for a review of judgment was presented after the expiration of the period of limitation prescribed for such appeal or application owing to the appellant or applicant at the time when he presented such appeal or application having been misled by any then unrepealed order, or then existing practice or judgment not then overruled of the High Court of the Presidency, Province or District, such appeal or application, if otherwise in accordance with law, shall for all purposes be deemed by all Courts to have been presented within the period of limitation prescribed therefor."

Addition of new section to Chapter XXII of Code of Civil Procedure.

2. To Chapter XXII of the Code of Civil Procedure the following section shall be added, namely :— XIV of 1882.

Applications for execution of decrees not affected.

"375A. Nothing in this Chapter shall apply to any application or other proceeding in any suit subsequent to the decree.

"*Explanation.*—An application to the Appellate Court pending an appeal is not an application subsequent to the decree within the meaning of this section."

Addition of new section after section 582 of said Code.

3. After section 582 of the said Code the following section shall be added, namely :—

Validation of certain memoranda of appeals or applications for review of judgment.

"582A. If a memorandum of appeal or application for a review of judgment has been presented within the proper period of limitation, but is written upon paper insufficiently stamped and the insufficiency of the stamp was caused by a mistake on the part of the appellant or applicant as to the amount of the requisite stamp, the memorandum of appeal or application shall have the same effect and be as valid as if it had been properly stamped : Provided that such appeal or application shall be rejected unless the appellant or applicant supplies the requisite stamp within a reasonable time after the discovery of the mistake, to be fixed by the Court."

Addition to section 647 of said Code.

4. To section 647 of the said Code the following shall be added, namely :—

"*Explanation.*—This section does not apply to applications for the execution of decrees, which are proceedings in suits."

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

IN the case of *Bechi* v. *Ahsanullah Khan*, 12 All. 461, the North-Western Provinces High Court held, in accordance with the practice of the High Court at Madras, that under section 12 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, in computing "the time . . . . . requisite for obtaining a copy of the decree" the Court ought not to include time which had passed before the application for a copy was made, even though the decree had not then been in fact drawn up or signed. Up to the date of this decision the practice of the Court, following that of the High Court at Calcutta, had been different, and the effect of the decision was to rule out of time several appeals which were in time according to the then practice of the Court, at the time when they were presented.

The first section of the Bill is designed to prevent the occurrence of a similar hardship in future.

2. Sections 2 and 4 of the Bill are intended to meet a conflict of opinion which has arisen between the High Court of Allahabad on one side and the High Courts of Calcutta and Bombay on the other as to the interpretation of section 647 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The Allahabad High Court have held (I. L. R. 12 All. 392) that that section makes the provisions of Chapter XXII of the Code applicable to proceedings in execution of decree. The contrary view has been taken by the High Court of Bombay (I. L. R. 10 Bom. 62) and by the High Court of Calcutta (I. L. R. 18 Cal. 462, 515). Section 2 of the Bill declares that the provisions in question are not to apply to proceedings after decree, and section 4 limits the operation of section 647 of the Code in accordance with the opinions expressed by the High Courts of Calcutta and Bombay.

3. In the case of *Balkaran Rai* v. *Gobind Nath Tiwari* (I. L. R. 12 All. 129) it was held by the High Court of Allahabad that a memorandum of appeal cannot be filed or recorded in, or received by, a Court unless and until the proper court-fee is paid in respect of it, and is of no validity unless and until it is properly stamped. Consequently, if it is not, when tendered, properly stamped, it is not at that time a memorandum of appeal within the meaning of section 541 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and the appeal cannot be regarded as having been at that time presented within the meaning of section 4 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, or as valid for any other purpose except in the events specified in section 28 of the Court-fees Act.

The Government of India are of opinion that when the insufficiency of the stamp is caused by a *bonâ fide* mistake on the part of the appellant as to the value of the court-fee stamp required it ought to be obligatory on the Courts to admit the appeal; provided that, if the deficiency is not made good within a reasonable time after the mistake has been discovered, the appeal should then be rejected.

ALEX. EDW. MILLER.

*The 18th March, 1892.*

S. HARVEY JAMES,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

No. 12.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1892.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*A* SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

*Non-Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

*No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

# FINANCIAL STATEMENT for 1892-93.

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## APPENDIX I.

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# FINANCIAL STATEMENT for 1892-93.

## PART I.

### IMPERIAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

#### Preliminary.

Part I of the Financial Statement of 1892-93 deals with Imperial Revenue and Expenditure only.

The object of dealing with Imperial Revenue and Expenditure in a separate section of the Statement is to render it possible to present in brief compass an intelligible outline of the financial position of the Government of India.

Those who wish for further information regarding Imperial, Provincial, or Local Finance will find it in Part II.

2. The financial transactions of the Government of India will, as usual, be considered under the following heads:—

(1) The accounts of the financial year 1890-91, which have been finally closed;

(2) The Revised Estimate of the financial year 1891-92, which ends on 31st instant;

(3) The Budget Estimate of the coming year—1892-93.

#### Section I.—Accounts of 1890-91.

3. The Budget Estimate of 1890-91 showed a surplus of Rx. 270,400.

The Revised Estimate of the same year, issued in March last, showed a surplus of Rx. 2,787,100, and it was said at the time that the Final Accounts would show a further improvement.

This expectation has been realised, and the Accounts of 1890-91 have closed with the very substantial surplus of Rx. 3,688,171.

Foremost among the causes which have contributed to the great surplus of 1890-91 must be placed the rise in Exchange which took place during the year. The average rate of the year was 1*s.* 6·089*d.* as against a Budget Estimate of 1*s.* 4·55*d.*, and fully one-half of the total surplus was due to this cause alone.

The total Imperial Revenue received in India proved to be almost the same as in the Budget Estimate, for, though there was a fairly satisfactory growth of general Revenue during the year, it was largely counterbalanced by some falling off in Opium Revenue and by other reductions of income which I need not specify in detail.

In Expenditure incurred in India the Accounts show an improvement over the Budget of Rx. 808,356, due mainly to reduction of Expenditure in the Railway Account (Rx. 481,850), short Expenditure on Special Defences (Rx. 173,402), and a poor opium crop (Rx. 123,620).

In England there was an improvement in Revenue of £146,509, due to special causes, and a reduction in Expenditure of £350,925, of which £141,230 was under Special Defences, and £179,975 was under Army, and was due to short

supply of magazine rifles. In both cases, therefore, the saving was a mere postponement of a charge which must be incurred sooner or later.

4. I have dwelt upon the facts stated in the preceding paragraphs in order to make it clear that the large surplus of 1890-91 did not indicate what may be called the permanent financial position of the Government of India at the close of that year, and I think it necessary to do so because it has been urged in some quarters that, with so large a surplus, the Government of India should have reduced taxation or undertaken other fiscal reforms of an important nature.

The surplus of 1890-91 was not a surplus which could be expected to recur in future years. The rise in Exchange, which gave half that surplus, has been lost, and a further fall has taken place which adds at least Rx. 700,000 more to the expenditure of the Government of India. The special receipts of 1890-91 affected only the income of that year, and the temporary saving arising from a poor opium crop and from short expenditure on Special Defences, and on the purchase of magazine rifles, did not indicate any improvement in the financial position.

## Section II.—Revised Estimate of 1891-92.

5. From what I have just said it will be understood that no important remission of taxation or other great fiscal reform involving a serious sacrifice of Revenue was possible in the Financial Statement of 1891-92. Exchange was taken for 1891-92 at 1*s.* 5¼*d.* the rupee, and the Government of India were able to show a small surplus of Rx. 115,600 in the Budget Estimate, after setting aside an additional sum of Rx. 448,000 in order to raise the Famine Grant to the full amount of Rx. 1,500,000.

The Revised Estimate for 1891-92 now shows a deficit of Rx. 80,000 as against the surplus of Rx. 115,600 shown in the Budget Estimate; and though no doubt the Final Accounts will show an improvement, and it is more than probable that we shall yet secure equilibrium, it is clear that if any considerable remission of taxation had been made last year, the Government of India would now have had to face a serious deficit. In comparison with the total Revenue and total Expenditure, the difference between a surplus of Rx. 115,600 and a deficit of Rx. 80,000 is of little importance, as in both cases practical equilibrium between Revenue and Expenditure is secured. But although the Revised Estimate gives almost the same net result as the Budget Estimate, the year 1891-92 is remarkable, even in Indian finance, for the wide departures from the figures of the Budget Estimate that have occurred under particular heads.

6. In explaining how an estimated surplus of Rx. 115,600 has been converted into a deficit of Rx. 80,000, it will be convenient to take net figures for Opium and under the Railway Revenue Account, and for Army; that is, in the case of Opium, Expenditure will be deducted from Revenue and only net Revenue shown, and in the case of Army I shall deduct Receipts from Expenditure and show only net Expenditure. Other Heads of Revenue and Expenditure will be taken gross.

In dealing with each head of the Accounts I shall also, as far as possible, exclude variations due to Exchange, and I shall show Exchange as a separate item of the Account.

7. Among the favourable influences of the year, the foremost place must be assigned to the increase of Railway Traffic and consequently of net Revenue from Railways. In the Budget it was estimated that under the Imperial portion of the Railway Revenue Account there would be a net receipt of Rx 6,071,600 in India, and a net Expenditure of £5,689,800 in England. The corresponding

figures of the Revised Estimate are Rx. 7,394,000 and £5,652,000, showing improvements of Rx. 1,322,400 and £37,800 respectively. These figures exclude the effect of the fall in Exchange, which, as I have said, will be dealt with separately. If the effect of the fall in Exchange on the Railway Revenue Account be taken into account, the total improvement is reduced to Rx. 1,122,400.

The increase of Revenue from Railways is largely due to increased exports of wheat and seeds. The following figures show the increase in the export of these articles that took place in the first ten months of the present year as compared with past years:—

| | Wheat. Cwt. | Seeds. Cwt. |
|---|---|---|
| 1889-90 (10 months) | 12,876,000 | 13,869,000 |
| 1890-91 ( " ) | 12,926,000 | 11,940,000 |
| 1891-92 ( " ) | 27,135,000 | 16,303,000 |

8. The net Revenue from Opium has increased by Rx. 821,500 *minus* £300; this is not an unmixed gain, even from the financial point of view, as Rx. 388,800 of the increase is due to another short crop.

9. For some years we have been in the habit of expecting a steady increase of receipts every year under certain Principal Heads of Revenue, but, unfortunately, in the current year the important head of Land Revenue shows a falling off, due to scarcity in certain Provinces; the Revenue under Salt, Stamps, and Excise has, however, shown the usual rate of growth.

The falling off in the Imperial share of Land Revenue comes to Rx. 657,000, though the total falling off (Imperial, Provincial, and Local) is only Rx. 518,800. This somewhat singular result is due to the fact that adjustments between the Government of India and the various Local Governments are made through the medium of the Land Revenue Head. In the current year the Government of India have made certain payments to Bengal which were not provided for in the Budget, and which have had the effect of transferring Rx. 162,300 of Land Revenue from Imperial to Provincial. Similar payments, but of much smaller amounts, have also been made to other Provinces.

10. The Imperial share of the increases under Salt, Stamps, and Excise is as follows:—

| | Increase. Rx. |
|---|---|
| Salt | 282,100 |
| Stamps | 21,100 |
| Excise | 104,700 |
| TOTAL | Rx. 407,900 |

The increase of Revenue in England, excluding Army, Opium, and the Railway Revenue Account, in respect of which I take net figures, is £33,900, and the increase of Revenue in India, excluding the heads in respect to which net figures are taken, and also Land Revenue, Salt, Stamps, Excise, which are dealt with separately, is Rx. 188,200. The head which chiefly contributes to this result being Telegraph, under which there is an increase of Rx. 137,800 in Indian receipts.

11. The total increase of Revenue in England and India may then be calculated as follows:—

| | Rx. | | £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Railways (net) | 1,322,400 | *plus* | 37,800 |
| Opium (net) | 821,500 | *minus* | 300 |
| Salt | 282,100 | | |
| Stamps | 21,100 | | |
| Excise | 104,700 | | |
| Other Heads, excluding Army and Land Revenue | 188,200 | *plus* | 33,900 |
| TOTAL | Rx. 2,740,000 | *plus* | £71,400 |

Against this increase must be set a falling off of Rx. 657,000 under Land Revenue. Deducting this amount from the figures just stated, the resulting improvement is Rx. 2,083,000, *plus* £71,400.

12. Of the unfavourable influences affecting the Indian finances during the current year, the chief was increased Expenditure under Army.

In the Budget the net Expenditure in India under Army was taken at Rx. 13,815,500 and in England at £4,625,500. These figures have been increased in the Revised Estimate by Rx. 1,095,500 and £123,100 respectively.

13. The increase of Military Expenditure in India was chiefly due to Frontier Expeditions and to the sanction of certain measures considered necessary for the efficiency of the Army.

The Budget Estimate of 1891-92 provided Rx. 155,000 for Expeditions. During the year further Expenditure on Expeditions was sanctioned to the amount of Rx. 720,000:—

| | Rx. |
|---|---|
| Chin-Lushai Expedition | 50,000 |
| Manipur operations | 300,000 |
| Wunthoo Expedition | 50,000 |
| Hazara " | 60,000 |
| Meranzai " | 140,000 |
| Cold weather operations in Burma | 120,000 |
| TOTAL | Rx. 720,000 |

It is characteristic of the uncertainties of Indian Finance that in last Financial Statement I should have called attention to what I then considered the high scale of Expenditure on Frontier Expeditions of Rx. 374,400 in 1888-89, of Rx. 421,000 in 1889-90, and of Rx. 352,600 in the Revised Estimate of 1890-91, and expressed a hope that Expenditure of this nature was about to fall off.

A grant of Rx. 80,000 was also sanctioned during the year for additional transport mules, and Rx. 52,100 for additional remounts and ordnance mules, while the Revised Estimate for 1891-92 provides Rx. 213,400 under Army for Expenditure in India on preparations to facilitate mobilization.

14. The excess in the Home Expenditure under Army is due to the payment of £211,000 not provided for in the Budget, being arrears and increase of effective charges on account of British Forces serving in India, reduced by savings under other heads.

15. Putting on one side the Expenditure under Opium, the Railway Account, and Army, in respect to which we have found it more convenient to deal with net figures, the increase of gross Expenditure shown in the Revised Estimate amounts to Rx. 222,200 in India and £127,000 in England. With regard to the increase of Expenditure in India, I need only explain that it is the net result of a number of increases and decreases which individually are not of very great magnitude.

The chief increases are Rx. 51,700 under Political, Rx. 138,000 under Famine Relief and Insurance, Rx. 48,200 under Irrigation, Rx. 80,900 under Military Works, and Rx. 65,900 under Civil Works. And the chief decreases are Rx. 74,900 under Police, and Rx. 60,600 under Special Defences. These items of increase and decrease are explained in Part II, which, it should be recollected, deals with Provincial and Local Revenue and Expenditure as well as with Imperial Revenue and Expenditure.

In England the chief increase in Expenditure has been £232,000 under Interest, and the chief decrease £175,500 under Special Defences. The

increase is due to the Secretary of State having issued India Stock at a discount, which has thrown a charge of £255,000 on the Revenue of the year. The decrease under Special Defences is, as usual, a mere postponement of Expenditure.

16. Bringing together the whole of the items of Revenue and Expenditure with which I have just dealt, and still continuing to exclude Exchange, we get the following result:—

| | | | | Rx. | | £ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Improvement shown in paragraph 11 . | | | | 2,083,000 | *plus* | 71,400 |
| *Deduct*— | | | | | | |
| Increased Expenditure under Army . | Rx. 1,095,500 | *plus* | £123,100 | | | |
| Increased Expenditure, excluding Expenditure under Opium, Railways, and Army . . | Rx. 222,200 | *plus* | £127,000 | | | |
| | | | | 1,317,700 | *plus* | 250,100 |
| Balance . . | | | | Rx. 765,300 | *minus* | £ 178,700 |

The sum of Rx. 765,300 in rupees very considerably exceeds £178,700 in sterling, and we thus see that, notwithstanding the great increase of Military Expenditure and the falling off in Land Revenue, the Revised Estimate gives a result which shows a satisfactory improvement over the Budget Estimate if Exchange be excluded.

17. There now remains Exchange to be dealt with.

The increase of net Expenditure on this account is Rx. 782,200, partly due to increased Sterling Expenditure, but mainly to the average value of the rupee having proved to be 1*s.* 4·713*d.* instead of 1*s.* 5¼*d.*, the rate taken in the Budget Estimate.

Deducting from the increased Expenditure under Exchange, the figures at the end of the preceding paragraph, we find the Revised Estimate to be worse than the Budget by Rx. 178,700* *plus* Rx. 16,900 (782,200 *minus* 765,300), or Rx. 195,600. As the Budget Estimate showed a surplus of Rx. 115,600, a deterioration of this magnitude brings out a deficit of Rx. 80,000, being Rx. 195,600 *minus* Rx. 115,600.

18. The whole case may then be stated briefly and with sufficient accuracy in the following manner:—

The Railway Revenue Account and Opium, Salt, Stamps, Excise, and other Heads of minor importance, have given an improvement in 1891-92 over the Budget Estimate of not much less than three crores of rupees.

Of this improvement 1¼ crores have been balanced by increased Military Expenditure; the fall in Exchange and reduction in Land Revenue account for nearly 1½ crores more, and increased Expenditure under Heads of minor importance in England and India, is sufficient to do rather more than swallow up the remainder of the improvement, thus converting a surplus of Rx. 115,600 into a deficit of Rx. 80,000.

## Section III.—Budget Estimate of 1892-93.

19. In the Financial Statement for 1891-92, I made the following remarks:—

"So far as can be judged, our financial position during the next two years depends on two factors—Military Expenditure and Exchange. It is of great importance to the

* *On making the adjustment for Exchange, the sterling symbol (£) is changed to Rx.*

Indian finances that Exchange should not fall materially below the present rate for a year or two, that is, until we have experienced some relief from the heavy Military charges which we are now bearing. If Exchange falls materially within the next year or two, we may find ourselves in a difficult position, though I believe the difficulties would prove to be only temporary."

Since this passage was written Exchange has fallen heavily, and in the Budget Estimate for the coming year a rate of 1*s.* 4*d.* the rupee has been taken as against 1*s.* 5¼*d.* in the Budget Estimate of the current year. It would be a tedious process to calculate the exact loss due to this heavy fall, but for present purposes it will be sufficient to take it, in round figures, at Rx. 1,708,000. The sterling expenditure of the coming year is almost the same as the estimated sterling expenditure of 1891-92, and yet the *net* charge of the columns headed "Exchange" has increased by no less than Rx. 1,708,000.

On the other hand, there has been no reduction in total Military Expenditure as the following figures will show:—

| | Budget, 1891-92. | | Budget, 1892-93. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rx. | £ | Rx. | £ |
| Military Works (net) . . | 1,075,400 | 8,200 | 1,084,100 | 38,400 |
| Army (net) . . . . | 13,815,500 | 4,625,500 | 14,325,000 | 4,556,300 |
| Special Defences . . . | 360,000 | 350,000 | 270,900 | 229,100 |
| TOTAL . | 15,250,900 | 4,983,700 | 15,680,000 | 4,823,800 |

20. The difficulty which I foresaw twelve months ago has, therefore, come upon us, and the problem of the Budget of 1892-93 has been the overcoming of that difficulty. If we have not succeeded in dealing with it in a wholly satisfactory manner, we have at least done better than could have been hoped this time last year, and the Budget Estimate of 1892-93 shows a surplus of Rx. 146,600.

21. In explaining how this result has been obtained, I shall take as starting point the Budget Estimate of 1891-92, and a comparison of the figures of that Estimate with the figures of the Estimate for 1892-93 will show how the loss of Rx. 1,708,000, due to the fall in Exchange from 1*s.* 5¼*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.*, has been covered and equilibrium between Revenue and Expenditure secured.

22. In the first place I may say at once that in the comparatively small item of sterling receipts in England there is not much difference between the Budget of 1891-92 and the Budget of 1892-93, there being merely a reduction from £212,600 to £200,800, or by £11,800; as there is an increase of £2,100 in receipts under Army, the decrease, excluding Army, is £13,900.

23. Under Principal Heads of Revenue (excluding Opium) there is an increase of Revenue amounting to no less than Rx. 1,091,600. This large increase is due partly to substantial increases under Salt, Excise, and Forests, but above all to an increase of Rx. 673,800 under Land Revenue. The latter figure requires special explanation.

The current Provincial Contracts terminate on 31st March 1892. They have lately been revised and continued for another period of five years, and the revision has been made in such manner as to give the Government of India additional Revenue to the amount of Rx. 466,300 yearly, and, I regret to say, as a necessary consequence, to contract the resources of the Local Governments by an equal amount. It is no doubt satisfactory that Local Governments should have been in a position to make a contribution to the resources of the Empire at a period of pressure, and thus, possibly, avoid the necessity of imposing further taxation. But it would have been still more satisfactory if the Government of India had been in a position to allow them to retain the whole or the greater portion of this amount for expenditure on the improvement of the internal administration of the several Provinces of India. This adjustment in favour of

the Government of India increases the Imperial share of the Land Revenue by Rx. 466,300. The amount so withdrawn may seem large, but as the total increase of Provincial Revenue during the last five years has been Rx. 2,042,700, it follows that the Government of India have now withdrawn only 23 per cent. of the increase of the last five years, leaving the remaining 77 per cent. for expenditure by Local Governments.

The Imperial share of Land Revenue in the coming year has also been increased by ordinary growth of Revenue and by postponements of Revenue collections from the current year in consequence of drought and scarcity. As has already been stated, the total increase of the Imperial share of Land Revenue due to all causes is Rx. 673,800.

24. Net Opium Revenue for 1892-93 is taken at Rx. 81,200 above the Budget Estimate for 1891-92; although the price of the drug has risen and the expenditure is expected to be somewhat less than the average, the short crops of recent years have told on the Opium Reserve, and the quantity to be sold has already been reduced by a Notification in the *Gazette of India* dated 26th June 1891.

25. The Receipts from Interest in India, less the corresponding Expenditure, have increased by Rx. 238,100; this very satisfactory result is due to our not having borrowed in recent years, and to the investment of another crore of the Paper Currency Reserve.

In England the charge for Interest is reduced by £11,500.

26. The net Receipts in India from the Railway Revenue Account are estimated to increase by Rx. 606,700, while the increase of sterling expenditure in England under the same head is £51,800.

27. Excluding the Principal Heads of Revenue, Interest, and the Railway Revenue Account, with which we have already dealt, and also the Revenue under the Heads of Military Works and Army, with which I shall deal hereafter, there is an increase of Revenue in India, under various Heads, of Rx. 375,700.

Excluding Expenditure under Interest, Opium, and the Railway Revenue Account, and Military Expenditure of all kinds (Military Works, Army, and Special Defences), there is an increase of Expenditure in India which amounts to Rx. 235,100, and in England of £95,700.

28. Net Military Expenditure of all kinds in India has increased by Rx. 429,100, of which Rx. 205,000 is due to the calculation of the pay of the British soldier serving in India at a lower rate of Exchange. In England the net Expenditure under Military Works has increased by £30,200 and decreased under Special Defences by £120,900, and under Army by £69,200, giving a net decrease of £159,900 in Military Expenditure of all kinds.

29. Bringing together the different items with which we have just dealt, we get the following result :—

| GAIN. | Rx. | | £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Revision of Provincial Contracts . | 466,300 | | |
| Ordinary increase under Principal Heads of Revenue, excluding Opium . | 625,300 | | |
| Increase in net Opium Revenue . | 81,200 | *minus* | 100 |
| Increase under the Railway Revenue Account . . . . . | 606,700 | *minus* | 51,800 |
| Improvement under Interest in India, net . . . . . | 238,100 | | |
| Reduction of Interest charge in England . . . . . | ... | | 11,500 |
| Increase of Revenue under various Heads in India . . . . | 375,700 | | |
| Reduction of net Military Expenditure in England (Military Works, Army, and Special Defences) . . . | ... | | 159,900 |
| TOTAL . Rx. | 2,393,300 | *plus* | £119,500 |

| LOSS. | Rx. | | £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Increase of net Military Expenditure in India . . . . . | 429,100 | | |
| Reduction in sterling Receipts in England (excluding Military Receipts) . | ... | | 13,900 |
| Increase of Expenditure under various Heads . . . . . | 235,100 | *plus* | 95,700 |
| TOTAL . Rx | 664,200 | *plus* | £109,600 |

Deducting the loss from the gain, we get a net gain of Rx. 1,729,100 *plus* £9,900.

30. On the other side must be put the net loss by Exchange, which, as I have said, amounts to Rx. 1,708,000 It follows that the Budget Estimate of 1892-93 is better than that of 1891-92 by Rx. 21,100 (1,729,100—1,708,000) *plus* Rx. 9,900,* or Rx. 31,000 in all. As the surplus of the Budget Estimate of 1891-92 was Rx. 115,600, and as the Budget Estimate of the coming year is, on the whole, better by Rx. 31,000, the estimated surplus of 1892-93 is Rx. 146,600, being Rx. 115,600 *plus* Rx. 31,000.

31. The manner in which the very heavy charge of Rx. 1,708,000, which falls on the finances next year in connection with Exchange, has been met, may now be stated in a few words.

The additional charge of Rx. 1,708,000 on account of Exchange has been met almost entirely by contributions from Local Governments (Rx. 466,300), by increase of Revenue under Principal Heads (Rx. 625,300), and by growth of Railway Revenue (Rx. 606,700 *minus* £51,800); there has also been a substantial improvement under Interest in India owing to our having been able to avoid borrowing for some time, and to increase of the Paper Currency Investment by one crore of rupees.

Net Military Expenditure of all kinds is somewhat heavier, and net Opium Revenue is slightly better, for 1892-93 than for 1891-92, while the growth of Revenue under various Heads, not of the first importance, almost exactly balances the growth of other Expenditure in England and India.

## Section IV.—Prospects of the Immediate Future.

32. In the Financial Statements of the last three years I have dwelt at some length on the general financial position of Government as it presented itself to me at the time, and have endeavoured to indicate the prospects of the immediate future.

Thus, in the Financial Statement for 1889-90, after a series of years of deficit, I ventured to predict that our financial difficulties were, for the time, at an end.

This forecast was amply justified, as the Accounts of the year 1889-90 gave a surplus of Rx. 2,612,000, though the sum of Rx. 460,255 had been set aside with a view to begin the restoration of the Famine Grant to its full amount of Rx. 1,500,000.

In the Financial Statement for the succeeding year, 1890-91, I looked forward to still further improvement, but expressed the opinion that 1890-91 was not likely to prove so prosperous, from a financial point of view, as 1889-90.

In point of fact, the Accounts of 1890-91 now show a larger surplus (Rx. 3,688,100) than that obtained in the preceding year; but the greater portion of this surplus was due to what has proved to be a speculative rise in Exchange and to other accidental causes, and all that can be said of 1890-91 is that it was a year of, on the whole, satisfactory financial progress.

* *The sterling symbol (£) is altered to Rx. when the adjustment for Exchange is made.*

33. As the result of two years' financial prosperity, the Government of India were able to restore the Famine Grant to its full amount of Rx. 1,500,000 in the Budget of 1891-92; but I pointed out, that while there were encouraging features in the position, there was also some danger of financial difficulties arising from a fall in Exchange taking place before Military Expenditure of a special character was reduced.

The difficulties to which I drew attention have actually come upon us, and we have had, besides, in the current year, a considerable loss of Land Revenue owing to drought and scarcity.

We should have had to face a heavy deficit in 1891-92 but for a remarkable increase in Railway Revenue, and considerable improvement under Opium. As it is, the Revised Estimate of 1891-92 shows a deficit of Rx. 80,000; but I have little doubt that improvement will yet take place, and that the Accounts of 1891-92 will close with a moderate surplus.

34. Although the three forecasts which I have ventured to make of the progress of Indian Revenue and Expenditure have, considering the nature of the subject, proved fairly accurate, I must admit that the result which I anticipated was sometimes not attained in the way I expected. For example, I had expected that the expenditure on Special Defences would, by this time, have come to an end, and this hope would have been fulfilled if the works could have been constructed and the armament provided as rapidly as the money was forthcoming. Unfortunately this has not proved to be the case, and the Estimates of the coming year are burdened with a charge of Rx. 614,500 on account of Special Defences, and a similar charge must be borne for another year or two. I could give other instances in which I have been disappointed, but what I have said is sufficient to show the necessity for caution in forecasts regarding Indian Revenue and Expenditure.

35. The circumstances of to-day are such as to make special caution necessary.

Exchange has fallen heavily and rapidly, and though now steady it is impossible to conjecture whether the next move will be upwards or downwards.

Railway receipts have largely increased in the current year, and for 1892-93 we have calculated on retaining a portion of this improvement; but no one can at present say whether Railway traffic is likely to be heavy or the reverse in 1892-93.

The price of Opium, after falling very low, has risen suddenly and rapidly, but it is impossible to say how long this rise will be maintained.

Above all, certain portions of the country are suffering from drought and scarcity, and already the collections on account of Land Revenue have shown some falling off. The extension of Railways in recent years has greatly reduced the risks from famine, and if the periodical rains, which are due about June next in the affected tracts of Madras, Bombay, and Upper Burma, in Rajputana and Behar, are received in due season, and are not insufficient, we shall in all probability have nothing worse than severe scarcity to meet. On the other hand, if the rains are delayed or are insufficient in the tracts in question, scarcity may deepen into famine, and the loss of Revenue and increase of Expenditure that must follow such a calamity cannot be calculated. Meteorological conditions, I understand, are not unfavourable at present for the occurrence of a timely monsoon.

36. Under the circumstances just stated, I refrain from making a forecast of probable financial progress during the coming year, and must content myself with saying that, putting aside the possibility of the occurrence of famine, there is, to the best of my judgment, no ground at this moment for any special anxiety regarding 1892-93. The Currency question, however, appears to be approaching the acute stage, and it is impossible to foresee what may happen in this connection within the next few years.

# PART II.

## IMPERIAL, PROVINCIAL, AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

### Section I.—Accounts of 1890-91.

37. The Revised Estimate for the year 1890-91, published in March last, showed a surplus of Rx. 2,787,100. In August the Under-Secretary of State for India announced in Parliament that the surplus would be nearly Rx. 900,000 in excess of that sum. The Accounts of the year show a surplus of Rx. 3,688,171.

38. Explanations of the variations under the several heads will be found in the Appropriation Report, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 12th March. The following statement gives a general comparison of the Revised Estimates with the Accounts of the year:—

| | | Revised Estimate. | Accounts. | Accounts, Better. | Accounts, Worse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| REVENUE. | | | | | |
| India | Rx. | 84,799,300 | 85,221,551 | 422,251 | ... |
| England | £ | 388,100 | 392,009 | 3,909 | ... |
| Exchange | Rx. | 126,100 | 128,089 | 1,989 | ... |
| TOTAL | Rx. | 85,313,500 | 85,741,649 | 428,149 | ... |
| EXPENDITURE. | | | | | |
| India— | | | | | |
| Imperial, Provincial, and Local | Rx. | 61,902,700 | 61,596,086 | 306,614 | ... |
| Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit | Rx. | −312,800 | −198,627 | ... | 114,173 |
| England | £ | 15,801,100 | 15,568,875 | 232,225 | ... |
| Exchange | Rx. | 5,135,400 | 5,087,144 | 48,256 | ... |
| TOTAL | Rx. | 82,526,400 | 82,053,478 | 472,922 | ... |
| Surplus | Rx. | 2,787,100 | 3,688,171 | 901,071 | ... |

*1890-91, General Results.*

39 The improvement in the Revenue and Expenditure in India was thus Rx. 728,865, of which Rx. 114,173 occurred in the Provincial and Local sections of the Accounts, and Rx. 614,692 in the Imperial section The addition to the latter sum of the improvement of Rx. 286,379 in the Revenue and Expenditure in England, including Exchange, makes up the increase in the surplus of the year to the sum of Rx. 901,071, shown above.

*Revenue in India.*

40. Increased receipts under the Principal Heads of Revenue, Rx. 243,734, and from Railways, Rx. 228,298, account for the improvement of Rx. 422,251 shown in the Revenue in India. The more important increases under the Principal Heads occurred under Land Revenue, Rx. 130,609, and Salt, Rx. 70,168, while of the chief Principal Heads the only one under which the Actuals were less than the Revised Estimate was Stamps. The only important decrease in the Accounts, compared with the Revised Estimate, was one of Rx. 70,092 in Military Receipts.

*Expenditure in India.*

The decrease of Rx. 306,614 in the Expenditure in India, as compared with the Revised Estimate, occurred mainly under the groups Direct Demands on the Revenue, Rx. 83,985; Railways, Rx. 101,039; and Buildings and Roads, Rx. 82,161.

41. The saving of Rx. 280,481, including Exchange, in the Expenditure in England, occurs mainly under the groups Miscellaneous Civil charges, Rx. 48,855; Army, Rx. 190,560; and Special Defence Works, Rx. 20,561. *Expenditure in England.*

42. The Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works, not charged to Revenue, was less than assumed in the Revised Estimate by Rx. 123,768. *Expenditure not charged to Revenue.*

## Section II.—Revised Estimates of 1891-92.

43. The following statement gives a general comparison of the Budget and Revised Estimates of 1891-92:—

| | | Budget. | Revised. | Revised, Better. | Revised, Worse. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| REVENUE. | | | | | |
| India | Rx. | 85,729,500 | 88,219,400 | 2,489,900 | ... |
| England | £ | 212,600 | 255,200 | 42,600 | ... |
| Exchange | Rx. | 83,200 | 111,300 | 28,100 | ... |
| TOTAL | Rx. | 86,025,300 | 88,585,900 | 2,560,600 | ... |
| EXPENDITURE. | | | | | |
| India— | | | | | |
| Imperial, Provincial, and Local | Rx. | 64,516,000 | 65,873,700 | ... | 1,357,700 |
| Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit | Rx. | −828,400 | −461,500 | ... | 366,900 |
| England | £ | 15,972,100 | 16,193,400 | ... | 221,300 |
| Exchange | Rx. | 6,250,000 | 7,060,300 | ... | 810,300 |
| TOTAL | Rx. | 85,909,700 | 88,665,900 | ... | 2,756,200 |
| Surplus or Deficit | Rx. | +115,600 | −80,000 | ... | 195,600 |

44. The small surplus of the Budget Estimate has become in the Revised Estimate a small deficit. The salient features of the year may be stated as, on the one hand, a large increase of net Railway Revenue, and improvements in most other heads of Revenue; and, on the other hand, a large increase of Military Expenditure, a fall in the rate of Exchange, and some falling off in Land Revenue. The increase of Revenue is greater than that of Expenditure, apart from Exchange; if the rate of Exchange had not fallen below the rate assumed in the Budget Estimate, there would have been an improvement, instead of a deterioration, in the general result. *1891-92, General Results.*

45. The Revenue in India is now expected to be Rx. 2,489,900 more than was anticipated last March. *1891-92, Revenue in India.*

46. The larger part of this occurs under Railways, the receipts from which show an improvement of no less than Rx. 1,781,100. The revival of Railway traffic which began towards the close of last financial year continued and developed to an unexpected extent in the present year. There are now some signs of the improvement coming to an end; but in all probability the high figure taken in the Revised Estimate for Railway Revenue will be realised. Almost all the important lines of Railway have contributed to this satisfactory result. *1891-92, Increases of Revenue in India.*

Most of the other heads of Revenue also show increases, the more important being the following:—

| | Rx. |
|---|---|
| Opium | 432,700 |
| Salt | 277,200 |
| Stamps | 78,700 |
| Excise | 143,100 |
| Telegraph | 137,900 |
| Irrigation, Major Works | 147,900 |

The larger part of the increase under Opium occurs in Bengal, where the receipts exceed the Estimate by Rx. 324,200: this is due to the average price realised at the sales of Bengal Opium having been R1,058 a chest, against a price of R1,000 a chest assumed in the Budget Estimate. There is also an increase of Rx. 110,000 in Bombay, due to the number of chests of Malwa Opium exported being higher than assumed in the Budget Estimate.

The rest of the increases may be ascribed to the general progress of the country.

*1891-92, Decreases of Revenue in India.*

47. Against those increases must be set the falling off in Land Revenue and Provincial Rates, due to the scarcity in Madras. The collections of Land Revenue, including that due to Irrigation, are now expected to be less than the Budget Estimate by Rx. 585,500, and those of Provincial Rates, by Rx. 54,400, the reductions in Madras being Rx. 603,000 and Rx. 65,300.

The only other important decrease in Revenue is one of Rx. 85,000 under Mint. It is due to the coinage being much below the average.

*1891-92, Revenue in England.*

48. The increase of the Revenue in England is not great; more than half of it occurs under Interest, the Secretary of State having been able to realise higher rates of interest than he anticipated on his temporary investments of cash balance.

*1891-92, Expenditure in India. Increases under Army and Railways.*

49. For the large increase of Expenditure in India shown in the statement in paragraph 43, amounting to Rx. 1,357,700, the two heads Army and Railways are responsible.

The increase in Railway Expenditure is a necessary accompaniment of the increase in the Railway Revenue. It amounts to Rx. 489,000 on State Railways—Working Expenses, and to Rx. 151,500 on Guaranteed Railways—Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision.

The increase in the Expenditure on the Army amounts to Rx. 1,059,500. The causes of this increase are (*a*) the cost of expeditions not contemplated when the Budget Estimate was framed amounting to Rx. 725,300; (*b*) the sanction given to an expenditure of Rx. 213,400 on measures designed to facilitate mobilisation; and (*c*) the sanction given to an expenditure of Rx. 132,100 for the purchase of additional mules and remounts.

*1891-92, Expenditure in India. Other variations.*

50. The sum of the increase in the Expenditure on Railways and of the increase in the Expenditure under Army being in excess of the increase of the total Expenditure in India, it follows that under the remaining heads of Expenditure there must have been, on the whole, a decrease. The following are the more important increases and decreases of expenditure under these heads:—

| Decreases. | Rx. | Increases. | Rx. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Land Revenue | 54,200 | Political | 50,700 |
| Opium | 388,800 | Reduction of Debt | 802,800 |
| Police | 133,100 | Irrigation, Minor Works | 58,400 |
| Miscellaneous | 109,400 | Military Works | 80,900 |
| Construction of Protective Railways | 680,100 | | |
| Special Defence Works | 60,600 | | |

*1891-92, Decreases of Expenditure in India.*

51. The larger part of the decrease under Land Revenue occurs in Bombay, Rx. 35,900, and is due partly to too high a margin having been allowed in the Estimate of Expenditure, and partly to provision having been made for a scheme of reorganisation of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, which was not fully brought into operation in the year. There are also decreases in the Central Provinces Rx. 9,400, Assam Rx. 8,200, and India General Rx. 4,200 (all of these three decreases occurring mostly in Settlement charges):

while there are increases in Bengal Rx. 4,200 (due to increased expenditure on Survey and Settlements) and in Lower Burma Rx. 4,100 (due to higher charges for the collection of the Revenue, which is expected to exceed the Budget Estimate).

The decrease under Opium is caused by the produce of the season's crop having been much less than was assumed in the Budget Estimate. The Estimates are framed at a time when the produce of the crop cannot be gauged with accuracy.

The decrease under Police is due to provision having been made in Bombay for large Expenditure on a scheme for the reorganisation of the Police which has not yet been brought into operation, and to the Expenditure in both Upper and Lower Burma having been largely over-estimated. These decreases are partially counterbalanced by increased Police charges in the South Lushai country.

The decrease under Miscellaneous occurs in Madras. About half of it is nominal, being due to the transfer of Local Sanitation charges from this head to Medical; while the remainder is due to the Madras Government having provided in the Budget Estimate a large sum under this head as a "reserve."

The decrease under Protective Railways and Special Defence Works is due merely to the rate of Expenditure having been slower than was anticipated.

*1891-92, Increases in Expenditure in India.*

52. The increase under Political is due mainly to the Amir of Afghanistan having drawn a portion of his subsidy for last year in arrears. If the Amir again allows his subsidy to fall into arrears, the increase under Political will almost entirely disappear in the actuals for the year.

The amount entered for Reduction of Debt is the sum required to make up the Famine Insurance Grant of the year to Rx. 1,500,000. It is composed of the sum of Rx. 680,100, the amount shown above as the decrease under Construction of Protective Railways, and of Rx. 166,900 being the amount by which the net loss on the Bengal-Nagpur and the Indian Midland Railways is now expected to be less than assumed in the Budget; diminished by the increases under the two other heads included in the grant, namely, Rx. 30,400 under Famine Relief and Rx. 13,800 under Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.

The increase under Irrigation is caused by the opening of Famine Relief Works in Ajmere, Upper Burma, and Madras.

The increase under Military Works is accounted for by the sanction given during the year to expenditure of Rx. 30,000 for the restoration of buildings at Quetta damaged by rain; and of Rx. 61,600 for works designed to facilitate mobilisation in time of war. Smaller expenditure on other works diminishes to some extent the above excess.

*1891-92, Provincial and Local Adjustments.*

53. The sum of Rx. 366,900 entered opposite "Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus and Deficit" represents the amount by which the reduction of their accumulated balances by Local Governments has been less than they proposed when the Budget Estimates were framed.

*1891-92, Expenditure in England.*

54. The more important variations accounting for the increase of £221,300 in the Expenditure in England are the following:—

| Increases. | £ | Decrease. | £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Interest . . . | 232,100 | Special Defence Works . | 173,500 |
| Army . . . | 130,800 | | |

The excess in the Interest payments is caused by the payment of discount on the issue and sales of India Stock, for which no provision was made in the Budget Estimate. The public loan of £2,600,000 was issued at an average rate of £94-10-2½ *l.* per cent., and the discount, including that paid on

payments towards the loan in anticipation of due date, amounted to £153 478. The subsequent sales of stock to the amount of £2,000,000 were effected at a price of £95 per cent., and a further charge for discount of £101,522 was incurred. This total increase of £255,000 was partially counterbalanced by a saving in the interest charge in consequence of the loan having been issued later than was intended.

The report of Lord Northbrook's Commission on the claims of the War Office on account of British Forces serving in India necessitates the payment this year of £211,000 in excess of the amount provided in the Budget Estimate; this payment accounts for the increase of expenditure under Army and covers arrear charges for the four years 1887-88, 1888-89, 1889-90, and 1890-91, and the full payment likely to be due under the award of the Commission for the current year. The payments already made for the years 1887-88, 1888-89, and 1889-90 are respectively £655,000, £665,000, and £720,000, or in all £2,040,000. The amount due under the award of the Commission for those three years is £2 156,000. To close the account to March 1890, an arrear payment of £116,000 is therefore required. Owing to the increase in the payments on account of deferred pay, it is anticipated that the amounts due for each of the years 1890-91 and 1891-92 will be £760,000 against £700,000 paid in 1890-91, and £725,000 provided in the Budget Estimate of 1891-92, necessitating a further payment of £95,000 for these two years. The addition to the Budget Estimate for payments to the War Office is therefore £211,000 in all. On the other hand, it is anticipated that the payments for the Troop Service will be less by £29,300 owing chiefly to the new machinery for the *Euphrates* not having been supplied, and that the payments for stores will be less by £62,000: these reductions are mere postponements of expenditure, not real savings.

The decrease under Special Defence Works is due to Stores required for these works not being provided as rapidly as was anticipated.

*1891-92, Exchange.* 55. The net charge for Exchange on the Revenue and Expenditure in England is Rx. 6,949,000 against the Budget Estimate of Rx. 6,166,800, being worse by Rx. 782,200. This may be said to be due to the fall in the rate of exchange from 1*s.* 5·25*d.* to 1*s.* 4·713*d.* the rupee, a small portion only being on account of the variations in the amount of Sterling Revenue and Expenditure.

## Section III.—Budget Estimate of 1892-93.

56. The following statement compares the Budget Estimate for 1891-92 with that for 1892-93:—

| | | 1891-92. | 1892-93. | 1892-93 better than 1891-92. | 1892-93 worse than 1891-92. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| REVENUE. | | | | | |
| India | Rx. | 85,729,500 | 88,066,700 | 2,337,200 | ... |
| England | £ | 212,600 | 200.800 | ... | 11,800 |
| Exchange | Rx. | 83,200 | 100,400 | 17,200 | ... |
| TOTAL | Rx. | 86,025,300 | 88,367,900 | 2,342,600 | ... |
| EXPENDITURE. | | | | | |
| India— | | | | | |
| Imperial, Provincial, and Local | Rx. | 64,516,000 | 65,457,400 | ... | 941,400 |
| Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit | Rx. | —828,400 | —1,161,700 | 333,300 | ... |
| England | £ | 15,972,100 | 15,950,400 | 21,700 | .. |
| Exchange | Rx. | 6,250,000 | 7,975,200 | ... | 1,725,200 |
| TOTAL | Rx. | 85,909,700 | 88,221,300 | ... | 2,311,600 |
| SURPLUS | Rx. | 115,600 | 146,600 | 31,000 | ... |

57. A surplus of Rx. 146,600 means practical equilibrium between Revenue and Expenditure. A considerable development of Revenue is expected, which is, however, absorbed partly by increases in expenditure, but chiefly by the fall in the rate of Exchange from 1*s.* 5¼*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* *1892-93, General Results.*

58. The Revenue in India in 1892-93 is expected to exceed the Budget Estimate for 1891-92 by Rx. 2,337,200. The more important increases are the following:— *1892-93, Revenue in India.*

| | Rx. |
|---|---|
| Land Revenue, including that due to Irrigation | 224,400 |
| Salt | 201,200 |
| Stamps | 81,400 |
| Excise | 148,700 |
| Provincial Rates | 92,200 |
| Forests | 56,100 |
| Interest | 108,800 |
| Post Office | 74,500 |
| Telegraph | 129,300 |
| XXIV—Exchange | 137,100 |
| State Railways | 883,900 |
| Guaranteed Railways | 80,000 |
| Irrigation, Major Works | 99,500 |

59. The increases under Land Revenue and Provincial Rates are partly due to new settlements, but to a larger extent merely represent the portion of the heavy remissions in Madras this year, which, it is hoped, will be recovered next year on the assumption that the season will be normal. *1892-93, Increases in Revenue in India.*

Of the increase under Interest, Rx. 38,000 is due to the increase of the Currency investment by one crore; Rx. 40,600 is on account of interest on overdrawn capital of Railway Companies—a charge of the same amount occurs in the Railway Revenue Account; and the remainder is obtained from the growth of interest on loans to Municipalities, other Local Bodies, and Cultivators.

The estimated increase under Railway Revenue, which amounts to over 40 per cent. of the total increase in Revenue, is justified by the good results of the current year; the Railway Revenue is taken at a considerably lower figure than in the Revised Estimate for the present year.

The increase under XXIV—Exchange is due chiefly to the fall in the rate of Exchange, which has the effect of increasing the apparent receipts under this head.

The other increases may be ascribed to the general progress of the country.

60. The only important decrease is one of Rx. 68,300 under Army: it is due mainly to the discontinuance of the employment of State agency in Madras and Bombay for the supply of Malt liquor to soldiers, and should involve a corresponding decrease in the charges. *1892-93, Decreases in Revenue in India.*

61. The falling-off of £11,800 in the Revenue in England is accounted for by decreases under Interest, the Secretary of State anticipating that the loans from his cash balance will be less than this year, and under Telegraph, due to a change in the method of bringing to account the transactions with Telegraph Companies. *1892-93, Revenue in England.*

The increase in the receipts from Exchange on Sterling Revenue is due to the fall in the rate of exchange.

*1892-93, Expenditure in India.*

62. The following are the more important of the increases and decreases which result in the increase in the Expenditure in India of Rx. 941,400, shown in the statement in paragraph 56:—

| INCREASES. | Rx. | DECREASES. | Rx. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Land Revenue . . . | 143,500 | Interest . . . . | 166,900 |
| Forest . . . . | 65,200 | Scientific and other Minor Departments . . . | 161,600 |
| Post Office . . . | 83,900 | Miscellaneous . . . | 114,900 |
| Education . . . . | 69,900 | Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure . . . | 68,800 |
| Medical . . . . | 96,000 | Civil Works . . . | 238,800 |
| Famine Relief . . . | 127,000 | Special Defence Works . | 89,100 |
| 37.– Construction of Railways | 91,000 | | |
| State Railways, Working Expenses . . . . | 224,600 | | |
| Ditto ditto Interest . | 137,300 | | |
| Army . . . . | 441,200 | | |

*1892-93, Increases of Expenditure in India.*

63. The increase under Land Revenue is distributed over all the Provinces except Assam. The more important increases are, in Bengal, Rx. 50,600—Rx. 42,900 being for larger expenditure on Survey and Settlements, some of it in Behar, and Rx. 9,000 for improved sanitation on Government estates: in Madras Rx. 38,300—most of this is due to the gradual introduction of a scheme for the revision of village establishments under which the Village officers are paid by fixed salaries, and recoveries effected by means of a Local Cess: in Burma Rx. 28,200—being increased expenditure on Survey and Settlement: in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Rx. 11,700—mostly in charges for District administration; and in Bombay Rx. 10,700—for arrears of allowances to Village officers and for the reorganisation of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

The increase under Forest is a consequence of the expansion of the operations, and of improvements in the organisation, of the Department. It is accompanied by an increase of Revenue.

Most of the increase shown under Post Office is nominal, being due to the transfer of certain Printing and Stationery charges, amounting to Rx. 64,200, to the head as explained in paragraph 76 in Section IV: the remainder is the normal annual increase due to the expansion of operations.

The increase under Education occurs in all Provinces, the largest increase being in the Local Expenditure in Madras.

Under Medical more than half of the increase shown above is nominal, being due to the transfer to this head from Miscellaneous of Local Sanitation charges in Madras; the remainder is distributed over all the Provinces except Bengal, where there is a small decrease.

In view of the scarcity in Madras, the Madras Government think it necessary to provide for an expenditure of ten lakhs of rupees under Famine Relief. The Bengal Government has also provided two lakhs under the head, and the Bombay Government one lakh.

The increase under the head 37, Construction of Railways, is mainly the result of a special provision of Rx. 118,300 to be expended in carrying out the Railway programme of the Government of India, and of an increase of Rx. 61,900 in the Provincial Expenditure on the Mayaveram-Mutupet Railway in Madras, counterbalanced by a decrease of Rx. 92,000 in that on the Hyderabad Umarkot Railway in Bombay.

The increase under State Railways, Working Expenses, is required in consequence of the anticipated increase in traffic and Railway Receipts.

The increase in State Railways, Interest, is a transfer from the Interest on Ordinary Debt, and follows, as a matter of course, the increase of the Capital Expenditure on Railways.

The increase under Army is accounted for by an increase of Rx. 205,000 in the pay of the British soldiers due to the fall in the rate of exchange, the soldier's pay varying with that rate: by an increase of Rx. 94,500 due to the occupation of the Chin-Lushai country and of Manipur, the cost of feeding troops in those outlying stations being high; and by an increase of about Rx. 230,000 on various measures designed to improve the efficiency of the Army: these increases are partially counterbalanced by a smaller provision for Expeditions.

*1892-93, Decreases of Expenditure in India.*

64. The decrease under Interest represents the transfers from Ordinary to Public Works Debt of Interest on the Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works.

The decrease under Scientific and other Departments is due to the practical completion of Census work this year.

The decrease under Miscellaneous occurs in Madras: nearly half of it is due to the transfer to Medical of Local Sanitation charges, and the remainder to the omission of the "reserve" which was made by the Madras Government last year.

The decrease under Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure occurs because smaller provision is required for Railway Surveys.

Under Civil Works the Expenditure is reduced by Rx. 110,000 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Budget Estimate of 1891-92 having made special provision, amounting to Rx. 120,000, for water-supply and sanitation projects; and in Madras there is a reduction of Rx. 122,400, as the Local Government is restricting the expenditure in consequence of the strain thrown on its finances by the scarcity. There are also decreases in Bombay, Rx. 63,000; Bengal, Rx. 91,100 (the decreases in Bombay and Bengal are due partly to the revision of the Provincial Contracts rendering it necessary for the Local Governments to reduce for a time the high Public Works Expenditure which accumulated balances had enabled them to incur); the Punjab, Rx. 22,300; and the Central Provinces, Rx. 28,700; while increased expenditure is contemplated in Burma, Rx. 46,000, Assam, Rx. 98,900, and the smaller Provinces under the Government of India, Rx. 53,800, the last being due partly to the necessity of providing relief works in Ajmere.

The grant for Special Defence Works has been fixed at a lower amount than for 1891-92.

65. The increase in the deductions shown in the table in paragraph 56 on account of the "Adjustment of Provincial and Local Surplus or Deficit" represents the amount by which Local Governments propose to increase their Expenditure from accumulated balances Most of this increase may be ascribed to the revision of the Provincial Contracts explained in Section VI, by which a portion of the surpluses of Provincial Revenues are resumed by the Government of India. Notwithstanding the revision, most of the Local Governments are able to continue their expenditure on much the same scale as in the current year.

*1892-93, Expenditure in England.*

66. The Expenditure in England in the two years does not differ much. The only variations which need be noticed are those under Army. The expenditure on Military Stores, chiefly Ordnance, is expected to be less next year than this by £115,500; and a saving is anticipated in the Troopship Service of £27,200; while the charges of the War Office for British Forces in India are increased by £35,000, Furlough allowances by £10,000, and the Non-Effective charges by £31,600.

*1892-93, Exchange.* The increase of Rx. 1,725,200 in the Exchange on Expenditure in England is due to the fall in the rate from 1*s.* 5¼*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* This heavy loss is the main reason why the prospects of 1892-93 are not considerably better than were those of 1891-92.

## Section IV.—Examination of the Estimates under the more important heads of Revenue and Expenditure.

### LAND REVENUE.

67. The Estimates for 1891-92 and for 1892-93, and the Actuals for the three preceding years, are shown in the following statement:—

| | Accounts, 1888-89. | Accounts, 1889-90. | Accounts, 1890-91. | Budget Estimate, 1891-92. | Revised Estimate, 1891-92. | Budget Estimate, 1892-93 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. |
| Revenue, including that due to Irrigation . | 23,687,445 | 24,671,165 | 24,754,205 | 25,155,500 | 24,570,000 | 25,379,900 |
| Expenditure . | 3,513,957 | 3,624,194 | 3,676,596 | 3,887,400 | 3,833 200 | 4,031,000 |
| Net . | 20,173,488 | 21,046,971 | 21,077,609 | 21,268,100 | 20,736,800 | 21,348,900 |

The scarcity in Madras and Upper Burma is the cause of the falling off in the Revenue in 1891-92. It is expected that the scarcity will reduce the collections below the Budget Estimate by Rx. 603,000 in Madras and by Rx. 48,900 in Upper Burma.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh also the Revenue is expected to be less than the Budget Estimate by Rx. 77,600. About Rx. 20,000 of this is due to remissions in a few districts necessitated by floods, inroads of wild cattle, and hail-storms: the rest is due to the expectation of the recurrence of arrears; the Budget Estimate for the current year was framed in the anticipation that the arrears from the previous year would be recovered in addition to the Revenue of this year, but the Local Government now expects that the arrears of this year will be heavy, though not so heavy as were those of the preceding year.

In all other Provinces except the Central Provinces and India General the collections will be above the Budget Estimate, the increase in Lower Burma being Rx. 88,400.

The increase of Revenue shown in the Budget Estimate for 1892-93 is partly due to the normal growth of Revenue, notably in the Punjab as the result of Settlement operations, but also to a large extent to the expectation that some portion of the suspensions in the current year will be recovered next year. The scarcity this year will therefore improve the Revenue next year, so far as can be now foreseen. But this is based on the hope that next year will be a normal season. Should there be any failure of the rains in the coming season, the Budget Estimate may not be realised.

The areas in which agricultural conditions give rise to anxiety are four: first, the Deccan districts in Madras and Bombay, part of the States of Mysore and Hyderabad, and some Madras districts to the south and east of these; second, Rajputana and some of the British districts on its borders in the Bombay Presidency; third, Behar; and fourth, some districts in Upper Burma. Whether matters will improve or grow seriously worse cannot be known with any certainty till June next. The Estimates have been framed in the hope that the serious calamity of a famine will not occur. If a famine should occur, not only will the Land Revenue be reduced, but other Revenue also will suffer, and

Expenditure must be increased under many heads beyond the amounts provided in the Estimates.

## OPIUM.

68. The figures are—

| | Accounts, 1888-89. | Accounts, 1889-90. | Accounts, 1890-91. | Budget Estimate, 1891-92. | Revised Estimate, 1891-92. | Budget Estimate, 1892-93. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. |
| Revenue . . . | 8,562,319 | 8,583,056 | 7,879,182 | 7,593,400 | 8,026,100 | 7,634,600 |
| Expenditure . . | 2,597,905 | 1,605,107 | 2,180,797 | 2,274,600 | 1,886,200 | 2,234,800 |
| Net . | 5,964,414 | 6,977,949 | 5,698,385 | 5,318,800 | 6,139,900 | 5,399,800 |

The average price of Bengal Opium in 1891-92 has been R1,058 a chest, whereas in the Budget Estimate a price of R1,000 a chest only was assumed. The Bengal receipts will consequently be higher than the Budget Estimate by Rx. 324,200.

The exports of Malwa Opium through Bombay have been larger than was anticipated, and the receipts in Bombay have improved by Rx. 110,000.

In accordance with Notification No. 2686, dated 26th June 1891, the number of chests of Bengal Opium to be sold in 1892-93 is smaller than in the current year But neverthless the rise in price justifies the placing of the Budget Estimate somewhat higher than that for this year. For Bombay the Estimate is placed at the same amount as for 1891-92.

The Expenditure in the current year will be lower than the Budget Estimate, the crop of opium having been smaller than expected. The Estimate of Expenditure for 1892-93 is based on the assumption that an average crop will be obtained. The reports regarding the crop indicate that it may be below the average; but it is not considered safe to act on this assumption in framing the Estimates.

## SALT.

69. The figures are—

| | Accounts, 1888-89. | Accounts, 1889-90. | Accounts, 1890-91. | Budget Estimate, 1891-92. | Revised Estimate, 1891-92. | Budget Estimate, 1892-93. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rx. | Rx. | Rx | Rx. | Rx. | Rx |
| Revenue . . . | 7,675,634 | 8,187,739 | 8,523,368 | 8,343,500 | 8,620,700 | 8,544,700 |
| Expenditure . . | 412,979 | 412,766 | 429,013 | 466,900 | 459,600 | 497,500 |
| Net . | 7,262,655 | 7,774,973 | 8,094,355 | 7,876,600 | 8,161,100 | 8,047,200 |

The Salt Revenue in the current year has increased above the expectations of the Budget Estimate in all Provinces with the exception of Madras. In Madras the quantity of salt consumed has increased as in other Provinces, and the decrease in Revenue is due to the allowance made for the exceptional increase in cash payments in 1890-91, mentioned in paragraph 34 of Part II of the Financial Statement of March last, having proved to be insufficient. The Estimate of Revenue for next year is moderately framed at an amount lower by Rx. 76,000 than the Revised Estimate of this year.

The consumption of salt since 1888-89 has been as under:—

| | Maunds. |
|---|---|
| 1888-89 | 31,395,000 |
| 1889-90 | 33,086 000 |
| 1890-91 | 33,320,000 |
| and in 11 months of 1891-92 | 31,152,000 |

## STAMPS.

70. The figures are—

| | Accounts, 1888-89. | Accounts, 1889-90. | Accounts, 1890-91. | Budget Estimate, 1891-92. | Revised Estimate, 1891-92. | Budget Estimate, 1892-93. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. |
| Revenue | 3,927,088 | 4,087 908 | 4,068,969 | 4,148,200 | 4,226,900 | 4,229,600 |
| Expenditure | 154,172 | 134,373 | 130,019 | 132,400 | 136,100 | 140,900 |
| Net | 3,772,916 | 3,953,535 | 3,938,950 | 4,015,800 | 4,090,800 | 4,088,700 |

The Stamp Revenue fell off in the closing months of 1890-91, and the Revenue of that year was lower than that of the previous year. But the ground lost is expected to be more than made up in the current year.

## EXCISE.

71. The figures are—

| | Accounts, 1888-89. | Accounts, 1889-90. | Accounts, 1890-91. | Budget Estimate, 1891-92. | Revised Estimate, 1891-92. | Budget Estimate, 1892-93. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. |
| Revenue | 4,705,346 | 4,891,894 | 4,947,780 | 4,953,700 | 5,096,800 | 5,102,400 |
| Expenditure | 137,941 | 156,739 | 175,053 | 188,700 | 188,900 | 206,100 |
| Net | 4,567,405 | 4,735,155 | 4,772,727 | 4,765,000 | 4,907,900 | 4,896,300 |

The increase in the Excise Revenue is distributed over all the Provinces with the one exception of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The increase this year is largest in Bengal.

## CUSTOMS.

72. The figures are—

| | Accounts, 1888-89. | Accounts, 1889-90. | Accounts, 1890-91. | Budget Estimate, 1891-92. | Revised Estimate, 1891-92. | Budget Estimate, 1892-93. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. |
| Revenue | 1,332,784 | 1,506,686 | 1,743,218 | 1,700,900 | 1,687,000 | 1,691,800 |
| Expenditure | 133,897 | 135.021 | 134,652 | 140,600 | 137,200 | 142,300 |
| Net | 1,198,887 | 1,371,665 | 1,608,566 | 1,560,300 | 1,549,800 | 1,549,500 |

The rice duty realised in 1890-91 was, owing to special conditions, abnormally large, and the reduction this year has been even greater than was assumed in the Budget Estimate. The trade at present is active and, unless the next

monsoon rains in India should be deficient, in which case Burma rice will be required to supplement local deficiencies, the Estimates should be fully realised. The import revenue shows a normal increase.

## ASSESSED TAXES.

73. The figures are—

| | Accounts, 1888-89. | Accounts, 1889-90. | Accounts, 1890-91. | Budget Estimate, 1891-92. | Revised Estimate, 1891-92. | Budget Estimate, 1892-93. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. |
| Revenue . . . | 1,520,940 | 1,595,274 | 1,617,396 | 1,610,300 | 1,644,600 | 1,645,200 |
| Expenditure . . | 27,128 | 27,681 | 29,246 | 31,600 | 29,700 | 31,800 |
| Net . | 1,493,812 | 1,567,593 | 1,588,150 | 1,578,700 | 1,614,900 | 1,613,400 |

The receipts from Income Tax are increasing yearly with the growth in wealth and population.

## FOREST.

74. The figures are—

| | Accounts, 1888-89. | Accounts, 1889-90. | Accounts, 1890-91. | Budget Estimate, 1891-92. | Revised Estimate, 1891-92. | Budget Estimate, 1892-93. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. |
| Revenue . . . | 1,349,047 | 1,486,303 | 1,448,002 | 1,511,100 | 1,497,800 | 1,567,200 |
| Expenditure . . | 792,000 | 780,035 | 784,113 | 905,700 | 879,800 | 970,500 |
| Net . | 557,047 | 706,268 | 663,889 | 605,400 | 618,000 | 596,700 |

The financial results of Forest administration are expected to remain much the same as was estimated in March last. There has been a considerable increase of Revenue compared with the previous year, but the Expenditure has also increased. For next year a similar result is expected.

## INTEREST.

75. The Interest receipts since 1888-89 are shown below:—

| | Accounts, 1888-89. | Accounts, 1889-90. | Accounts, 1890-91. | Budget Estimate, 1891-92. | Revised Estimate, 1891-92. | Budget Estimate, 1892-93. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| REVENUE— | | | | | | |
| India . . Rx. | 643,310 | 676,703 | 710,552 | 764,700 | 799,200 | 873,500 |
| England . £ | 135,477 | 135,633 | 166,194 | 30,000 | 58,000 | 25,000 |
| Exchange . Rx. | 63,035 | 60,865 | 54,304 | 11,700 | 25,300 | 12,500 |
| TOTAL . Rx. | 841,822 | 873,201 | 931,050 | 806,400 | 882,500 | 911,000 |

The moderate and steady rate of progress in the receipts in India continues. The increase in the Revised Estimate is accounted for by the receipt of Rx. 39,700, as interest on overdrawn Capital of Railway Companies, the other receipts being slightly reduced owing to the sums placed at the disposal of Local Governments for loans to Municipalities and other bodies not having been fully utilised. Of the increase in the Budget Estimate Rx. 40,600 is for interest on

overdrawn Capital, Rx. 38,000 is in consequence of the increase of the Currency investment by one crore in accordance with the Notification in the Finance and Commerce Department No. 4861, dated 3rd December 1891, and the remainder comes from the loans to Municipalities and other bodies.

The Secretary of State obtained higher rates of interest on the temporary investments of his cash balance than he was able to count on in the Budget Estimate. During next year the cash balance available for investment will be smaller than this year.

The Expenditure under Interest (other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works) has been as follows since 1881-82:—

| YEAR. | India. | England. | Exchange. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rx. | £ | Rx. | Rx. |
| 1881-82 | 1,827,369 | 2 513,126 | 518,461 | 4,858.956 |
| 1882-83 | 1,718,857 | 2,481,978 | 569,349 | 4,770,184 |
| 1883-84 | 1,516,887 | 2,447,333 | 559,241 | 4,523,461 |
| 1884-85 | 1,371,347 | 2,612,657 | 634,855 | 4,618,859 |
| 1885-86 | 1,136,962 | 2,429,243 | 764,656 | 4,330,861 |
| 1886-87 | 736,495 | 2,597,193 | 976,715 | 4,310,403 |
| 1887-88 | 662,025 | 3,365,509 | 1,414,220 | 5.441,754 |
| 1888-89 | 811,191 | 2,662,331 | 1,238,737 | 4,712,259 |
| 1889-90 | 760,375 | 2,402,478 | 1,078,110 | 4,240,963 |
| 1890-91 | 801,180 | 2,513,000 | 821,124 | 4,195,304 |
| 1891-92, Budget | 517,600 | 2,407,500 | 942,100 | 3,867,200 |
| 1891-92, Revised | 543,600 | 2,639,500 | 1,150,900 | 4,334,000 |
| 1892-93, Budget | 383,100 | 2,396,000 | 1,198,000 | 3,977.100 |

The decrease in the Expenditure in India is the consequence of the transfers from Ordinary to Public Works Debt.

The increase in the Expenditure in England in the Revised Estimate is on account of discount paid on the loan raised in England and on sales of stock, as explained in para. 54.

## POST OFFICE.

76. The figures are—

| | Accounts, 1888-89. | Accounts, 1889-90. | Accounts, 1890-91. | Budget Estimate, 1891-92. | Revised Estimate, 1891-92. | Budget Estimate, 1892-93. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. |
| Revenue | 1,281,540 | 1,301,247 | 1,402,503 | 1,423,900 | 1,453,200 | 1,498,400 |
| Expenditure | 1,342,452 | 1,376,619 | 1,396,744 | 1,459,000 | 1,510,000 | 1,555,400 |
| Net { Revenue (+) / Expenditure (−) } | −60,912 | −75,372 | +5,759 | −35,100 | −56,800 | −57,000 |

In 1890-91 for the first time the Post Office transactions as recorded on the Finance and Revenue Accounts showed a small surplus. A similar small surplus would have appeared on the Revised Estimate for 1891-92 and on the Budget Estimate for 1892-93 had it not been for a recent decision to charge to the Post Office the expenditure on printing and stationery incurred on its account in the Central Press and Stationery Office, as well as the portion incurred directly by Post Office officials, which latter has always been so charged.

## TELEGRAPH.

77. The figures for the Capital Account and the Revenue Account of the Telegraph Department are—

| | Accounts, 1887-88. | Accounts, 1888-89. | Accounts, 1889-90. | Accounts, 1890-91. | Budget Estimate, 1891-92. | Revised Estimate, 1891-92. | Budget Estimate, 1892-93. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. |
| Telegraph Capital Account— | | | | | | | |
| Receipts . . . . | 231 | 1,191 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Expenditure . . . | 256,338 | 158,858 | 162,080 | 179,928 | 190,600 | 195,600 | 217,700 |
| Net Expenditure . | 256,107 | 157,667 | 162,080 | 179,928 | 190,600 | 195,600 | 217,700 |
| Telegraph Revenue Account— | | | | | | | |
| Revenue . . . . | 763,655 | 740,957 | 766,865 | 781,035 | 779,500 | 910,900 | 892,600 |
| Expenditure . . . | 530,289 | 545,234 | 569,275 | 582,870 | 601,800 | 636,700 | 659,500 |
| Net Receipts . | 233,366 | 195,723 | 197,590 | 198,165 | 177,700 | 274,200 | 233,100 |

The increase in receipts during the current year is chiefly due to the large expansion of traffic from India and other Eastern Countries to Europe, and to the development of press and other private traffic in India. There is also a special increase caused by telegrams relating to Military Expeditions.

## MINT.

78. The figures are—

| | Accounts, 1888-89. | Accounts, 1889-90. | Accounts, 1890-91. | Budget Estimate, 1891-92. | Revised Estimate, 1891-92. | Budget Estimate, 1892-93. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. |
| Revenue . . . | 221,138 | 269,512 | 354,152 | 266,300 | 181,300 | 227,000 |
| Expenditure . . . | 99,967 | 120,530 | 121,888 | 116,700 | 98,200 | 115,300 |
| Net . | 121,171 | 148,982 | 232,264 | 149,600 | 83,100 | 111,700 |

The coinage in 1890-91 was unprecedentedly large. This year it has fallen much below the average. Hence the reduction in the Revenue and Expenditure shown in the Revised as compared with the Budget Estimate. A coinage more nearly equal to the average is assumed in 1892-93.

The value of silver bullion presented at the Mints for coinage has been as under in the last few years:—

| | Rx. |
|---|---|
| 1884-85 . . . . . | 5,610,880 |
| 1885-86 . . . . . | 8,838,580 |
| 1886-87 . . . . . | 3,822,170 |
| 1887-88 . . . . . | 7,135,860 |
| 1888-89 . . . . . | 6,550,852 |
| 1889-90 . . . . . | 8,006,370 |
| 1890-91 . . . . . | 12,547,736 |
| 1891-92 (Estimated) . . . . . | 5,750,000 |

## CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

79. The figures of Expenditure for this group are—

| | Accounts, 1888-89. | Accounts, 1889-90. | Accounts, 1890-91. | Budget Estimate, 1891-92. | Revised Estimate, 1891-92 | Budget Estimate, 1892-93. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rx. | Rx | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. |
| General Administration | 1,745,156 | 1,759,193 | 1,740,465 | 1,763,800 | 1,786,700 | 1,831,600 |
| Law and Justice { Courts | 2,694,252 | 2,716,275 | 2,759,431 | 2,844,200 | 2,831,700 | 2,860,600 |
| Law and Justice { Jails | 834,183 | 857,691 | 866,460 | 916,100 | 891,200 | 908,900 |
| Police | 3,754,294 | 3,887,564 | 3,859,683 | 3,938,500 | 3,805,400 | 3,910,000 |
| Marine (including River Navigation) | 578,284 | 657,865 | 559,257 | 710,600 | 663,800 | 780,200 |
| Education | 1,293,660 | 1,316,286 | 1,371,735 | 1,426,900 | 1,414,500 | 1,496,700 |
| Ecclesiastical | 156,856 | 161,068 | 166,905 | 169,900 | 161,000 | 169,300 |
| Medical | 772,233 | 785,243 | 806,937 | 833,100 | 876,800 | 931,100 |
| Political | 756,193 | 655,254 | 770,541 | 764,800 | 821,500 | 771,600 |
| Scientific and other Minor Departments | 428,432 | 438,967 | 485,747 | 608,600 | 611,000 | 472,500 |
| TOTAL | 13,013,543 | 13,235,406 | 13,386,261 | 13,976,500 | 13,863,600 | 14,132,500 |

A considerable part of the increase under General Administration occurs in the Exchange on Sterling Expenditure; the remainder is distributed over the Expenditure in England and of the Government of India and most of the Local Governments.

The provision made in the Budget Estimate of this year for Judicial Establishments has proved to be more than was required in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and the increase of those establishments in the two former Provinces will not be so great as was anticipated last March. On the other hand, it has been necessary to increase the expenditure in the Central Provinces, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.

The saving shown in the Revised Estimate of this year under Jails occurs chiefly in Bengal and Burma, the greater part of the saving in Bengal being under Manufactures and being more than counterbalanced by a falling off in the receipts. On the other hand, there has been a large excess in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where the Jail population is high.

The saving shown in the Revised Estimate under Police has been explained in paragraph 51. The Expenditure in Burma will be smaller also in 1892-93; but that saving is nearly swallowed up by renewed provision in all other Provinces for increasing the efficiency of the Police.

The reduction in the Revised Estimate under Marine occurs in Burma and England. In Burma it has not been possible to complete the construction of a vessel required for the Baragua Flats. In England the subsidy to the Admiralty mentioned in paragraph 29 of Part II of the Financial Statement of March last will not be payable for the whole year, owing to there having been delay by the Admiralty in taking over charge of the Defence vessels, this saving being partly absorbed by increased expenditure on the purchase of stores. In 1892-93 the vessel for Burma will be paid for, the Admiralty subsidy will be payable for the whole year, the expenditure on English stores will be as high as this year, and there will also be an increase in the charges of the Imperial Marine Department in India owing chiefly to the establishment of ferries on the Indus for Military purposes.

The increase in Expenditure on Education and for Medical purposes continues. But Rx. 50,000 of the increase under Medical is nominal in both years, being due to a change in the classification in the accounts of Local Sanitation charges in Madras.

Under Scientific and other Minor Departments there will be a large reduction next year, as but little Census Expenditure will remain to be met. The

reduction would have been greater had it not been for the recent sanction to the establishment of a Civil Veterinary Department.

## MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL CHARGES.

80. The figures for this group are—

| | Accounts, 1888-89. | Accounts, 1889-90. | Accounts, 1890-91. | Budget Estimate, 1891-92. | Revised Estimate, 1891-92. | Budget Estimate, 1892-93. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. |
| Territorial Political Pensions . . . | 543,657 | 535,582 | 527,569 | 530,000 | 568,000 | 536,200 |
| Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances | 318,418 | 297,475 | 232,747 | 292,100 | 279,300 | 314,500 |
| Superannuation Allowances and Pensions . | 3,114,823 | 3,140,361 | 3,051,541 | 3,218,500 | 3,334,900 | 3,497,600 |
| Stationery and Printing | 524,372 | 558,730 | 592,436 | 572,000 | 599,200 | 576,800 |
| Miscellaneous . . | 383,106 | 282,135 | 274,223 | 360,300 | 263,600 | 245,800 |
| TOTAL . | 4,884,376 | 4,814,283 | 4,678,516 | 4,972,900 | 5,045,000 | 5,170,900 |

The increase in the Revised Estimate under Territorial and Political Pensions occurs in England, where arrears of the stipend of His Highness Maharaja Dhuleep Sing were paid, the payments to the Maharaja being also increased by a reduction in the rate of interest on the advances to him.

The amounts of the payments on account of Furlough Allowances fluctuate with the rate of exchange.

The charges for Pensions are increasing, a part of the increase in this year and next being due to the decision to pay certain pensions at the minimum rate of 1*s.* 9*d.* the rupee.

The amounts shown in the Revised Estimate of 1891-92 and in the Budget Estimate of 1892-93 under Stationery and Printing would have been much larger had it not been for the decision mentioned in para. 76 to charge the Post Office with the cost of all its printing and stationery. This has had the effect of transferring from the head Stationery and Printing to Post Office Rx. 62,300 in the Revised Estimate, and Rx. 64,200 in the Estimate for next year. There is therefore a considerable real increase of Expenditure under this head to be explained. While there has been some increase in the amount of printing done and of stationery used, the main reason of the rise under the head is to be found in the orders issued some years ago to substitute, as far as possible, the use of paper manufactured in India for paper procured from England. In the present year the purchases of paper in India have shown a marked increase, as the stocks of paper in the Calcutta Stationery Office procured from England under the old procedure have hitherto met a large portion of the demands, and those stocks have only now been exhausted. The exhaustion of the stock of English paper was not sufficiently allowed for in framing the Budget Estimate. The stocks of English paper having been exhausted, the local purchases must continue on the higher level in future years. The reduction of the sterling charges in England caused by the substitution of Indian-made for English-made paper took place some years ago when the indents for paper were reduced: the corresponding increase in the charges in India has only now reached its full extent.

The reduction in the Expenditure under Miscellaneous, both in the Revised Estimate of 1891-92 and in the Budget Estimate of 1892-93, as compared with the Budget Estimate of 1891-92, has been explained in paragraphs 51 and 64.

## FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

81. The figures are—

| | Accounts, 1888-89. | Accounts, 1889-90. | Actuals, 1890-91. | Budget Estimate, 1891-92. | Revised Estimate, 1891-92. | Budget Estimate, 1892-93. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. |
| EXPENDITURE. | | | | | | |
| Famine Relief . . | 7,799 | 68,288 | 5,579 | 3,000 | 33,400 | 130,000 |
| Construction of Protective Railways . . | ... | ... | ... | 975,000 | 294,900 | 1,011,700 |
| Construction of Protective Irrigation Works . | 70,537 | 71,457 | 74,392 | 65,000 | 78,800 | 65,000 |
| Reduction of Debt . | ... | 460,255 | 520,029 | ... | 802,800 | ... |
| TOTAL . | 78,336 | 600,000 | 600,000 | 1,043,000 | 1,209,900 | 1,206,700 |
| Net charge on account of the Bengal-Nagpur and the Indian Midland Railways . . | 430,182 | 462,009 | 482,351 | 457,000 | 290,100 | 293,300 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGEABLE TO THE FAMINE GRANT . | 508,518 | 1,062,009 | 1,082,351 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 |

In accordance with the policy announced in the last two Financial Statements, the Famine Grant has been raised to its original amount of Rx. 1,500,000 in the present year, and will be maintained at that amount in 1892-93.

The scarcity in Madras and Rajputana has caused the Expenditure on Famine Relief to exceed the Budget Estimate; and the Bombay Government has provided for some expenditure in the latter months of the year, while for next year the Madras Government has provided Rx. 100,000, the Bengal Government Rx. 20,000, and the Bombay Government Rx 10,000.

It may be mentioned here that the provision made in Madras for Famine Relief has the effect of reducing the Madras Provincial balance below the prescribed minimum of Rx. 200,000. As the minimum balances of Local Governments were prescribed in order that there might be a reserve to meet Expenditure caused by famine, the reduction of the Madras balance is in this instance unobjectionable. This increase of Expenditure on direct Famine Relief is but a small portion of the effect produced on the finances by the scarcity. In addition to the loss of Land Revenue mentioned in para. 67, it has been necessary to open Famine Relief works in Madras, Ajmere, and Upper Burma, which will involve considerable expenditure both this year and next; but the expenditure on them is charged to the heads of account proper to the particular works opened.

The excess expenditure shown in the Revised Estimate on Protective Irrigation Works is on account of the more vigorous prosecution of the Rushikulya project in Madras.

The reduction under Protective Railways and the increase under Reduction of Debt shown in the Revised Estimate are in consequence of it having been found impossible to spend the full amount of the grant provided in the Budget Estimate for Capital Expenditure on Railways.

## RAILWAYS.

82. The following table shows the main features of the Railway Revenue Account since 1888-89:—

| | Revenue. | | | | | | | Expenditure. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actuals, 1888-89. | Actuals, 1889-90. | Actuals, 1890-91. | Budget, 189 -92. | Revised, 1891-92. | Budget, 1892-93. | | Actuals, 1888-89. | Actuals, 1889-90. | Actuals, 1890-91. | Budget, 1891-92. | Revised, 1891-92. | Budget, 1892 93 |
| | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. |
| | 15,520,359 | 16,605,177 | 17,234,698 | 17,872,100 | 19,653,200 | 18,831,100 | India . | 9,471,958 | 10,331,564 | 10,357,861 | 11,457,600 | 12,065,800 | 11,794,400 |
| | 230 | 233 | 955 | 200 | 1,200 | 1,100 | England | 5,651,240 | 5,609,4[illegible]7 | 5,702,107 | 5,690,000 | 5,653,200 | 5,741,800 |
| | 107 | 131 | 315 | 100 | 500 | 500 | Exchange | 2,629,890 | 2,517,221 | 1,8[illegible]3,201 | 2,226,500 | 2,464,700 | 2,871,000 |
| Loss on the Railway Account. | 2,233,392 | 1,852,601 | 687,291 | 1,501,700 | 528,800 | 1,574,500 | | | | | | | |
| Total . | 17,754,088 | 18,458,202 | 17,923,263 | 19,374,100 | 20,183,700 | 20,407,200 | Total . | 17,754,088 | 18,458,202 | 17,923,[illegible]62 | 19,374,100 | 20,183,700 | 20,407,200 |

It will be seen that the net loss on the railway account, which was estimated in the Budget of the current year at Rx. 1,501,700, is in the Revised Estimate placed at only Rx. 528,800, being an improvement of Rx. 972,900. The increase in the net traffic receipts of State Railways is Rx. 1,019,100, and the increase in the net traffic receipts of Guaranteed Railways Rx. 283,000; on the other hand, the fall in exchange, which increases the equivalent of the sterling payments of interest in England, causes an additional charge of Rx. 238,200, and the surplus profits payable to Companies are increased by Rx. 161,300. *Railways in 1891-92.*

The Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure is now expected to be less than the Budget Estimate by Rx. 39,800.

The gross traffic receipts of State Railways will probably exceed the amount entered in the Budget by Rx. 1,508,100, while the excess in working expenses will be Rx. 489,000. *State Railways, 1891-92.*

The principal fluctuations in net receipts are the following:—

| | Revised Estimate more (+) or less (—) than the Budget Estimate. Rx. |
|---|---|
| East Indian Railway . . . . . | +365,000 |
| North-Western Railway . . . . . | +300,000 |
| Rajputana-Malwa Railway . . . . . | +197,500 |
| Bengal Nagpur Railway . . . . . | +158,000 |
| Indian Midland Railway . . . . . | + 22,000 |
| Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway . . . . . | + 60,000 |
| Southern Mahratta Railway . . . . . | + 15,500 |
| Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot Railways . . | — 97,500 |
| Eastern Bengal State Railway . . . . . | —102,500 |

On all the lines showing a considerable increase, the principal cause of the increase is the largely augmented traffic in wheat and seeds carried to Calcutta, Bombay, and Karachi for export to Europe. Scarcity in Rajputana and high prices in Hyderabad and the Southern Mahratta country have caused considerable movement in food-grains. Part of the increase on the East Indian Railway is due to the continued expansion of the coal traffic.

In coaching traffic the chief contributors to the increase are the North-Western and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways, on account of fairs at Hardwar, and the Bengal-Nagpur, which shows a satisfactory development in the whole of its traffic.

The decrease in net receipts on the Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot Railways is chiefly due to provision being made for payment to the Company of

their share of net earnings for three half-years, as their share for the second half-year of 1890 was not paid in 1890-91, and so became an unexpected charge against 1891-92; there is also a slight falling off in the earnings, due to scarcity in Tirhoot.

The Eastern Bengal State Railway has suffered from the partial failure of the jute crop, but the main cause for the falling off in net receipts is the large renewals which have been carried out, and which were not anticipated when the Budget Estimates were framed.

*Guaranteed Railways, 1891-92.*

The gross receipts of the Madras Railway are Rx. 30,000 below the Budget Estimate.

The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway are now expected to yield, respectively, Rx. 55,000 and Rx. 258,000 more than the net receipts entered in the Budget Estimate. The improvement is all in goods traffic and is due to the causes just mentioned in connection with State Railways.

*Railways in 1892-93.*

Excluding Exchange, on which account a sum of Rx. 406,300 is provided in excess of that entered in the Revised Estimate, the net result on the Railway account for 1892-93 is Rx. 639,400 worse than the Revised Estimate of the current year. It is not considered safe to estimate for such exceptional traffic as has been secured in 1891-92; and there is a considerable increase in the charge for interest owing to increase of Capital outlay.

*State Railways, 1892-93.*

In 1892-93 the gross receipts of State Railways are estimated at Rx. 624,200 less than in the Revised Estimate of 1891-92. The most noticeable fluctuations occur on the East Indian Railway (—Rx.280,000); Rajputana-Malwa Railway (—Rx.243,800); Bengal-Nagpur Railway (+ Rx. 32,000); Eastern Bengal State Railway (+Rx. 35,000); Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot Railways (+Rx. 35,000); North-Western Railway (—Rx. 340,000); South Indian Railway (+Rx. 91,000).

*Guaranteed Railways, 1892-93.*

The net traffic receipts of the Guaranteed Railways are taken at Rx. 203,000 below the Revised Estimate of 1891-92; this is entirely due to the Estimates for 1892-93 being framed on the basis of a normal year with an allowance for natural expansion, and not on the very high receipts of the current year. Surplus profits, Land and Supervision are expected to diminish by Rx. 150,500.

## IRRIGATION.

83. The figures are—

| | Actuals, 1888-89. | Actuals, 1889-90. | Actuals, 1890-91. | Budget, 1891-92. | Revised, 1891-92. | Budget, 1892-93. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. |
| Revenue . . . | 1,900,718 | 1,991,078 | 2,172,578 | 2,160,600 | 2,249,600 | 2,216,700 |
| Expenditure . . | 2,622,964 | 2,652,707 | 2,742,128 | 2,883,100 | 2,963,200 | 2,919,500 |
| Net Expenditure . | 722,246 | 661,629 | 569,550 | 722,500 | 713,600 | 702,800 |

The improvement in Revenue during the current year is due to the irrigated area in the North-Western Provinces and Punjab having been larger than was anticipated in the Budget Estimate for 1891-92.

The Budget for the ensuing year shows that the revenue is expected to fall off by Rx. 32,900. The decrease occurs in the North-Western Provinces and

Oudh, where it is not anticipated that the season of 1892-93 will be so favourable for artificial irrigation as those of the previous two years. On the other hand, increases are expected from the growth of irrigation in the Punjab and Madras.

The increase in Expenditure in the current year is mainly due to Famine Relief Works in Upper Burma, Madras, and Rajputana. The Budget provides for a decrease in expenditure owing to the curtailment of outlay on Minor Irrigation Works in Madras and the cessation of Famine Works in Upper Burma.

## BUILDINGS AND ROADS.

84. The figures are—

REVENUE.

| | Actuals, 1888-89. | Actuals, 1889-90. | Actuals, 1890-91. | Budget, 1891-92. | Revised, 1891-92. | Budget, 1892-93. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. |
| Military and Civil Works | 604,753 | 650,398 | 649,289 | 597,100 | 615,700 | 606,400 |

EXPENDITURE.

| | Actuals, 1888-89. | Actuals, 1889-90. | Actuals, 1890-91. | Budget, 1891-92. | Revised, 1891-92. | Budget, 1892-93. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. |
| Military Works . . | 1,108,206 | 1,138,463 | 1,220,676 | 1,130,300 | 1,215,200 | 1,183,800 |
| Civil Works . . | 4,202,526 | 4,273,726 | 4,510,231 | 4,978,800 | 5,033,500 | 4,736,300 |

The slight improvement in revenue in the Revised Estimate of 1891-92 is chiefly due to increased receipts from tolls on ferries and roads maintained from Local Funds.

The increase of Rx. 84,900 in the Military Works expenditure in the Revised is mainly due to special expenditure on the restoration of buildings at Quetta damaged by rain, and to outlay of Rx. 61,600 on measures intended to facilitate the speedy mobilization of the army in time of war. The increase of Imperial expenditure in 1891-92 under Civil Works amounts to Rx. 74,800, and is due to special expenditure on buildings at Quetta and Famine Relief Works in Upper Burma and in Rajputana. There is a decrease of Rx. 83,400 under Provincial.

An increase of Rx. 63,300 occurs under Local for Public Works under the control of Local Boards.

The Budget for the ensuing year provides for a decrease of Rx. 52,400 in the Imperial (Military and Civil Works) expenditure: the special expenditure of 1891-92 will not recur next year.

The figures for the Provincial portion of the Civil Works expenditure are:—

| | Actuals, 1888-89. | Actuals, 1889-90. | Actuals, 1890-91. | Revised, 1891-92. | Budget, 1892-93. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. |
| Provincial Civil Works outlay . | 1,814,931 | 1,945,626 | 2,188,276 | 2,490,800 | 2,198,500 |

## ARMY.

85. The figures are—

| YEARS. | India. | England. | Exchange. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rx. | £ | Rx. | Rx. |
| 1888-89 | 14,812,591 | 3,746,205 | 1,743,045 | 20,301,841 |
| 1889-90 | 14,944,095 | 3,957,703 | 1,776,016 | 20,677,814 |
| 1890-91 | 14,799,128 | 4,440,125 | 1,450,815 | 20,690,068 |
| 1891-92 Budget | 14,565,500 | 4,661,600 | 1,824,100 | 21,051,200 |
| 1891-92 Revised | 15,625,000 | 4,792,400 | 2,089,500 | 22,506,900 |
| 1892-93, Budget | 15,006,700 | 4,594,500 | 2,297,300 | 21,898,500 |

The variations in the figures are explained in paragraphs 49, 54, 60, 63, and 66.

## SPECIAL DEFENCE WORKS.

86. The following table shows the Expenditure on "Special Defence Works":—

| | Rx. |
|---|---|
| To end of 1885-86 | 137,811 |
| 1886-87 | 325,626 |
| 1887-88 | 456,017 |
| 1888-89 | 789,595 |
| 1889 90 | 689,481 |
| 1890-91 | 49[illegible],837 |
| 1891-92 Budget Estimate | 847,000 |
| 1891-92 Revised " | 550,000 |
| 1892-93, Budget " | 614,500 |

As has usually been the case in the past, the grant for this expenditure will not be fully utilized in the current year; and a smaller grant has been given for 1892-93. The lapse is chiefly on the English grant, and the slower progress in England involves less outlay in India.

The total expenditure on Special Defence Works being estimated at Rx. 5,000,000, if the amounts shown above for 1891-92 and 1892-93 are spent, there will remain Rx. 945,133 to be incurred in 1893-94 and future years.

## UPPER BURMA.

87. The following tables give the Revenue, the Expenditure, and the net Expenditure on account of Upper Burma from the year following the annexation:—

### REVENUE.

| | Land Revenue. | Other Civil Revenue. | State Railway Receipts. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. |
| 1886-87 | 167,200 | 55,300 | ... | 222,500 |
| 1887-88 | 378,800 | 123,500 | ... | 502,300 |
| 1888-89 | 436,000 | 284,600 | 31,900 | 752,500 |
| 1889-90 | 539,600 | 333,500 | 161,400 | 1,034,500 |
| 1890-91 | 616,000 | 319,400 | 193,300 | 1,128,700 |
| 1891-92 (Revised) | 606,100 | 304,400 | 195,000 | 1,105,500 |
| 1892-93 (Budget) | 655,000 | 376,700 | 30,000 | 1,061,700 |

EXPENDITURE.

| | Police. | Other Civil Expenditure. | Railways (including interest on Capital). | Military Works. | Civil Works. | Irrigation. | Army Special Expenditure. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. |
| 1886-87 . | 349,000 | 165,100 | ... | 74,000 | 171,500 | 13,800 | 1,517,800 | 2,291,200 |
| 1887-88 . | 709,200 | 265,700 | ... | 314,800 | 343,000 | 12,600 | 1,475,300 | 3,120,600 |
| 1888-89 . | 794,900 | 436,700 | 103,300 | 160,900 | 295,900 | 24,800 | 631,600 | 2,448,100 |
| 1889-90 . | 861,700 | 393,700 | 218,700 | 142,500 | 296,800 | 19,200 | 435,800 | 2,368,400 |
| 1890-91 . | 735,800 | 435,600 | 227,500 | 141,500 | 292,700 | 28,200 | 350,300 | 2,211,600 |
| 1891-92 (Revised) . | 672,400 | 489,600 | 234,000 | 159,000 | 330,000 | 87,500 | 400,000 | 2,372,500 |
| 1892-93 (Budget) . | 664,800 | 538,400 | 84,000 | 150,000 | 300,000 | 50,000 | 480,000 | 2,267,200 |

NET EXPENDITURE.

| 1886-87. | 1887-88. | 1888-89. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1891-92 (Revised). | 1892-93 (Budget). |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. |
| 2,008,700 | 2,618,300 | 1,695,600 | 1,333,900 | 1,082,900 | 1,267,000 | 1,205,500 |

## Section V.—Expenditure not charged to Revenue.

88. The following table gives the figures of the estimates for 1891-92 and 1892-93 for Capital Expenditure on Railways exclusive of sums found by Local Governments out of Provincial resources, the amounts charged to the Famine grant and to the head "37—Construction of Railways" being included for convenience, although charged to Revenue:—

| | India. | England. | Exchange. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. |
| 1891-92, Budget Estimate . . . | 2,266,600 | 1,192 000 | 466,400 | 3,925,000 |
| 1891-92, Revised Estimate . . . | 1,825,200 | 870,000 | 379,300 | 3,074 500 |
| 1892-93, Budget Estimate . . . | 2,542,000 | 1,382,000 | 691,000 | 4,615,000 |

Of the totals shown above the following amounts are taken as charges against the Famine Grant for Protective Railways, namely, in the Budget Estimate of 1891-92, Rx. 975,000; in the Revised Estimate of 1891-92, Rx. 294,900; and in 1892-93, Rx. 1,011,700. In 1892-93 Rx. 118,300 is also charged under 37—Construction of Railways.

The Capital Expenditure on Railways in 1891-92 will be less than the Budget grant by Rx. 850,500 Of this lapse, Rx. 170,400 has been utilised for increased Capital Expenditure on Irrigation Works, and the remainder appears in the reduction in the Revised Estimate of the Expenditure on Protective Railways The heaviest expenditure has been on the East Coast, the Mu Valley, the Godra-Rutlam, South Indian (including Villupuram-Guntakal), and the Dharmaveram-Hindupur Railway. The Chaman Extension of the Sind-Pishin Railway has been completed during the year, and also the Mianwali-Mari Branch of the North-Western system, while a start was made on the Barsoe-Kishengunge, the Lucknow-Rai Bareli-Jaunpur, the Bengal-Assam, the Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad, the Mari-Attock, and the Muskhaf-Bolan Railways.

The provision for 1892-93 will, it is hoped, practically complete the Villupuram-Guntakal Section of the South Indian Railway and the Dharmaveram-Hindupur Extension, while large grants have been provided for the Godra-Rutlam, the Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad, the Mari-Attock, the Lucknow-Rai Bareli-Jaunpur, gradient improvements of the North-Western Railway, the Mu Valley, the Bengal-Assam, and the Jherria Extension of the East Indian Railway.

The following figures show the rate at which Railways have been constructed at the cost, or on the responsibility, of the Government since 1880 :—

| DATE. | Number of miles open. |
|---|---|
| 31st March 1880 | 8,382 |
| " 1881 | 9,134 |
| " 1882 | 9,437 |
| " 1883 | 9,748 |
| " 1884 | 10,230 |
| " 1885 | 11,283 |
| " 1886 | 11,634 |
| " 1887 | 12,536 |
| " 1888 | 13,448 |
| " 1889 | 14,184 |
| " 1890 | 14,832 |
| " 1891 | 15,621 |
| " 1892 (Estimate) | 15,818 |

The following table gives the total Capital Outlay on Railway Construction up to date :—

| | State Railways. | State Railways constructed through the agency of Companies. | Guaranteed Railways. | Total. | Annual progress. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To end of— | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. |
| 1879-80 | 27,983,837 | ... | 96,829,969 | 124,813,806 | ... |
| 1880-81 | 67,201,066 | ... | 66,348,478 | 133,549,544 | 8,735,738* |
| 1881-82 | 70,546,309 | ... | 67,021,756 | 137,568,065 | 4,018,521 |
| 1882-83 | 72,776,870 | 468,270 | 67,431,448 | 140,676,588 | 3,108,523 |
| 1883-84 | 76,629,723 | 704,155 | 68,769,369 | 146,103,247 | 5,426,659 |
| 1884-85 | 81,365,833 | 3,126,906 | 69,904,427 | 154,397,166 | 8,293,919 |
| 1885-86 | 90,839,553 | 4,775,059 | 67,883,682 | 163,498,294 | 9,101,128† |
| 1886-87 | 108,456,220 | 7,915,378 | 57,046,325 | 173,417,923 | 9,919,629‡ |
| 1887-88 | 110,788,941 | 12,979,680 | 57,694,898 | 181,463,519 | 8,045,596 |
| 1888-89 | 111,990,360 | 18,097,843 | 58,313,774 | 188,401,977 | 6,938,458 |
| 1889-90 | 124,058,103 | 20,410,257 | 49,385,293 | 193,853,653 | 5,451,676 |
| 1890-91 | 131,920,346 | 21,793,709 | 45,091,263 | 198,805,318 | 4,951,665§ |
| 1891-92, Revised | 135,177,446 | 22,760,009 | 45,155,063 | 203,092,518 | 4,287,200 |
| 1892-93, Budget | 139,975,646 | 24,137,709 | 45,477,963 | 209,591,318 | 6,498,800 |

* Includes Rx. 2,790,140 on account of past expenditure on the East Indian Railway, which must be deducted to arrive at the normal annual progress.

† Includes Rx. 294,987 on account of Eastern Bengal Railway.

‡ Includes Rx. 1,007,244 on account of Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway Company.

§ Includes Rx. 207,104 on account of South Indian Railway Company.

*Capital Expenditure on Irrigation Works.*

89. The figures of the Accounts and Estimates for Capital Expenditure on Irrigation Works not charged to Revenue are :—

| Actuals, 1888-89. | Actuals, 1889-90. | Actuals, 1890-91. | Budget, 1891-92. | Revised, 1891-92. | Budget, 1892-93. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. |
| 459,890 | 378,932 | 483,849 | 550,000 | 720,400 | 550,000 |

The increase of Rx. 170,400 in the Expenditure of the current year is due to a portion of the lapse on the Railway Capital grant having been utilised to secure the earlier completion of the Chenab Canal Works.

## Section VI.—Revision of the Provincial Contracts.

90. It has long been the policy of the Government of India to delegate some of its powers in respect of certain Revenues and Expenditure to Local Governments.

The first step in this direction was taken in 1870, when certain heads of Expenditure were made Provincial, the Local Governments being given, under conditions, the powers possessed by the Government of India in the matter of sanctioning expenditure, and the financial responsibility of Local Governments being enforced by requiring them to keep the total Provincial Expenditure within the amount assigned for all the heads, *plus* any savings from that amount effected in previous years.

This policy was subsequently extended by making Provincial also some heads of Revenue, the financial responsibility of the Local Governments remaining as before, with the addition that they were allowed to spend any increases of Revenue obtained by them during the period for which the arrangement was made.

Still later, in restriction of the power of spending savings of previous years, Local Governments were required to maintain minimum balances of amounts fixed for each Province, to be drawn against in the event of pressure, such, for example, as the opening of works for the employment of labour in time of scarcity.

The arrangements with Local Governments to give effect to the delegation of powers as above explained are made for fixed periods, at the end of which the arrangements are subject to revision as well in respect of the heads of Revenue and Expenditure made Provincial as in respect of the assignment, including Revenue, made to the Local Government to cover the Provincial Expenditure.

91. The existing arrangements described in general terms in the preceding paragraph, commonly called contracts, come to an end with the close of the current year, having been made for the five years 1887-88 to 1891-92; and it has been necessary to settle the terms of the contracts to be in force during the next five years. The Government of India have been in correspondence with all the Local Governments concerned during the year. The final result of that correspondence is as follows.

92. The new contracts are framed on the same general lines as the preceding ones. The terms of the contract for each Province are contained in two Resolutions. The first of these is reprinted as an Appendix to this statement; it consolidates and re-enacts, with some modifications, the general rules relating to the powers of Local Governments under the scheme of provincial finance. In the second the heads of Revenue and Expenditure which are made provincial

are stated, it being declared that Revenue and Expenditure classified in the accounts under those heads, and no other, is Provincial; and the amount of the addition to, or the deduction from, the Provincial Revenue which is required to place the province in equilibrium is stated.

93. The following statement shows the total Provincial Expenditure and Revenue, as estimated for the new contracts, and the amount of the adjusting addition to or deduction from the Revenue of each province:—

| | Central Provinces. | Burma (Lower). | Assam. | Bengal. | North-Western Provinces and Oudh. | Punjab. | Madras. | Bombay. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. |
| Ordinary Revenue being a share of certain receipts. | 567,600 | 1 427,500 | 657,700 | 4,249,300 | 3,403,500 | 1,370,400 | 2,479,300 | 3,123,900 |
| Adjustment . | 220,500 | 414,300 | —112,700 | —143,900 | —250,600 | 348,500 | 325,400 | 771,400 |
| Total Revenue | 788,100 | 1,841,800 | 545,000 | 4,105,400 | 3,152,900 | 1,718,900 | 2,804,700 | 3,895,300 |
| Expenditure . | 788,100 | 1,841,800 | 545,000 | 4,105,400 | 3,152,900 | 1,718,900 | 2,804,700 | 3,895,300 |

94. The Revenue and Expenditure shown in the above statement are estimates of the amounts which may be taken as fairly representing, generally, the normal Revenue and Expenditure of each Province at the existing stage of growth. The actual Revenue and Expenditure will of course vary from year to year. But the amount of the adjustment is fixed for the five years.

95. The amount of the adjustment shown in paragraph 93 is not an index either of the financial position of the province or of the effect on the provincial finances of the revision of the contract. It is merely the amount required to place in equilibrium the Revenue and Expenditure which it has been found expedient to make provincial.

96. The financial effect of the revision of the contracts is the resumption by the Government of India of the following surpluses from Provincial Governments:—

| | Rx. |
|---|---|
| Central Provinces . . . . . | 22,700 |
| Lower Burma . . . . . | 58,900 |
| Bengal . . . . . | 51,900 |
| North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . . . . | 56,900 |
| Punjab . . . . . | 41,000 |
| Madras . . . . . | 103,800 |
| Bombay . . . . . | 131,100 |
| TOTAL . | 466,300 |

97. These surpluses are the share of the increase in Revenue in the past five years which the needs of Imperial Revenues require the Government of India to resume from Local Governments. The statement below shows to what extent the Provincial Revenues have increased in each Province since the estimate for the contracts now coming to an end was framed. The statement also

shows the extent to which the Local Governments have used their increased Revenues in the five years, and the closing balance of each year:—

| | | Estimate for Contract of 1887-88 to 1891-92. | Accounts. | | | | Revised | Increase of Revenue in the Revised as compared with the Contract Estimate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1887-88. | 1888-89. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1891-92. | |
| | | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES. | Total Revenue, including adjustments | 696,900 | 706,400 | 720,600 | 770,600 | 742,100 | 816,100 | 119,200 |
| | Total Expenditure | 696,900 | 693,300 | 698,000 | 782,900 | 773,700 | 799,100 | .. |
| | Closing balance | ... | 209,200 | 231,800 | 219,500 | 187,900 | 204,900 | .. |
| BURMA (Lower) | Total Revenue, including adjustments | 978,600 | 1,094,000 | 1,077,000 | 1,220,300 | 1,290,900 | 1,313,500 | 334,900 |
| | Total Expenditure | 971,900 | 1,017,800 | 1,065,400 | 1,156,300 | 1,184,700 | 1,202,900 | .. |
| | Closing balance | ... | 148,800 | 160,400 | 224,400 | 330,600 | 381,200 | ... |
| ASSAM | Total Revenue, including adjustments | 464,000 | 501,800 | 495,900 | 510,200 | 526,800 | 563,800 | 99,800 |
| | Total Expenditure | 464,000 | 494,100 | 469,500 | 49[illegible],100 | 544,700 | 555,800 | ... |
| | Closing balance | ... | 76,100 | 102,500 | 122,600 | 104,700 | 112,700 | .. |
| BENGAL | Total Revenue, including adjustments | 3,768,400 | 3,913,000 | 3,956,800 | 4,191,600 | 4,077,200 | 4,286,100 | 517,700 |
| | Total Expenditure | 3,768,400 | 3,782,000 | 4,022,600 | 4,089,100 | 4,197,500 | 4,333,400 | ... |
| | Closing balance | ... | 330,900 | 265,100 | 367,600 | 247,300 | 200,000 | .. |
| N.-W. P. AND OUDH. | Total Revenue, including adjustments | 3,240,100 | 3,217,000 | 3,255,600 | 3,102,100 | 3,123,800 | 3,303,400 | 63,300 |
| | Total Expenditure | 3,212,100 | 3,279,100 | 3,209,600 | 2,999,400 | 3,130,400 | 3,327,400 | . |
| | Closing balance | ... | 380,700 | 426,700 | 529,400 | 516,800 | 492,800 | .. |
| PUNJAB | Total Revenue, including adjustments | 1,583,300* | 1,576,400 | 1,632,500 | 1,675,700 | 1,696,800 | 1,778,700 | 195,400 |
| | Total Expenditure | 1,580,200* | 1,504,000 | 1,600,300 | 1,646,500 | 1,605,400 | 1,784,200 | ... |
| | Closing balance | ... | 186,000 | 218,200 | 247,400 | 278,800 | 273,300 | ... |
| MADRAS | Total Revenue, including adjustments | 2,563,600 | 2,735,400 | 2,827,300 | 2,941,100 | 2,762,900 | 2,876,800 | 313,200 |
| | Total Expenditure | 2,503,600 | 2,630,000 | 2,713,300 | 2,796,600 | 2,899,700 | 3,134,900 | ... |
| | Closing balance | ... | 539,100 | 653,100 | 797,600 | 660,800 | 402,700 | ... |
| BOMBAY | Total Revenue, including adjustments | 3,680,500 | 3,789,900 | 3,874,200 | 3,920,600 | 3,834,800 | 4,079,700 | 399,200 |
| | Total Expenditure | 3,680,500 | 3,814,500 | 3,855,900 | 3,888,200 | 3,958,700 | 4,151,700 | ... |
| | Closing balance | ... | 524,400 | 542,700 | 584,100 | 460,200 | 388,200 | ... |
| TOTAL | Total Revenue, including adjustments | 16,075,400 | 17,534,800 | 17,839,900 | 18,341,200 | 18,055,300 | 19,018,100 | 2,042,700 |
| | Total Expenditure | 16,937,600 | 17,265,800 | 17,634,000 | 17,849,100 | 18,300,800 | 19,349,400 | ... |
| | Closing Balance | ... | 2,305,200 | 2,600,500 | 3,092,600 | 2,787,100 | 2,455,800 | ... |

* Actuals of 1886-87.

*Note.*—In this statement Railway Revenue and Expenditure have been taken net.

98. It will be seen from the foregoing statement that the increase of revenue in the past five years has in every Province been much greater than the amount of the surplus which is now to be resumed. The difference the Local Governments have been allowed to retain to enable them to meet the increase of Expenditure which has occurred in the five years. It would have been desirable, if possible, to allow the Local Governments to retain the whole of the increase, as all of them have many needs on which money could be beneficially spent. But as stated in Part I of this Statement, this could not have been done without imposing additional taxation, and it is a less evil to restrict to some extent the progress of useful Provincial Expenditure than to impose additional taxation. The total increase in Provincial Revenue for all Provinces has been Rx. 2,042,700. The surplus resumed by the Imperial Government is Rx. 466,300, or less than one-fourth. The amount to be resumed has been fixed in every case on a careful consideration of the circumstances of each Province.

receipt of £1,000,000 from the Southern Mahratta Railway Company was intended to replace debentures to be paid off in the year, but £88,100 out of those debentures were renewed and £911,900 paid off with funds raised by the issue of 3 per cent. stock, as above explained. The difference between the Budget and Revised, of £20,500, in the case of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, represents debentures renewed. The requirements of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway were reduced by £569,000, but, on the other hand, a sum of £12,400 was received from the Madras Railway Company in 1891-92 which it was expected to receive in 1890-91.

The variations in the Estimates of payments for discharge of debentures are due (1) to partial provision towards paying off £600,000, debentures of the Southern Mahratta Railway, and (2) to the renewal instead of discharge, as originally provided for in the Budget, of debentures amounting to £88,100 and £20,500, respectively, of the Southern Mahratta and the Bombay, Baroda Companies.

The large reduction in the net payments on account of Remittances from India occurs chiefly in the advances for purchase of stores, for the Rajputana-Malwa and South Indian Railways and also in the payments on account of Indian Money Orders.

101. The following is the Budget Estimate of the Ways and Means of the Home Treasury for 1892-93:—

| | Budget, 1892-93. |
|---|---|
| *Net Receipts.* | £ |
| Council Bills | 17,000,000 |
| Three per cent. stock to be issued | 1,800,000 |
| Capital Receipts from Railway Companies | 1,788,200 |
| Deposits and Advances | 4,600 |
| *Add*—Opening Balance | 3,261,050 |
| TOTAL | 23,853,850 |
| *Net outgoings.* | |
| Excess of Expenditure over Revenue | 15,749,600 |
| Capital Expenditure of Government in England | 1,385,700 |
| Permanent Debt— | |
| Discharge of Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Debentures | 1,770,300 |
| South Indian Railway Debentures | 150,000 |
| Issues to Railway Companies on Capital Account | 1,430,300 |
| On account of remittances from India | 1,191,800 |
| *Add*—Closing Balance | 2,176,150 |
| TOTAL | 23,853,850 |

The loan of £1,800,000 is required partly for the discharge of the Southern Mahratta and Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Debentures and partly for advances to Railway Companies. At present it is estimated that the drawings on India in the year will be £17,000,000. It should be understood that in stating the present intentions of the Secretary of State, no sort of pledge is given that he will adhere to the programme above explained, and that the amounts to be obtained by bills or by loans may be varied from time to time as may seem expedient.

102. The Ways and Means Estimate of India is as follows :—

| NET RECEIPTS. | 1891-92. Budget. | 1891-92. Revised. | 1892-93. Budget. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Excess of Revenue in India over the Expenditure charged against it . . | 22,041,900 | 22,807,200 | 23,771,000 |
| 2. Public Loan . . . . . | ... | ... | ... |
| 3. Increase of the Unfunded Debt, mostly Savings Bank deposits . . . . | 583,000 | 905,700 | 869,000 |
| 4. Appropriation from Revenue for Reduction of Debt . . . . . | ... | 802,800 | ... |
| 5. Other items . . . . . | 350,800 | 999 900 | 671,500 |
| 6. *For Remittance to Secretary of State* . | *1,214,800* | *906,300* | *1,175,700* |
| *Add*—Opening Balance . | 16,797,121 | 17,876,244 | 16,750,044 |
| TOTAL . | 40,987,621 | 44,298,144 | 43,237,244 |
| NET OUTGOINGS. | | | |
| 7. Expenditure charged to Provincial Balances . . . . . | 828,400 | 461,500 | 1,161,700 |
| 8. Capital Expenditure of Government in India . . . . . | 1,835,500 | 2,238,900 | 1,956,500 |
| 9. Loans to Municipalities, etc. . . . | 1,008,300 | 935,300 | 611,500 |
| 10. *Issues on Capital Account to Railway Companies* . . . . . | *184,200* | *—214,200* | *408,500* |
| 11. Council Bill—*Sterling* Account . . | 16,934,400 | 16,914,800 | 17,166,500 |
| 12. Do. Exchange . . . | 6,626,500 | 7,211,800 | 8,633,700 |
| *Add*—Closing Balance . | 13,570,321 | 16,750,044 | 13,298,844 |
| TOTAL . | 40,987,621 | 44,298,144 | 43,237,244 |

The headings in italics are connected with, and explained by, the corresponding figures of the Secretary of State's account in England. The others refer to purely Indian transactions.

*Public Loans.*

103. No public loan was raised in India in the current year or in 1890-91. The Estimates do not provide for the issue of any loan in India in 1892-93. But the Government of India are unable to say positively that there will or will not be a loan, and full liberty is reserved, as usual, to modify the present Estimates to any extent which may be expedient, and to issue a loan if one is required.

The fact that no loan has been raised for two years, and that it has been considered possible to frame the Estimates for a third year on the assumption that there will be no loan, is due to the following causes :—

(1) The large surpluses of 1889-90 and 1890-91.

(2) The provision made for reduction of debt since 1889-90.

(3) The large increase in the Savings Bank deposits.

(4) The fact that the Secretary of State hopes to receive in 1892-93 considerable Capital Receipts from Railway Companies, only a portion of which will be required for expenditure next year.

(5) The fact that the Secretary of State intends to meet a portion of his expenditure in 1892-93 by drawing on his cash balance.

*Savings Banks.*

104. The following are the usual details of the transactions of the Savings Banks during the last few years :—

| Year. | Net additions to deposits cash. | Interest. | Total addition. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. |
| 1887-88 | 656,330 | 224,000 | 880,300 |
| 1888-89 | 685,200 | 261,800 | 947,000 |
| 1889-90 | —362,900 | 272,200 | —90,700 |
| 1890-91 | 250,700 | 279,700 | 530 400 |
| 1891-92, Budget | 229,500 | 305,100 | 534,600 |
| 1891-92, Revised | 530,000 | 305,400 | 835,400 |
| 1892-93, Budget | 459,400 | 333,800 | 793,200 |

The Post Office Savings Bank deposits now show a steady increase in spite of the reduction of the limits for deposits. The Budget Estimate of these deposits is framed with moderation, and allowance has been made for some falling off next year owing to the expectation of scarcity and dearness of provisions in some Provinces.

*Appropriation for reduction of Debt.*

The sum of Rx. 802,800, credited in the Revised Estimate under "Appropriation for Reduction of Debt," represents the amount charged to Revenue to raise the Famine Grant to Rx. 1,500,000. Provision was made in the Budget Estimate of the current year for an expenditure of Rx. 975,000 out of the Famine Grant on construction of Protective Railways, but only a portion of the amount having been spent the above amount has been set free for appropriation for reduction of debt.

*Loans to Municipalities, etc.*

The net amounts to be advanced to Municipalities, Presidency Corporations and others during 1891-92 and 1892-93 are Rx. 935,300 and 611,500. These include Rx. 471,300 and Rx. 432,700 respectively placed at the disposal of Local Governments under the Provincial Advance and Loan scheme, referred to in paragraph 62 of Part II of the Financial Statement of March 1890. They also include Rx. 410,000 and Rx. 65,600 required by the Calcutta and Bombay Port Trusts for the Kidderpore and Victoria Docks. The approaching completion of the Kidderpore docks is the chief cause of the reduction in the aggregate amount of advances provided for in 1892-93. The following is an account of the advances to the Calcutta and Bombay Port Trusts on account of the docks :—

| | Calcutta. | Bombay. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rx. | Rx. |
| Up to 1890-91 | 2,194,566 | 878,622. |
| Advances in 1891-92 | 390,000 | 20,000 |
| " " 1892-93 | 55,600 | 10,000 |
| TOTAL TO END OF 1892-93 | 2,640,166 | 908,622 |

*Capital of Railway Companies.*

105. The capital transactions with the Railway Companies in 1891-92 are expected to result in a net receipt in India of Rx. 214,200 instead of a net payment of Rx. 184,200 anticipated in the Budget Estimate. This is due partly to the payment in India instead of in England by the Rohilkhund Kumaon Railway Company of the equivalent of £160,000 referred to in paragraph 100, and partly to smaller capital expenditure in India.

*Cash Balance.*

106. The current year is now expected to close with a cash balance of Rx. 16,750,044 instead of Rx. 13,570,321, estimated in the last Financial Statement. The year 1892 93 is expected to close with a cash balance of 13,298,844.

## Section VIII.—Summary.

107. The principal features in this Statement are—

(*a*) The Accounts of 1890-91 have closed with a surplus of Rx. 3,688,171.

(*b*) The Revised Estimates of 1891-92 show a deficit of Rx. 80,000 against the surplus of Rx. 115,600 shown in the Budget Estimate of the year. The increase in Military Expenditure caused mainly by expeditions and measures designed to facilitate mobilisation in time of war, the fall in the rate of exchange from 1*s.* 5¼*d.* to 1*s.* 4·713*d.* the rupee, and the falling off in Land Revenue, are the causes of the deterioration. The loss due to those causes is nearly made good by a remarkable improvement in Railway Revenue, by an increase in net Revenue from Opium, and by improvements under other heads of Revenue.

(*c*) The Budget Estimates of 1892-93 show a surplus of Rx. 146,600.

(*d*) For 1892-93 the Rate of Exchange is taken at 1*s.* 4*d.* the rupee, giving an increased charge of Rx. 1,708,000. The Estimate of net Revenue from Opium is taken at Rx. 5,399,800, being slightly higher than the Budget Estimate for 1891-92. It is anticipated that a portion of the improvement in Railway Revenue will be retained next year, and that most of the improvements in other Heads of Revenue which have been secured this year will be maintained. A sum of Rx. 466,300 out of the increase in Provincial Revenues secured by Local Governments in the past five years has been resumed by Imperial Revenues on the revision of the Provincial Contracts.

(*e*) The Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works (not charged against Revenue) is estimated at Rx. 3,500,000 in 1891-92 and at Rx. 4,035,000 in 1892-93; this is in addition to Rx. 294,900 in the former and Rx. 1,130,000 in the latter year charged against the Famine Grant and under Head 37—Construction of Railways.

(*f*) It is expected that the Secretary of State in 1892-93 will sell Council Bills to the amount of £17,000,000 and raise a loan of £1,800,000. The loan is required for the discharge of certain Railway debentures and for advances to Railway Companies. These announcements are accompanied by the usual reservation of entire liberty to the Secretary of State to vary the amounts to be obtained by bills or raised by loan as he may find occasion.

(*g*) The Estimates do not provide for the issue of any loan in India in 1892-93. The surpluses of 1889-90 and 1890-91, the sums provided for Reduction of Debt in 1889-90, 1890-91, and in 1891-92, and the increase in the Savings Bank Deposits, are the main reasons why the Government of India consider that it may be possible for a third year to meet the Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue without borrowing. No pledge, however, is given that the Government will not borrow in India next year.

(*h*) The financial prospects of 1892-93 are considered to depend largely on the degree of scarcity or famine that may be experienced in the coming year. The currency question is a source of much anxiety as regards the future.

D. BARBOUR.

CALCUTTA;
*March 18th, 1892.*

# APPENDIX I.

# ACCOUNTS AND ESTIMATES.

| | |
|---|---|
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## *General Statement of the Accounts and Estimates of the Revenue India, in India*

| | For details *vide* Statement. | RECEIPTS. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | ACCOUNTS, 1890-91. | BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1891-92. | REVISED ESTIMATE, 1891-92. | BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1892-93. |
| **Revenue—** | | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* |
| Principal Heads of Revenue— | | | | | |
| Land Revenue | A | 24,045,209 | 24,399,300 | 23,880,500 | 24,675,500 |
| Opium | ... | 7,879,182 | 7,593,400 | 8,026,100 | 7,634,600 |
| Salt | ... | 8,523,368 | 8,343,500 | 8,620,700 | 8,544,700 |
| Stamps | ... | 4,068,969 | 4,148,200 | 4,226,900 | 4,229,600 |
| Excise | ... | 4,947,780 | 4,953,700 | 5,096,800 | 5,102,400 |
| Other Heads | ... | 9,425,726 | 9,488,100 | 9,475,200 | 9,681,600 |
| TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS | ... | 58,890,234 | 58,926,200 | 59,326,200 | 59,868,400 |
| Interest | A | 931,050 | 806,400 | 882,500 | 911,000 |
| Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint | " | 2,537,689 | 2,469,700 | 2,545,400 | 2,618,000 |
| Receipts by Civil Departments | " | 1,612,069 | 1,571,300 | 1,643,600 | 1,615,800 |
| Miscellaneous | " | 927,127 | 821,400 | 891,100 | 959,900 |
| Railways | " | 17,235,978 | 17,872,400 | 19,654,900 | 18,832,700 |
| Irrigation | " | 2,172,578 | 2,160,600 | 2,249,600 | 2,216,700 |
| Buildings and Roads | " | 649,289 | 597,100 | 615,700 | 606,400 |
| Receipts by Military Department | " | 785,635 | 800,200 | 776,900 | 739,000 |
| TOTAL REVENUE | ... | 85,741,649 | 86,025,300 | 88,585,900 | 88,367,900 |
| **Debt, Deposits, and Advances—** | | | | | |
| Permanent Debt (net Incurred) | C | 6,293,714 | 1,091,400 | 3,043,900 | 127,700 |
| Unfunded Debt (net Incurred) | " | 595,430 | 583,000 | 905,700 | 869,000 |
| Deposits and Advances (net) | " | 1,051,693 | ... | 958,100 | ... |
| Remittances (net) | " | ... | 19,500 | 546,700 | ... |
| Secretary of State's Bills drawn | " | 15,969,034 | 16,000,000 | 16,200,000 | 17,000,000 |
| TOTAL RECEIPTS | ... | 109,651,520 | 103,719,200 | 110,240,300 | 106,364,600 |
| Balance on 1st April—India | ... | 14,748,821 | 16,797,121 | 17,876,244 | 16,750,044 |
| " England | ... | 5,402,873 | 3,532,473 | 3,835,050 | 3,261,050 |
| GRAND TOTAL | ... | 129,803,214 | 124,048,794 | 131,951,594 | 126,375,694 |

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
*The 18th March 1892.*

C. R. C. KIERNANDER,
*Deputy Comptroller General.*

*and Expenditure and Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of and in England.*

| | For details vide Statement. | DISBURSEMENTS. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Accounts, 1890-91. | Budget Estimate, 1891-92. | Revised Estimate, 1891-92. | Budget Estimate, 1892-93. |
| **Expenditure—** | | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* |
| Direct Demands on the Revenues | B | 9,536,015 | 10,035,400 | 9,599,300 | 10,286,600 |
| Interest | " | 4,195,304 | 3,867,200 | 4,334,000 | 3,977,100 |
| Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint | " | 2,282,612 | 2,368,100 | 2,440,500 | 2,547,900 |
| Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments | " | 13,386,261 | 13,976,500 | 13,863,600 | 14,132,500 |
| Miscellaneous Civil Charges | " | 4,678,516 | 4,972,900 | 5,045,000 | 5,170,900 |
| Famine Relief and Insurance | " | 600,000 | 1,043,000 | 1,209,900 | 1,206,700 |
| Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance) | " | —4,812 | 210,500 | 182,600 | 301,500 |
| Railway Revenue Account | " | 17,923,269 | 19,374,100 | 20,183,700 | 20,407,200 |
| Irrigation | " | 2,742,128 | 2,883,100 | 2,963,200 | 2,919,500 |
| Buildings and Roads | " | 5,730,907 | 6,109,100 | 6,248,700 | 5,920,100 |
| Army Services | " | 20,690,068 | 21,051,200 | 22,506,900 | 21,898,500 |
| Special Defence Works | " | 491,837 | 847,000 | 550,000 | 614,500 |
| Total Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial | ... | 82,252,105 | 86,738,100 | 89,127,400 | 89,383,000 |
| *Add*—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year | End of B | +169,981 | ... | +100,000 | ... |
| *Deduct*—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances | " | —368,608 | —828,400 | —561,500 | —1,161,700 |
| Total Expenditure charged against Revenue | ... | 82,053,478 | 85,909,700 | 88,665,900 | 88,221,300 |
| **Expenditure not charged to Revenue—** | | | | | |
| Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works | End of B | 3,365,632 | 3,500,000 | 3,500,000 | 4,035,000 |
| Capital charge involved in redemption of liabilities | ... | 4,692,557 | ... | ... | ... |
| **Debt, Deposits, and Advances—** | | | | | |
| Deposits and Advances (net) | C | ... | 459,000 | ... | 799,700 |
| Loans to Native States and Presidency Corporations, &c. (net advances) | " | 456,368 | 484,700 | 464,000 | 178,800 |
| Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments | " | 275,692 | 523,600 | 471,300 | 432,700 |
| Capital of Railway Companies (net Payments) | " | 2,654,216 | 441,400 | 1,924,500 | 50,600 |
| Remittances (net) | " | 122,278 | ... | ... | 16,100 |
| Secretary of State's Bills paid | " | 14,471,699 | 16,934,400 | 16,914,800 | 17,166,500 |
| Total Disbursements | ... | 108,091,920 | 108,252,800 | 111,940,500 | 110,900,700 |
| Balance on 31st March—India | ... | 17,876,244 | 13,570,321 | 16,750,044 | 13,298,844 |
| England | ... | 3,835,050 | 2,225,673 | 3,261,050 | 2,176,150 |
| GRAND TOTAL | ... | 129,803,214 | 124,048,794 | 131,951,594 | 126,375,694 |

| | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue | 85,741,649 | 86,025,300 | 88,585,900 | 88,367,900 |
| Expenditure chargeable thereon | 82,053,478 | 85,909,700 | 88,665,900 | 88,221,700 |
| Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) | +3,688,171 | +115,600 | —80,000 | +146,600 |

STEPHEN JACOB,
*Comptroller General.*

J. F. FINLAY,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# A.—*Statement of the Revenue of*

| Heads of Revenue. | Accounts, 1890-91. India. Imperial. | Accounts, 1890-91. India. Provincial and Local. | Accounts, 1890-91. England. | Accounts, 1890-91. Exchange.* 1s 6 09/32d. | Accounts, 1890-91. Total. | Revised India. Imperial. | Revised India. Provincial and Local. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | £ | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* |
| **Principal Heads of Revenue—** | | | | | | | |
| I.—Land Revenue | 15,484,115 | 8,561,094 | ... | ... | 24,045,209 | 14,421,300 | 9,459,200 |
| II.—Opium | 7,879,182 | ... | ... | ... | 7,879,182 | 8,026,100 | ... |
| III.—Salt | 8,485,035 | 38,333 | ... | ... | 8,523,368 | 8,590,200 | 30,500 |
| IV.—Stamps | 1,192,633 | 2,876,336 | ... | ... | 4,068,969 | 1,239,600 | 2,957,300 |
| V.—Excise | 3,697,511 | 1,250,269 | ... | ... | 4,947,780 | 3,810,900 | 1,285,900 |
| VI.—Provincial Rates | 528 | 3,490,712 | ... | ... | 3,491,240 | 600 | 3,475,900 |
| VII.—Customs | 1,727,480 | 15,738 | ... | ... | 1,743,218 | 1,671,800 | 15,200 |
| VIII.—Assessed Taxes | 926,579 | 690,817 | ... | ... | 1,617,396 | 940,000 | 704,600 |
| IX—Forest | 733,172 | 714,830 | ... | ... | 1,448,002 | 745,500 | 752,300 |
| X—Registration | 183,929 | 181,520 | ... | ... | 365,449 | 196,500 | 193,900 |
| XI.—Tributes from Native States | 760,421 | ... | ... | ... | 760,421 | 778,900 | .. |
| Total | 41,070,585 | 17,819,649 | ... | ... | 58,890,234 | 40,421,400 | 18,904,800 |
| XII.—Interest | 612,645 | 97,907 | 166,194 | 54,304 | 931,050 | 689,600 | 109,600 |
| **Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—** | | | | | | | |
| XIII—Post Office | 1,396,141 | 6,362 | ... | ... | 1,402,503 | 1,445,800 | 7,400 |
| XIV.—Telegraph | 701,136 | 323 | 14,754 | 4,821 | 781,034 | 892,500 | 400 |
| XV.—Mint | 354,075 | ... | 58 | 19 | 354,152 | 181,300 | ... |
| Total | 2,511,352 | 6,685 | 14,812 | 4,840 | 2,537,689 | 2,519,600 | 7,800 |
| **Receipts by Civil Departments—** | | | | | | | |
| XVI.—Law and Justice: Courts | 20,740 | 334,782 | ... | ... | 355,522 | 23,300 | 349,600 |
| XVI.—Law and Justice: Jails | 36,242 | 242,151 | ... | ... | 278,391 | 39,500 | 261,300 |
| XVII.—Police | 18,582 | 350,801 | ... | ... | 369,383 | 21,000 | 361,200 |
| XVIII.—Marine | 99,044 | 126,562 | ... | ... | 225,606 | 96,600 | 134,500 |
| XIX—Education | 1,362 | 202,383 | ... | ... | 203,745 | 1,200 | 210,700 |
| XX—Medical | 442 | 56,669 | 33,646 | 10,994 | 101,751 | 400 | 59,000 |
| XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments | 6,750 | 69,884 | 780 | 255 | 77,669 | 9,500 | 71,900 |
| Total | 183,162 | 1,383,232 | 34,426 | 11,249 | 1,612,009 | 191,500 | 1,448,200 |
| **Miscellaneous—** | | | | | | | |
| XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c | 166,081 | 56,292 | 101,888 | 33,292 | 357,553 | 164,300 | 51,300 |
| XXIII—Stationery and Printing | 28,332 | 64,140 | ... | ... | 92,472 | 26,600 | 53,300 |
| XXIV.—Exchange | 78,198 | ... | ... | ... | 78,198 | 49,200 | ... |
| XXV.—Miscellaneous | 101,198 | 290,028 | 5,787 | 1,891 | 398,904 | 92,000 | 295,300 |
| Total | 373,800 | 410,460 | 10,675 | 35,183 | 927,127 | 332,100 | 399,900 |
| **Railways—** | | | | | | | |
| XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Receipts) | 11,791,66 | 1,911,353 | 230 | 75 | 13,703,224 | 14,126,100 | 2,011,700 |
| XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts) | 3,501,274 | ... | ... | ... | 3,501,274 | 3,463,000 | ... |
| XXVIII.—Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest) | 30,505 | ... | 735 | 240 | 31,480 | 22,400 | ... |
| Total | 15,323,345 | 1,911,353 | 965 | 315 | 17,235,978 | 17,611,500 | 2,041,700 |
| **Irrigation—** | | | | | | | |
| XXIX.—Major Works: Direct Receipts | 615,787 | 668,896 | ... | ... | 1,284,683 | 653,700 | 717,900 |
| Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation | 708,996 | ... | ... | ... | 708,996 | 689,500 | ... |
| XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation | 35,187 | 143,712 | ... | ... | 178,890 | 43,400 | 145,100 |
| Total | 1,359,970 | 812,608 | ... | ... | 2,172,578 | 1,386,600 | 863,000 |
| **Buildings and Roads—** | | | | | | | |
| XXXI.—Military Works | 44,045 | ... | ... | ... | 44,045 | 47,500 | ... |
| XXXII.—Civil Works | 12,815 | 558,021 | 25,934 | 8,474 | 605,244 | 10,200 | 520,400 |
| Total | 56,860 | 558,021 | 25,934 | 8,474 | 649,289 | 57,700 | 520,400 |
| **Receipts by Military Department—** | | | | | | | |
| XXXIII.—Army: Effective | 675,117 | ... | 34,720 | 11,344 | 721,181 | 655,700 | ... |
| Non-effective | 54,791 | ... | 7,283 | 2,380 | 64,454 | 58,300 | ... |
| Total | 729,908 | ... | 42,003 | 13,724 | 785,635 | 714,000 | ... |
| TOTAL REVENUES | 62,221,636 | 22,999,915 | 392,009 | 128,089 | 85,741,649 | 63,924,000 | 24,295,400 |

* The columns headed "Exchange" show under the several heads of Revenue and Expenditure which include transactions in England

*INDIA, in India and in England.*

| ESTIMATE, 1891-92. | | | | BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1892-93 | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | INDIA | | | | | | |
| England. | Exchange.* 1s. 4·713d. | TOTAL. | Increase + Decrease — of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1891-92. | Imperial. | Provincial and Local. | England. | Exchange * 1s. 4d. | TOTAL. | Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1892-93, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1891-92. | Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1892-93, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1891-92. |
| £ | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | £ | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. |
| ... | ... | 23,880,500 | − 518,800 | 15,752,100 | 8,923,400 | ... | ... | 24,675,500 | + 276,200 | + 795,000 |
| ... | ... | 8,026,100 | + 432,700 | 7,634,600 | ... | ... | ... | 7,634,600 | + 41,200 | − 391,500 |
| ... | ... | 8,620,700 | + 277,200 | 8,512,500 | 32,200 | ... | ... | 8,544,700 | + 201,200 | − 76,000 |
| ... | ... | 4,226,900 | + 78,700 | 1,116,300 | 3,113,300 | ... | ... | 4,229,600 | + 81,400 | + 2,700 |
| ... | ... | 5,098,800 | + 143,100 | 3,862,000 | 1,240,400 | ... | ... | 5,102,400 | + 148,700 | + 5,600 |
| ... | ... | 3,476,500 | − 54,400 | 600 | 3,622,500 | ... | ... | 3,623,100 | + 92,200 | + 146,600 |
| ... | ... | 1,687,000 | − 13,900 | 1,676,000 | 15,800 | ... | ... | 1,691,800 | − 9,100 | + 4,800 |
| ... | ... | 1,644,600 | + 34,300 | 943,800 | 701,400 | ... | ... | 1,645,200 | + 34,900 | + 600 |
| ... | ... | 1,497,800 | − 13,300 | 909,200 | 658,000 | ... | ... | 1,567,200 | + 56,100 | + 69,400 |
| ... | ... | 390,400 | + 20,500 | 197,400 | 194,800 | ... | ... | 392,200 | + 22,300 | + 1,800 |
| ... | ... | 778,900 | + 13,900 | 762,100 | ... | ... | ... | 762,100 | − 2,900 | − 16,800 |
| ... | ... | 59,326,200 | + 400,000 | 41,366,600 | 18,501,800 | ... | ... | 59,868,400 | + 942,200 | + 542,200 |
| 58,000 | 25,300 | 882,500 | + 76,100 | 743,100 | 130,400 | 25,000 | 12,500 | 911,000 | + 104,600 | + 28,500 |
| ... | ... | 1,453,200 | + 29,300 | 1,491,700 | 6,700 | ... | ... | 1,498,400 | + 74,500 | + 45,200 |
| 12,500 | 5,500 | 910,900 | + 131,400 | 884,000 | 300 | 5,500 | 2,800 | 892,600 | + 113,100 | − 18,300 |
| ... | ... | 181,300 | − 85,000 | 227,000 | ... | ... | ... | 227,000 | − 39,300 | + 45,700 |
| 12,500 | 5,500 | 2,545,400 | + 75,700 | 2,602,700 | 7,000 | 5,500 | 2,800 | 2,618,000 | + 148,300 | + 72,600 |
| ... | ... | 372,900 | + 19,100 | 20,700 | 343,800 | ... | ... | 364,500 | + 10,700 | − 8,400 |
| ... | ... | 300,800 | − 20,200 | 42,600 | 268,000 | ... | ... | 310,600 | − 10,400 | + 9,800 |
| ... | ... | 382,200 | + 25,200 | 17,000 | 349,500 | ... | ... | 366,500 | + 9,500 | − 15,700 |
| ... | ... | 231,100 | + 32,000 | 88,600 | 130,900 | ... | ... | 219,500 | + 20,400 | − 11,600 |
| ... | ... | 211,000 | + 8,300 | 1,400 | 212,100 | ... | ... | 213,500 | + 9,500 | + 1,600 |
| 2,200 | 1,000 | 62,600 | − 900 | 400 | 60,500 | 2,200 | 1,100 | 64,200 | + 700 | + 1,600 |
| 500 | 200 | 82,100 | + 8,800 | 7,700 | 69,000 | 200 | 100 | 77,000 | + 3,700 | − 5,100 |
| 2,700 | 1,200 | 1,643,600 | + 72,300 | 178,400 | 1,433,800 | 2,400 | 1,200 | 1,615,800 | + 44,[illegible]00 | − 27,800 |
| 100,800 | 43,900 | 360,300 | + 10,100 | 159,300 | 47,000 | 98,400 | 49,200 | 353,900 | + 3,700 | − 6,400 |
| ... | ... | 79,900 | + 10,600 | 24,500 | 49,500 | ... | ... | 74,000 | + 4,700 | − 5,900 |
| ... | ... | 49,200 | + 7,800 | 178,500 | ... | ... | ... | 178,500 | + 137,100 | + 129,300 |
| 10,000 | 4,400 | 401,700 | + 41,200 | 68,400 | 281,400 | 2,500 | 1,200 | 353,500 | − 7,000 | − 48,200 |
| 110,800 | 48,300 | 891,100 | + 69,700 | 430,700 | 377,900 | 100,900 | 50,400 | 959,900 | + 138,500 | + 68,800 |
| 200 | 100 | 16,168,100 | + 1,508,100 | 14,604,100 | 939,500 | 200 | 100 | 15,543,900 | + 883,900 | − 624,200 |
| ... | ... | 3,463,000 | + 283,000 | 3,260,000 | ... | ... | ... | 3,260,000 | + 80,000 | − 203,000 |
| 1,000 | 400 | 23,800 | − 8,600 | 27,500 | ... | 900 | 400 | 28,800 | − 3,600 | + 5,000 |
| 1,200 | 500 | 19,654,900 | + 1,782,500 | 17,891,600 | 939,500 | 1,100 | 500 | 18,832,700 | + 960,300 | − 822,200 |
| ... | ... | 1,371,600 | + 147,900 | 705,200 | 618,000 | ... | ... | 1,323,200 | + 99,500 | − 48,400 |
| ... | ... | 680,500 | − 66,700 | 704,400 | ... | ... | ... | 704,400 | − 51,800 | + 14,900 |
| ... | ... | 188,500 | + 7,800 | 42,500 | 146,600 | ... | ... | 189,100 | + 8,400 | + 600 |
| ... | ... | 2,249,600 | + 89,000 | 1,452,100 | 764,600 | ... | ... | 2,216,700 | + 56,100 | − 32,900 |
| ... | ... | 47,500 | + 4,000 | 42,100 | ... | ... | ... | 42,100 | − 1,400 | − 5,400 |
| 26,200 | 11,400 | 568,200 | + 14,600 | 10,500 | 512,200 | 27,700 | 13,900 | 564,300 | + 10,700 | − 3,900 |
| 26,200 | 11,400 | 615,700 | + 18,600 | 52,600 | 512,200 | 27,700 | 13,900 | 606,400 | + 9,300 | − 9,300 |
| 36,300 | 15,800 | 707,800 | − 18,400 | 627,400 | ... | 30,200 | 15,100 | 672,700 | − 53,500 | − 35,100 |
| 7,500 | 3,300 | 69,100 | − 4,900 | 54,300 | ... | 8,000 | 4,000 | 66,300 | − 7,700 | − 2,800 |
| 43,800 | 19,100 | 776,900 | − 23,300 | 681,700 | ... | 38,200 | 19,100 | 739,000 | − 61,200 | − 37,900 |
| 255,200 | 111,300 | 88,585,900 | + 2,560,600 | 65,399,500 | 22,667,200 | 200,800 | 100,400 | 88,367,900 | + 2,342,600 | − 218,000 |

Exchange thereon calculated in accordance with the average Rate obtained or estimated to be obtained for Bills and Telegraphic Transfers sold during the year.

# B.—*Statement of the Expenditure chargeable on the*

| Heads of Expenditure. | Accounts, 1890-91. India. Imperial. | Accounts, 1890-91. India. Provincial and Local. | Accounts, 1890-91. England. | Accounts, 1890-91. Exchange.* 1s. 6·089d. | Accounts, 1890-91. Total. | Revised. India. Imperial. | Revised. India. Provincial and Local. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | £ | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| **Direct Demands on the Revenues—** | | | | | | | |
| 1.—Refunds and Drawbacks | 165,922 | 69,741 | ... | ... | 235,663 | 175,800 | 74,400 |
| 2.—Assignments and Compensations | 562,808 | 947,284 | ... | ... | 1,510,092 | 570,300 | 964,900 |
| Charges in respect of Collection, *viz.*:— | | | | | | | |
| 3.—Land Revenue | 339,558 | 3,336,578 | 347 | 113 | 3,676,596 | 370,900 | 3,461,300 |
| 4.—Opium (including cost of Production) | 2,180,280 | ... | 390 | 127 | 2,180,797 | 1,885,100 | ... |
| 5.—Salt (including cost of Production) | 416,352 | 12,173 | 368 | 120 | 429,013 | 442,600 | 15,400 |
| 6.—Stamps | —8,745 | 93,365 | 34,218 | 11,181 | 130,019 | —1,400 | 89,400 |
| 7.—Excise | 130,308 | 44,673 | 54 | 18 | 175,053 | 141,300 | 47,500 |
| 8.—Provincial Rates | ... | 54,040 | ... | ... | 54,040 | ... | 56,800 |
| 9.—Customs | 48,102 | 86,550 | ... | ... | 134,652 | 52,200 | 84,900 |
| 10.—Assessed Taxes | 15,151 | 14,095 | ... | ... | 29,246 | 15,400 | 14,300 |
| 11.—Forest | 361,549 | 419,900 | 2,008 | 656 | 784,113 | 411,000 | 467,800 |
| 12.—Registration | 98,723 | 98,008 | ... | ... | 196,731 | 103,600 | 102,800 |
| Total | 4,310,008 | 5,176,407 | 37,385 | 12,215 | 9,536,015 | 4,166,800 | 5,379,500 |
| **Interest—** | | | | | | | |
| 13.—Interest on Debt† other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works | 348,181 | 61,908 | 2,512,812 | 821,063 | 3,743,964 | —8,700 | 75,900 |
| 14.—Interest on other Obligations | 448,937 | 2,154 | 188 | 61 | 451,340 | 474,500 | 1,900 |
| Total | 797,118 | 64,062 | 2,513,000 | 821,124 | 4,195,304 | 465,800 | 77,800 |
| **Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—** | | | | | | | |
| 15.—Post Office | 1,181,118 | 111,113 | 78,774 | 25,739 | 1,396,744 | 1,258,300 | 113,300 |
| 16.—Telegraph | 602,008 | 310 | 121,848 | 39,814 | 763,980 | 601,800 | 400 |
| 17.—Mint | 105,184 | ... | 12,590 | 4,114 | 121,888 | 82,400 | ... |
| Total | 1,888,310 | 111,423 | 213,212 | 69,667 | 2,282,612 | 1,942,500 | 113,700 |
| **Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—** | | | | | | | |
| 18.—General Administration | 592,784 | 819,515 | 247,346 | 80,820 | 1,740,465 | 604,100 | 824,500 |
| 19.—Law and Justice: Courts | 101,013 | 2,657,578 | 633 | 207 | 2,759,431 | 108,700 | 2,722,000 |
| 19.—Law and Justice: Jails | 150,897 | 715,563 | ... | ... | 866,460 | 152,600 | 738,600 |
| 20.—Police | 819,891 | 3,039,792 | ... | ... | 3,859,683 | 761,200 | 3,044,200 |
| 21.—Marine (including River Navigation) | 257,549 | 148,147 | 115,742 | 37,819 | 559,257 | 286,000 | 169,400 |
| 22.—Education | 19,618 | 1,350,092 | 1,526 | 499 | 1,371,735 | 22,000 | 1,389,900 |
| 23.—Ecclesiastical | 165,460 | ... | 406 | 133 | 166,005 | 160,400 | ... |
| 24.—Medical | 34,776 | 763,626 | 6,433 | 2,102 | 806,937 | 35,500 | 831,300 |
| 25.—Political | 684,455 | 54,302 | 23,956 | 7,828 | 770,541 | 728,800 | 55,500 |
| 26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments | 312,842 | 144,937 | 21,080 | 6,888 | 485,747 | 411,000 | 155,800 |
| Total | 3,139,291 | 9,693,552 | 417,122 | 136,296 | 13,386,261 | 3,270,300 | 9,931,200 |
| **Miscellaneous Civil Charges—** | | | | | | | |
| 27.—Territorial and Political Pensions | 506,361 | ... | 15,985 | 5,223 | 527,569 | 490,200 | ... |
| 28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances | 1,839 | ... | 174,040 | 56,868 | 232,747 | 1,100 | ... |
| 29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions | 85,882 | 740,103 | 1,677,448 | 548,108 | 3,051,541 | 82,200 | 767,500 |
| 30.—Stationery and Printing | 107,190 | 419,137 | 49,828 | 16,281 | 592,436 | 84,200 | 455,500 |
| 32.—Miscellaneous | 52,030 | 184,329 | 28,539 | 9,325 | 274,223 | 38,100 | 171,100 |
| Total | 753,302 | 1,343,569 | 1,945,840 | 635,805 | 4,678,516 | 695,800 | 1,394,100 |
| **Famine Relief and Insurance—** | | | | | | | |
| 33.—Famine Relief | ... | 5,579 | ... | ... | 5,579 | 1,500 | 31,900 |
| 34.—Construction of Protective Railways | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 294,900 | ... |
| 35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works | 74,392 | ... | ... | ... | 74,392 | 78,800 | ... |
| 36.—Reduction of Debt | 520,029 | ... | ... | ... | 520,029 | 802,800 | ... |
| Total† | 594,421 | 5,579 | ... | ... | 600,000 | 1,178,000 | 31,900 |
| Carried over | 11,482,450 | 16,394,592 | 5,126,559 | 1,675,107 | 34,678,708 | 11,719,200 | 16,928,200 |

The "Interest on Debt" is distributed as follows:—

| | Accounts, 1890-91. India. | Accounts, 1890-91. England. | Accounts, 1890-91. Exchange. | Accounts, 1890-91. Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | £ | Rs. | Rs. |
| Interest on Debt (other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works) as above | 410,039 | 2,512,812 | 821,063 | 3,743,964 |
| Under Railway Revenue Account | 2,876,517 | 988,187 | 322,891 | 4,187,595 |
| Under Irrigation | 1,081,439 | ... | ... | 1,081,439 |
| Total | 4,368,045 | 3,500,999 | 1,143,954 | 9,013,998 |

* See foot-note to Statement A.

† The following further sums, which are included under XXVI and 38 State Railways, are chargeable to the grant for Famine Relief

| | Accounts, 1890-91. | Revised Estimate, 1891-92. | Budget Estimate, 1892-93. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Indian Midland Railway | 244,190 | 225,800 | 220,100 |
| Bengal-Nagpur Railway | 238,161 | 64,300 | 73,200 |
| Total | 482,351 | 290,100 | 293,300 |

# *Revenues of India, in India and in England.*

| ESTIMATE, 1891-92. | | | Increase + Decrease — of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1891-92. | BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1892-93. | | | | | Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1892-93, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1891-92 | Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1892-93, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1891-92. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | India. | | | | | | |
| England. | Exchange.* 1s. 4·7134d. | Total. | | Imperial. | Provincial and Local. | England. | Exchange.* 1s. 4d. | Total. | | |
| £ | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | £ | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. |
| ... | ... | 250,200 | + 18,800 | 175,200 | 67,500 | ... | ... | 242,700 | + 11,300 | — 7,500 |
| ... | ... | 1,535,200 | + 12,800 | 543,700 | 972,000 | ... | ... | 1,515,700 | — 6,700 | — 19,500 |
| 700 | 300 | 3,833,200 | — 54,200 | 360,200 | 3,669,700 | 700 | 400 | 4,031,000 | + 143,600 | + 197,800 |
| 800 | 300 | 1,886,200 | — 388,400 | 2,233 900 | ... | 600 | 300 | 2,234,800 | — 39,800 | + 348,600 |
| 1,100 | 500 | 459,600 | — 7,300 | 429,900 | 67,300 | 200 | 100 | 497,500 | + 30,600 | + 37,900 |
| 33,500 | 14,600 | 136,100 | + 3,700 | — 26,200 | 113,100 | 36,000 | 18,000 | 140,900 | + 8,500 | + 4,800 |
| 100 | ... | 188,900 | + 200 | 155,800 | 50,300 | ... | ... | 206,100 | + 17,400 | + 17,200 |
| ... | ... | 56,800 | + 5,000 | ... | 59,500 | ... | ... | 59,500 | + 7,700 | + 2,700 |
| 100 | ... | 137,200 | — 3,400 | 52,100 | 90,100 | 100 | ... | 142,300 | + 1,700 | + 5,100 |
| ... | ... | 29,700 | — 1,900 | 16,200 | 15,600 | ... | ... | 31,800 | + 200 | + 2,100 |
| 700 | 300 | 879,800 | — 25,900 | 532,400 | 435,600 | 1,700 | 800 | 970,500 | + 64,800 | + 90,700 |
| ... | ... | 206,400 | + 4,500 | 107,600 | 106,200 | ... | ... | 213,800 | + 11,900 | + 7,400 |
| 37,000 | 16,000 | 9,599,300 | — 436,100 | 4,580,800 | 5,646,900 | 39,300 | 19,600 | 10,286,600 | + 251,200 | + 687,300 |
| 2,639,300 | 1,150,800 | 3,857,300 | + 464,400 | — 215,700 | 92,500 | 2,395,800 | 1,197,900 | 3,470,500 | + 77,600 | — 386,800 |
| 200 | 100 | 476,700 | + 2,400 | 504,300 | 2,000 | 200 | 100 | 506,600 | + 32,300 | + 29,900 |
| 2,639,500 | 1,150,900 | 4,334,000 | + 466,800 | 288,600 | 94,500 | 2,396,000 | 1,198,000 | 3,977,100 | + 109,900 | — 356,900 |
| 96,400 | 42,000 | 1,510,000 | + 51,000 | 1,294,500 | 115,500 | 96,900 | 48,500 | 1,555,400 | + 96,400 | + 45,400 |
| 160,200 | 69,900 | 832,300 | + 39,900 | 642,300 | 400 | 156,300 | 78,200 | 877,200 | + 84,800 | + 44,900 |
| 11,000 | 4,800 | 98,200 | — 18,500 | 95,800 | ... | 13,000 | 6,500 | 115,300 | — 1,400 | + 17,100 |
| 267,600 | 116,700 | 2,440,500 | + 72,400 | 2,032,600 | 115,900 | 266,200 | 133,200 | 2,547,900 | + 179,800 | + 107,400 |
| 249,400 | 108,700 | 1,786,700 | + 22,900 | 620,800 | 837,800 | 248,700 | 124,300 | 1,831,600 | + 67,800 | + 44,900 |
| 700 | 300 | 2,831,700 | — 12,500 | 112,200 | 2,742,100 | 4,200 | 2,100 | 2,860,600 | + 16,400 | + 28,900 |
| ... | ... | 891,200 | — 24,900 | 156,000 | 752,900 | ... | ... | 908,900 | — 7,200 | + 17,700 |
| ... | ... | 3,805,400 | — 133,100 | 720,400 | 3,189,600 | ... | ... | 3,910,000 | — 28,500 | + 104,600 |
| 145,100 | 63,300 | 663,800 | — 46,800 | 351,900 | 161,700 | 177,700 | 88,900 | 780,200 | + 69,600 | + 116,400 |
| 1,800 | 800 | 1,414,500 | — 12,400 | 23,300 | 1,471,000 | 1,600 | 800 | 1,496,700 | + 69,800 | + 82,200 |
| 400 | 200 | 161,000 | — 8,900 | 168,700 | ... | 400 | 200 | 169,300 | — 600 | + 8,300 |
| 7,000 | 3,000 | 876,800 | + 43,700 | 40,400 | 878,300 | 8,300 | 4,100 | 931,100 | + 98,000 | + 54,300 |
| 25,900 | 11,300 | 821,500 | + 56,700 | 679,600 | 58,800 | 22,100 | 11,100 | 771,600 | + 6,800 | — 49,900 |
| 30,800 | 13,400 | 611,000 | + 2,400 | 250,400 | 164,000 | 38,700 | 19,400 | 472,500 | — 136,100 | — 138,500 |
| 461,100 | 201,000 | 13,863,600 | — 112,900 | 3,123,700 | 10,256,200 | 501,700 | 250,900 | 14,132,500 | + 156,000 | + 268,900 |
| 54,200 | 23,600 | 568,000 | + 38,000 | 500,400 | ... | 23,900 | 11,900 | 536,200 | + 6,200 | — 31,800 |
| 193,700 | 84,500 | 279,300 | — 12,800 | 1,000 | ... | 209,000 | 104,500 | 314,500 | + 22,400 | + 35,200 |
| 1,730,600 | 754,600 | 3,334,900 | + 116,400 | 83,200 | 792,100 | 1,748,200 | 874,100 | 3,497,600 | + 279,100 | + 162,700 |
| 41,400 | 18,100 | 599,200 | + 27,200 | 97,700 | 408,900 | 46,800 | 23,400 | 576,800 | + 4,800 | — 22,400 |
| 37,900 | 16,500 | 263,600 | — 96,700 | 38,500 | 165,200 | 28,100 | 14,000 | 245,800 | — 114,300 | — 17,800 |
| 2,057,800 | 897,300 | 5,045,000 | + 72,100 | 720,800 | 1,366,200 | 2,056,000 | 1,027,900 | 5,170,900 | + 198,000 | + 125,900 |
| ... | ... | 33,400 | + 30,400 | ... | 130,000 | ... | ... | 130,000 | + 127,000 | + 96,600 |
| ... | ... | 294,900 | — 680,100 | 1,011,700 | ... | ... | ... | 1,011,700 | + 36,700 | + 716,800 |
| ... | ... | 78,800 | + 13,800 | 65,000 | ... | ... | ... | 65,000 | ... | — 13,800 |
| ... | ... | 802,800 | + 802,800 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | — 802,800 |
| ... | ... | 1,209,900 | + 166,900 | 1,076,700 | 130,000 | ... | ... | 1,206,700 | + 163,700 | — 3,200 |
| 5,463,000 | 2,381,900 | 36,492,300 | + 229,200 | 11,823,200 | 17,609,700 | 5,259,200 | 2,629,600 | 37,321,700 | + 1,058,600 | + 829,400 |

| Revised Estimate, 1891-92. | | | | Budget Estimate, 1892-93. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| India. | England. | Exchange. | Total. | India. | England. | Exchange. | Total. |
| Rx. | £ | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | £ | Rx. | Rx. |
| 67,200 | 2,639,300 | 1,150,800 | 3,857,300 | — 123,200 | 2,395,800 | 1,197,000 | 3,470,500 |
| 2,099,200 | 1,163,900 | 507,400 | 4,670,500 | 3,160,300 | 1,237,200 | 618,600 | 5,016,100 |
| 1,100,600 | ... | ... | 1,109,600 | 1,138,900 | ... | ... | 1,138,900 |
| 4,176,000 | 3,803,200 | 1,658,200 | 9,637,400 | 4,176,000 | 3,633,000 | 1,816,500 | 9,625,500 |

and Insurance as representing the net charge on the Revenues on account of Protective Railways constructed through the agency of Companies:—

# B.—*Statement of the Expenditure chargeable on the*

| Heads of Expenditure. | Accounts, 1890-91. India. Imperial. | Accounts, 1890-91. India. Provincial and Local. | Accounts, 1890-91. England. | Accounts, 1890-91. Exchange.* 1s. 6·0894d. | Accounts, 1890-91. Total. | Revised. India. Imperial. | Revised. India. Provincial and Local. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rx. | Rx. | £ | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. |
| Brought forward | 11,482,450 | 16,394,592 | 5,126,559 | 1,675,107 | 34,678,708 | 11,719,200 | 16,928,200 |
| 37.—Construction of Railways (Charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance) | ... | −4,812 | ... | ... | −4,812 | ... | 182,600 |
| **Railway Revenue Account—** | | | | | | | |
| 38.—State Railways: Working Expenses | 5,807,449 | 964,491 | ... | ... | 6,771,940 | 6,825,300 | 1,317,900 |
| Interest on Debt | 2,363,625 | 493,477 | 865,342 | 282,751 | 4,005,195 | 2,474,000 | 505,800 |
| Annuities in purchase of Railways | ... | ... | 1,690,632 | 552,415 | 2,243,047 | ... | ... |
| Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances | ... | ... | 122,845 | 40,140 | 162,985 | ... | ... |
| Interest on Capital deposited by Companies | 19,415 | ... | 669,258 | 218,681 | 907,354 | 27,100 | ... |
| 39.—Guaranteed Companies: Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision | 516,322 | ... | ... | ... | 516,322 | 750,500 | ... |
| Interest | 7,597 | ... | 2,354,130 | 769,214 | 3,130,941 | 38,500 | ... |
| 40.—Subsidized Companies: Land, &c. | 21,662 | 14,626 | ... | ... | 36,288 | 22,400 | 14,400 |
| Advances of Interest | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 900 | ... |
| 41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure | 119,080 | 30,117 | ... | ... | 149,197 | 78,800 | 10,200 |
| Total | 8,855,150 | 1,502,711 | 5,702,207 | 1,863,201 | 17,923,269 | 10,217,500 | 1,848,300 |
| **Irrigation—** | | | | | | | |
| 42.—Major Works: Working Expenses | 376,781 | 381,632 | ... | ... | 758,413 | 388,300 | 384,500 |
| Interest on Debt | 565,246 | 516,193 | ... | ... | 1,081,439 | 589,300 | 520,300 |
| 43.—Minor Works and Navigation | 279,523 | 619,855 | 2,184 | 714 | 902,276 | 357,900 | 722,500 |
| Total | 1,221,550 | 1,517,680 | 2,184 | 714 | 2,742,128 | 1,335,500 | 1,627,300 |
| **Buildings and Roads—** | | | | | | | |
| 44.—Military Works | 1,190,117 | ... | 23,033 | 7,526 | 1,220,676 | 1,199,800 | ... |
| 45.—Civil Works | 596,751 | 3,788,371 | 94,297 | 30,812 | 4,510,231 | 720,400 | 4,170,500 |
| Total | 1,786,868 | 3,788,371 | 117,330 | 38,338 | 5,730,907 | 1,920,200 | 4,170,500 |
| **Army Services—** | | | | | | | |
| 46.—Army: Effective | 13,836,963 | ... | 2,344,493 | 766,065 | 16,947,521 | 14,682,200 | ... |
| Non-Effective | 962,165 | ... | 2,095,632 | 684,750 | 3,742,547 | 942,800 | ... |
| Total | 14,799,128 | ... | 4,440,125 | 1,450,815 | 20,690,068 | 15,625,000 | .. |
| **Special Defence Works—** | | | | | | | |
| 47.—Special Defence Works | 252,398 | ... | 180,470 | 58,969 | 491,837 | 299,400 | ... |
| Total Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial | 38,397,544 | 23,198,542 | 15,568,875 | 5,087,144 | 82,252,105 | 41,116,800 | 24,756,900 |
| *Add*—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year | .. | +169,981 | ... | ... | +169,981 | ... | +100,000 |
| *Deduct*—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances | ... | −368,608 | ... | ... | −368,608 | ... | −561,500 |
| **Total Expenditure charged against Revenue** | ... | 22,999,915 | ... | ... | 82,053,478 | ... | 24,295,400 |

| | Accounts, 1890-91. India. | Accounts, 1890-91. England. | Accounts, 1890-91. Exchange. | Accounts, 1890-91. Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Expenditure not charged to Revenue—** | Rx. | £ | Rx. | Rx. |
| Capital Outlay, Railways and Irrigation Works— | | | | |
| 48.—State Railways: Construction | 1,459,032 | 1,072,357 | 350,394 | 2,881,783 |
| 49.—Irrigation Works | 474,156 | 7,306 | 2,387 | 483,849 |
| Total | 1,933,188 | 1,079,663 | 352,781 | 3,365,632 |
| 50.—Capital charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities | ... | 4,692,557 | ... | 4,692,557 |

* See foot-note to statement A.

# *Revenues of India, in India and in England*—continued.

| ESTIMATE, 1891-92. | | | Increase + Decrease — of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1891-92. | BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1892-93. | | | | | Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1892-93, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1891-92. | Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1892-93, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1891-92. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | India. | | England. | Exchange 1s. 4d.* | Total. | | |
| England. | Exchange* 1s 4·713d. | Total. | | Imperial. | Provincial and Local. | | | | | |
| £ | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | £ | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. |
| 5,463,000 | 2,381,900 | 36,492,300 | + 229,200 | 11,823,200 | 17,609,700 | 5,259,200 | 2,629,600 | 37,321,700 | + 1,058,600 | + 829,400 |
| ... | ... | 182,600 | − 27,900 | 118,300 | 183,200 | ... | ... | 301,500 | + 91,000 | + 118,900 |
| ... | ... | 8,143,200 | + 489,000 | 7,522,600 | 356,200 | ... | ... | 7,878,800 | + 224,600 | − 264,400 |
| 1,006,000 | 438,600 | 4,424,400 | + 21,300 | 2,930,900 | 210,000 | 1,017,400 | 508,700 | 4,667,000 | + 263,900 | + 242,600 |
| 1,693,400 | 738,300 | 2,431,700 | + 75,400 | ... | ... | 1,696,600 | 848,300 | 2,544,900 | + 188,600 | + 113,200 |
| 157,900 | 68,800 | 226,700 | + 1,500 | ... | ... | 219,800 | 109,900 | 329,700 | + 104,500 | + 103,000 |
| 681,700 | 297,200 | 1,006,000 | + 38,100 | 31,200 | ... | 662,900 | 331,500 | 1,025,600 | + 57,700 | + 19,600 |
| ... | ... | 750,500 | + 151,500 | 600,000 | ... | ... | ... | 600,000 | + 1,000 | − 150,500 |
| 2,114,200 | 921,800 | 3,074,500 | + 85,000 | 38,600 | ... | 2,145,100 | 1,072,600 | 3,256,300 | + 266,800 | + 181,800 |
| ... | ... | 36,800 | − 13,300 | 26,800 | 14,900 | ... | ... | 41,700 | − 8,400 | + 4,900 |
| ... | ... | 900 | + 900 | 3,200 | ... | ... | ... | 3,200 | + 3,200 | + 2,300 |
| ... | ... | 89,000 | − 39,800 | 60,000 | ... | ... | ... | 60,000 | − 68,800 | − 29,000 |
| 5,653,200 | 2,464,700 | 20,183,700 | + 809,600 | 11,213,300 | 581,100 | 5,741,800 | 2,871,000 | 20,407,200 | + 1,033,100 | + 223,500 |
| ... | ... | 772,800 | + 19,100 | 390,000 | 381,000 | ... | ... | 771,000 | + 17,300 | − 1,800 |
| ... | ... | 1,109,600 | + 2,600 | 605,200 | 533,700 | ... | ... | 1,138,900 | + 31,900 | + 29,300 |
| 300 | 100 | 1,080,800 | + 58,400 | 362,700 | 645,900 | 700 | 300 | 1,009,600 | − 12,800 | − 71,200 |
| 300 | 100 | 2,963,200 | + 80,100 | 1,357,900 | 1,560,600 | 700 | 300 | 2,919,500 | + 36,400 | − 43,700 |
| 10,700 | 4,700 | 1,215,200 | + 84,900 | 1,126,200 | ... | 38,400 | 19,200 | 1,183,800 | + 53,500 | − 31,400 |
| 99,300 | 43,300 | 5,033,500 | + 54,700 | 712,000 | 3,894,300 | 86,700 | 43,300 | 4,736,300 | − 242,500 | − 297,200 |
| 110,000 | 48,000 | 6,248,700 | + 139,600 | 1,838,200 | 3,894,300 | 125,100 | 62,500 | 5,920,100 | − 189,000 | 328,600 |
| 2,640,700 | 1,151,400 | 18,474,300 | + 1,351,700 | 14,082,100 | ... | 2,397,400 | 1,198,700 | 17,678,200 | + 555,600 | − 796,100 |
| 2,151,700 | 938,100 | 4,032,600 | + 104,000 | 924,600 | ... | 2,197,100 | 1,098,600 | 4,220,300 | + 291,700 | + 187,700 |
| 4,792,400 | 2,089,500 | 22,506,900 | + 1,455,700 | 15,006,700 | ... | 4,594,500 | 2,297,300 | 21,898,500 | + 847,300 | − 608,400 |
| 174,500 | 76,100 | 550,000 | − 297,000 | 270,900 | ... | 229,100 | 114,500 | 614,500 | − 232,500 | + 64,500 |
| 16,193,400 | 7,060,300 | 89,127,400 | + 2,389,300 | 41,628,500 | 23,828,900 | 15,950,400 | 7,975,200 | 89,383,000 | + 2,644,900 | + 255,600 |
| ... | ... | + 100,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | − 561,500 | ... | ... | − 1,161,700 | ... | ... | − 1,161,700 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 88,665,900 | ... | ... | 22,667,200 | ... | ... | 88,221,300 | ... | ... |

| REVISED ESTIMATE, 1891-92. | | | | BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1892-93. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| India. | England. | Exchange. | Total. | India. | England. | Exchange. | Total. |
| Rx. | £ | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | £ | Rx. | Rx. |
| 1,530,300 | 870,000 | 379,300 | 2,779,600 | 1,412,000 | 1,382,000 | 691,000 | 3,485,000 |
| 708,600 | 8,200 | 3,600 | 720,400 | 544,500 | 3,700 | 1,800 | 550,000 |
| 2,238,900 | 878,200 | 382,900 | 3,500,000 | 1,956,500 | 1,385,700 | 692,800 | 4,035,000 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

* See foot-note to Statement A.

## C.—*Statement of Receipts and Disbursements*

| | Accounts, 1890-91. | | | Revised Estimate, 1891-92. | | | Budget Estimate, 1892-93. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | India. | England. | Total. | India. | England. | Total. | India. | England. | Total. |
| | *Rx.* | £ | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | £ | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | £ | *Rx.* |
| Revenue (from Statement A) | 85,221,551 | 392,009 | 85,613,560 | 88,219,400 | 255,200 | 88,474,600 | 88,066,700 | 200,800 | 88,267,500 |
| Exchange added to Revenue | 128,089 | ... | 128,089 | 111,300 | ... | 111,300 | 100,400 | ... | 100,400 |
| Total | 85,349,640 | 392,009 | 85,741,649 | 88,330,700 | 255,200 | 88,585,900 | 88,167,100 | 200,800 | 88,367,900 |
| **Permanent Debt incurred—** | | | | | | | | | |
| *Sterling Debt—* | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 p. c. Stock | ... | 5,400,000 | | ... | 4,600,000 | | ... | 1,800,000 | |
| Debenture and Debenture Stock | ... | 1,495,000 | | ... | ... | | ... | ... | |
| *Rupee Debt—* | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 p. c. Rupee Loan | 75 | ... | | ... | ... | | .. | ... | |
| Loan from Rampur State | ... | ... | | ... | ... | | 250,000 | | |
| Total | 75 | 6,895,000 | 6,895,075 | ... | 4,600,000 | 4,600,000 | 250,000 | 1,800,000 | 2,050,000 |
| Net | | | 6,293,714 | | | 3,043,900 | | | 127,700 |
| **Unfunded Debt—** | | | | | | | | | |
| Treasury Notes | 1,500 | ... | | 2,000 | ... | | ... | ... | |
| Deposits of Service Funds | 129,593 | ... | | 131,400 | ... | | 132,900 | ... | |
| Savings Bank Deposits | 3,482,396 | ... | | 3,770,900 | ... | | 3,775,200 | ... | |
| Total | 3,613,489 | ... | 3,613,489 | 3,910,300 | ... | 3,910,300 | 3,908,100 | ... | 3,908,100 |
| Net | | | 595,430 | | | 905,700 | | | 869,000 |
| **Deposits and Advances—** | | | | | | | | | |
| Balances of Provincial Allotments | 169,981 | ... | | 100,000 | ... | | ... | ... | |
| Appropriation for reduction of Debt | 520,029 | ... | | 802,800 | ... | | ... | ... | |
| Excluded Local Funds | 701,017 | ... | | 705,100 | ... | | 680,100 | ... | |
| Political and Railway Funds | 241,584 | ... | | 320,000 | ... | | 319,800 | ... | |
| Deposits of Sinking Funds | ... | ... | | ... | ... | | 9,000 | ... | |
| Departmental and Judicial Deposits | 15,004,381 | ... | | 15,566,200 | ... | | 14,608,200 | ... | |
| Advances | 10,306,555 | 3,784 | | 7,366,100 | 3,300 | | 8,961,300 | 6,200 | |
| Suspense Accounts | 166,073 | ... | | 47,700 | ... | | 42,000 | ... | |
| Exchange on Remittance Accounts, net | 168,615 | ... | | 737,800 | ... | | 459,200 | ... | |
| Miscellaneous | 655,673 | ... | | 107,300 | 2,000 | | 61,000 | ... | |
| Total | 33,933,908 | 3,784 | 33,937,692 | 25,753,000 | 5,300 | 25,758,300 | 25,140,600 | 6,200 | 25,146,800 |
| Net | | | 1,051,693 | | | 958,100 | | | |
| Carried over | 122,897,112 | 7,290,793 | | 117,994,000 | 4,860,500 | | 117,465,800 | 2,007,000 | |

*of the Government of India, in India and in England.*

| | Accounts, 1890-91. | | | Revised Estimate, 1891-92. | | | Budget Estimate, 1892-93. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | India. | England. | Total. | India. | England. | Total. | India. | England. | Total. |
| | *Rx.* | £ | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | £ | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | £ | *Rx.* |
| Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial (from Statement B) . . | 61,596,086 | 15,568,875 | 77,164,961 | 65,873,700 | 16,193,400 | 82,067,100 | 65,457,400 | 15,950,400 | 81,407,800 |
| Exchange, charged as Expenditure . . | 5,087,144 | ... | 5,087,144 | 7,060,300 | ... | 7,060,300 | 7,975,200 | ... | 7,975,200 |
| *Add*—Provincial Surpluses, transferred to "Deposits" | 169,981 | ... | 169,981 | 100,000 | ... | 100,000 | ... | ... | ... |
| *Deduct*—Provincial Deficits, charged against "Deposits" . . | *368,608* | ... | *368,608* | *561,500* | ... | *561,500* | *1,161,700* | ... | *1,161,700* |
| TOTAL . | 66,484,603 | 15,568,875 | 82,053,478 | 72,472,500 | 16,193,400 | 88,665,900 | 72,270,900 | 15,950,400 | 88,221,300 |
| Expenditure not charged to Revenue— | | | | | | | | | |
| Capital outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works . . . | 1,933,188 | 1,079,663 | | 2,238,900 | 878,200 | | 1,956,500 | 1,385,700 | |
| Capital Charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities . . . | ... | 4,692,557 | | ... | ... | | ... | ... | |
| *Add*—Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue . . . | 352,781 | ... | | 382,900 | ... | | 692,800 | ... | |
| TOTAL . | 2,285,969 | 5,772,220 | 8,058,189 | 2,621,800 | 878,200 | 3,500,000 | 2,649,300 | 1,385,700 | 4,035,000 |
| **Permanent Debt discharged—** | | | | | | | | | |
| *Sterling Debt—* | | | | | | | | | |
| India 5 p. c. Stock . | ... | 1,306 | | ... | ... | | ... | ... | |
| India 4 p. c. Stock . | ... | 84,670 | | ... | 2,500 | | ... | ... | |
| India 3½ p. c. Debentures | ... | ... | | ... | 1,386,000 | | ... | ... | |
| Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Debentures | ... | 500,000 | | ... | 31,000 | | ... | 1,770,300 | |
| South Indian Railway Debentures . . | ... | ... | | ... | 86,100 | | ... | 150,000 | |
| *Rupee Debt—* | | | | | | | | | |
| 5½ p. c. Loans . . | 200 | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | ... | |
| 5 p. c. Loans . . | 470 | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | ... | |
| 4½ p. c. Loans . . | 3,876 | ... | | 2,200 | ... | | 1,000 | ... | |
| 4 p. c. Loans . . | 671 | ... | | 43,700 | ... | | 500 | ... | |
| Provincial Debentures . | 9,710 | ... | | 4,500 | ... | | 500 | ... | |
| Stock Notes . . | 458 | ... | | 100 | ... | | ... | ... | |
| TOTAL . | 15,385 | 585,976 | 601,361 | 50,500 | 1,505,600 | 1,556,100 | 2,000 | 1,920,300 | 1,922,300 |
| NET . | | | 0 | | | 0 | | | 0 |
| **Unfunded Debt—** | | | | | | | | | |
| Special Loans . . | 809 | ... | | 100 | ... | | 100 | .. | |
| Treasury Notes . . | 2,800 | ... | | 1,000 | ... | | ... | ... | |
| Deposits of Service Funds . . . | 85,674 | ... | | 88,500 | ... | | 88,500 | ... | |
| Savings Bank Deposits. | 2,928,776 | ... | | 2,915,000 | ... | | 2,950,500 | ... | |
| TOTAL . | 3,018,059 | ... | 3,018,059 | 3,004,600 | ... | 3,004,600 | 3,039,100 | ... | 3,039,100 |
| NET . | | | 0 | | | 0 | | | 0 |
| **Deposits and Advances—** | | | | | | | | | |
| Balances of Provincial Allotments . . | 368,608 | ... | | 561,500 | ... | | 1,161,700 | ... | |
| Excluded Local Funds . | 731,118 | ... | | 691,200 | ... | | 650,200 | ... | |
| Political and Railway Funds . . . | 231,040 | ... | | 320,400 | ... | | 305,100 | ... | |
| Departmental and Judicial Deposits . . | 15,009,541 | ... | | 15,523,900 | ... | | 14,610,400 | ... | |
| Advances . . . | 16,311,052 | 7,498 | | 7,391,200 | 3,000 | | 8,941,400 | 1,100 | |
| Suspense Accounts . | 166,862 | ... | | 83,900 | ... | | 41,400 | ... | |
| Miscellaneous . . | 59,369 | 11 | | 214,400 | 700 | | 194,700 | 500 | |
| TOTAL . | 32,878,490 | 7,509 | 32,885,999 | 24,796,500 | 3,700 | 24,800,200 | 25,944,900 | 1,600 | 25,946,500 |
| NET . | | | 0 | | | 0 | | | 799,700 |
| Carried over . | 104,682,506 | 21,934,580 | ... | 102,945,900 | 18,580,900 | | 103,906,200 | 19,258,000 | |

## C.—*Statement of Receipts and Disbursements*

| | Accounts, 1890-91. | | | Revised Estimate, 1891-92. | | | Budget Estimate, 1892-93. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | India. | England. | Total. | India. | England. | Total. | India. | England. | Total. |
| | *Rx.* | £ | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | £ | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | £ | *Rx.* |
| Brought forward | 122,897,112 | 7,290,793 | | 117,994,000 | 4,860,500 | | 117,165,800 | 2,007,000 | |
| **Loans to Native States and Presidency Corporations, etc.** | 87,933 | ... | 87,933 | 114,200 | ... | 114,200 | 98,200 | ... | 98,200 |
| Net | | | 0 | | | 0 | | | 0 |
| **Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments** | 235,331 | ... | 235,331 | 243,900 | ... | 243,900 | 230,200 | ... | 230,200 |
| Net | | | 0 | | | 0 | | | 0 |
| **Capital Receipts from Railway Companies—** | | | | | | | | | |
| On account of Subscribed Capital | 20,000 | 86,400 | | 195,800 | 979,700 | | 160,000 | 1,788,200 | |
| Repayments | 1,321,709 | 5,693 | | 1,184,800 | 8,000 | | 1,110,600 | ... | |
| Total | 1,341,709 | 92,093 | 1,433,802 | 1,380,600 | 987,700 | 2,368,300 | 1,270,600 | 1,788,200 | 3,058,800 |
| Net | | | 0 | | | 0 | | | 0 |
| **Remittances—** | | | | | | | | | |
| Inland Money Orders | 16,484,723 | ... | | 17,600,000 | ... | | 19,300,000 | ... | |
| Other Departmental Accounts | 260,656 | ... | | 689,600 | ... | | 654,000 | ... | |
| Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from— | | | | | | | | | |
| Post Office | 617,192 | ... | | 745,900 | ... | | 805,400 | ... | |
| Telegraph | ... | ... | | 26,500 | ... | | ... | ... | |
| Guaranteed Railways | 3,575,421 | ... | | 3,716,700 | ... | | 3,379,100 | ... | |
| Public Works | ... | ... | | 132,600 | ... | | ... | ... | |
| Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by— | | | | | | | | | |
| Telegraph | 51,550 | ... | | ... | ... | | 5,500 | ... | |
| Marine | 209,710 | ... | | 237,500 | ... | | 267,000 | ... | |
| Military | 13,816,919 | ... | | 14,157,000 | ... | | 13,718,600 | ... | |
| Public Works | 477,068 | ... | | 422,700 | ... | | 810,400 | ... | |
| Remittance Account between England and India | 862,388 | 199,565 | | 1,085,000 | 187,700 | | 1,338,100 | 125,000 | |
| Total | 36,355,627 | 199,565 | 36,555,192 | 38,813,500 | 187,700 | 39,001,200 | 40,278,100 | 125,000 | 40,403,100 |
| Net | | | 0 | | | 546,700 | | | 0 |
| **Secretary of State's Bills drawn** | ... | 15,969,034 | 15,969,034 | ... | 16,200,000 | 16,200,000 | ... | 17,000,000 | 17,000,000 |
| Total Receipts | 160,917,712 | 23,551,485 | | 158,546,200 | 22,235,900 | | 159,342,900 | 20,920,200 | |
| Opening Balance | 14,748,821 | 5,402,873 | | 17,876,244 | 3,835,050 | | 16,750,044 | 3,261,050 | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 175,666,533 | 28,954,358 | | 176,422,444 | 26,070,950 | | 176,092,944 | 24,181,250 | |

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
*The 18th March 1892.*

C. R. C. KIERNANDER,
*Deputy Comptroller General.*

*of the Government of India, in India and in England*—continued.

| | Accounts, 1890-91. | | | Revised Estimate, 1891-92. | | | Budget Estimate, 1892-93. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | India. | England. | Total. | India. | England. | Total. | India. | England. | Total. |
| | *Rx.* | £ | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | £ | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | £ | *Rx.* |
| Brought forward | 104,682,506 | 21,934,580 | | 102,945,900 | 18,580,900 | | 103,006,200 | 19,258,000 | |
| **Loans to Native States and Presidency Corporations, etc.** | 544,301 | ... | 544,301 | 578,200 | ... | 578,200 | 277,000 | ... | 277,000 |
| NET | | | 456,368 | | | 464,000 | | | 178,800 |
| **Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments** | 511,023 | ... | 511,023 | 715,200 | ... | 715,200 | 662,900 | ... | 662,900 |
| NET | | | 275,692 | | | 471,300 | | | 432,700 |
| **Payments to Railway Companies on Capital Account—** | | | | | | | | | |
| For discharge of Debentures | ... | 898,100 | | ... | 2,024,900 | | ... | 138,200 | |
| For Expenditure | 1,829,580 | 1,360,338 | | 1,166,400 | 1,101,500 | | 1,679,100 | 1,292,100 | |
| TOTAL | 1,829,580 | 2,258,438 | 4,088,018 | 1,166,400 | 3,126,400 | 4,292,800 | 1,679,100 | 1,430,300 | 3,109,400 |
| NET | | | 2,654,216 | | | 1,924,500 | | | 50,600 |
| **Remittances—** | | | | | | | | | |
| Inland Money Orders | 16,485,629 | ... | | 17,600,000 | ... | | 19,300,000 | ... | |
| Other Local Remittances | 33,310 | ... | | ... | ... | | ... | ... | |
| Other Departmental Accounts | 258,084 | ... | | 689,600 | ... | | 654,000 | ... | |
| Net Payments into Civil Treasuries by— | | | | | | | | | |
| Post Office | 617,194 | ... | | 745,900 | ... | | 805,400 | ... | |
| Telegraph | ... | ... | | 26,500 | ... | | ... | ... | |
| Guaranteed Railways | 3,572,992 | ... | | 3,716,700 | ... | | 3,379,100 | ... | |
| Net Issues from Civil Treasuries to— | | | | | | | | | |
| Telegraph | 49,473 | ... | | ... | ... | | 5,500 | ... | |
| Marine | 210,771 | ... | | 237,500 | ... | | 267,000 | ... | |
| Military | 13,816,910 | ... | | 14,157,000 | ... | | 13,718,600 | ... | |
| Public Works | 546,225 | ... | | ... | ... | | 810,400 | ... | |
| Remittance Account between England and India | 160,583 | 926,290 | | 178,700 | 1,102,600 | | 162,400 | 1,316,800 | |
| TOTAL | 35,751,180 | 926,290 | 36,677,470 | 37,351,900 | 1,102,600 | 38,454,500 | 39,102,400 | 1,316,800 | 40,419,200 |
| NET | | | 122,278 | | | 0 | | | 16,100 |
| **Secretary of State's Bills paid** | 14,471,699 | ... | 14,471,699 | 16,914,800 | ... | 16,914,800 | 17,166,500 | ... | 17,166,500 |
| TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS | 157,790,289 | 25,119,308 | | 159,672,400 | 22,809,900 | | 162,794,100 | 22,005,100 | |
| Closing Balance | 17,876,244 | 3,835,050 | | 16,750,044 | 3,261,050 | | 13,298,844 | 2,176,150 | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 175,666,533 | 28,954,358 | | 176,422,444 | 26,070,950 | | 176,092,944 | 24,181,250 | |

STEPHEN JACOB,
*Comptroller General.*

J. F. FINLAY,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## D.—*Account of Provincial and Local Savings charged to Revenue, and held at the disposal of Provincial Governments under their Provincial Contracts.*

### Provincial and Local Balances.

NOTE.—These balances do not include the Balances of Deposits and Advances upon Local Fund Accounts.

| | India. | Central Provinces. | Burma. | Assam. | Bengal. | N.-W. P. and Oudh. | Punjab. | Madras. | Bombay. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* |
| **Accounts, 1890-91.*** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Balance at end of 1889-90 | 12,579 | 297,429 | 278,102 | 124,706 | 590,574 | 561,046 | 449,168 | 1,403,797 | 906,064 | 4,623,465 |
| Added in 1890-91 . . | 483 | ... | 117,411 | ... | ... | 17,750 | 34,337 | ... | ... | 169,981 |
| Spent in 1890-91 . . | ... | 32,166 | ... | 2,547 | 153,877 | ... | ... | 94,821 | 85,197 | 368,608 |
| Balance at end of 1890-91 . | 13,062 | 265,263 | 395,513 | 122,159 | 436,697 | 578,796 | 483,505 | 1,308,976 | 820,867 | 4,424,838 |
| **Revised Estimate, 1891-92** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Balance at end of 1890-91 (by Accounts). | 13,062 | 265,263 | 395,513 | 122,159 | 436,697 | 578,796 | 483,505 | 1,308,976 | 820,867 | 4,424,838 |
| Added in 1891-92 . . | ... | 16,300 | (a)71,300 | 12,400 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100,000 |
| Spent in 1891-92 . . | ... | ... | (b)2,400 | ... | 83,400 | 3,400 | 12,600 | 387,600 | 72,100 | 561,500 |
| Balance at end of 1891-92 . | 13,062 | 281,563 | 464,413 | 134,559 | 353,297 | 575,396 | 470,905 | 921,376 | 748,767 | 3,963,338 |
| **Budget Estimate, 1892-93.** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Balance at end of 1891-92 (by Revised Estimate). | 13,062 | 281,563 | 464,413 | 134,559 | 353,297 | 575,396 | 470,905 | 921,376 | 748,767 | 3,963,338 |
| Spent in 1892-93 . . | 2,000 | 73,600 | 165,200 | 52,200 | 73,200 | 76,500 | 121,200 | 406,700 | 191,100 | 1,161,700 |
| Balance at end of 1892-93 . | 11,062 | 207,963 | 299,213 | 82,359 | 280,097 | 498,896 | 349,705 | 514,676 | 557,667 | 2,801,638 |

* See Appropriation Report, Abstract D.
(a) Lower Burma.
(b) Upper Burma.

C. R. C. KIERNANDER,
*Deputy Comptroller General.*

STEPHEN JACOB,
*Comptroller General.*

J. F. FINLAY,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
*The 18th March 1892.*

# E.—*Statement of Net Revenue and Expenditure—England and India.*

## Net Revenue.

| | Accounts, 1890-91. | | | | | Revised Estimate, 1891-92. | | | | | Budget Estimate, 1892-93. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Gross Revenue. | Refunds and Drawbacks. | Total after deducting Refunds and Drawbacks. | Charges in respect of Collection. | Net Revenue. | Gross Revenue. | Refunds and Drawbacks. | Total after deducting Refunds and Drawbacks. | Charges in respect of Collection. | Net Revenue. | Gross Revenue. | Refunds and Drawbacks. | Total after deducting Refunds and Drawbacks. | Charges in respect of Collection. | Net Revenue. |
| | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* |
| Land Revenue | 24,045,209 | 49,982 | 23,995,227 | 3,676,596 | 20,318,631 | 23,880,500 | 66,100 | 23,814,400 | 3,833,200 | 19,981,200 | 24,675,500 | 47,200 | 24,628,300 | 4,031,000 | 20,597,300 |
| Opium | 7,879,182 | 1 | 7,879,181 | 2,180,797 | 5,698,384 | 8,026,100 | ... | 8,026,100 | 1,886,200 | 6,139,900 | 7,634,600 | 100 | 7,634,500 | 2,234,800 | 5,399,700 |
| Salt | 8,523,368 | 35,660 | 8,487,708 | 429,013 | 8,058,695 | 8,620,700 | 37,000 | 8,583,700 | 459,600 | 8,124,100 | 8,544,700 | 39,800 | 8,504,900 | 497,500 | 8,007,400 |
| Stamps | 4,068,909 | 46,471 | 4,022,498 | 130,019 | 3,892,479 | 4,226,900 | 47,400 | 4,179,500 | 136,100 | 4,043,400 | 4,229,600 | 47,000 | 4,182,600 | 140,900 | 4,041,700 |
| Excise | 4,947,780 | 30,450 | 4,917,330 | 175,053 | 4,742,277 | 5,096,800 | 31,400 | 5,065,400 | 188,900 | 4,876,500 | 5,102,400 | 30,600 | 5,071,800 | 206,100 | 4,865,700 |
| Provincial Rates | 3,491,240 | 4,257 | 3,486,983 | 54,040 | 3,432,943 | 3,476,500 | 4,500 | 3,472,000 | 56,800 | 3,415,200 | 3,623,100 | 5,300 | 3,617,800 | 59,500 | 3,558,300 |
| Customs | 1,743,218 | 46,178 | 1,697,040 | 134,652 | 1,562,388 | 1,687,000 | 42,700 | 1,644,300 | 137,200 | 1,507,100 | 1,691,800 | 55,000 | 1,636,800 | 142,300 | 1,494,500 |
| Assessed Taxes | 1,617,396 | 16,525 | 1,600,871 | 29,246 | 1,571,625 | 1,644,600 | 14,300 | 1,630,300 | 29,700 | 1,600,600 | 1,645,200 | 14,200 | 1,631,000 | 31,800 | 1,599,200 |
| Forest | 1,448,002 | 5,309 | 1,442,693 | 784,113 | 658,580 | 1,497,800 | 5,300 | 1,492,500 | 879,800 | 612,700 | 1,567,200 | 2,400 | 1,564,800 | 970,500 | 594,300 |
| Registration | 365,449 | 830 | 364,619 | 196,731 | 167,888 | 390,400 | 1,500 | 388,900 | 206,400 | 182,500 | 392,200 | 1,100 | 391,100 | 213,800 | 177,300 |
| Tributes from Native States | 760,421 | ... | 760,421 | ... | 760,421 | 778,900 | ... | 778,900 | ... | 778,900 | 762,100 | ... | 762,100 | ... | 762,100 |
| | 58,890,234 | 235,663 | 58,654,571 | 7,790,260 | 50,864,311 | 59,326,200 | 250,200 | 59,076,000 | 7,813,900 | 51,262,100 | 59,865,400 | 242,700 | 59,625,700 | 8,528,200 | 51,097,500 |
| Deduct—Assignments and Compensations | | | | | 1,510,092 | | | | | 1,535,200 | | | | | 1,515,700 |
| Total Net Revenue | | | | | 49,354,219 | | | | | 49,726,900 | | | | | 49,581,800 |

## Net Expenditure.

| | Accounts, 1890-91. | | | Revised Estimate, 1891-92. | | | Budget Estimate, 1892-93. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Gross Expenditure. | Receipts. | Net Expenditure. | Gross Expenditure. | Receipts. | Net Expenditure. | Gross Expenditure. | Receipts. | Net Expenditure. |
| | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* |
| Interest | 4,195,304 | 931,050 | 3,264,254 | 4,334,000 | 882,500 | 3,451,500 | 3,977,100 | 911,000 | 3,066,100 |
| Post Office, Telegraph and Mint | 2,282,612 | 2,537,689 | —255,077 | 2,440,500 | 2,545,400 | —104,900 | 2,547,900 | 2,618,000 | —70,100 |
| Civil Departments | 13,386,261 | 1,612,069 | 11,774,192 | 13,863,600 | 1,643,600 | 12,220,000 | 14,132,500 | 1,615,800 | 12,516,700 |
| Miscellaneous Civil Charges | 4,678,516 | 927,127 | 3,751,389 | 5,045,000 | 891,100 | 4,153,900 | 5,170,900 | 959,900 | 4,211,000 |
| Famine Relief and Insurance | 600,000 | ... | 600,000 | 1,209,900 | ... | 1,209,900 | 1,206,700 | ... | 1,206,700 |
| Construction of Rys. (charged against Rev. in addition to that under Famine Insurance) | —4,812 | ... | —4,812 | 182,600 | ... | 182,600 | 301,500 | ... | 301,500 |
| Railway Revenue Account | 17,923,269 | 17,235,978 | 687,291 | 20,183,700 | 19,654,900 | 528,800 | 20,407,200 | 18,832,700 | 1,574,500 |
| Irrigation | 2,742,128 | 2,172,578 | 569,550 | 2,963,200 | 2,249,600 | 713,600 | 2,919,500 | 2,216,700 | 702,800 |
| Buildings and Roads | 5,730,907 | 649,289 | 5,081,618 | 6,248,700 | 615,700 | 5,633,000 | 5,920,100 | 606,400 | 5,313,700 |
| Army Services | 20,690,068 | 785,635 | 19,904,433 | 22,506,900 | 776,900 | 21,730,000 | 21,898,500 | 739,000 | 21,159,500 |
| Special Defence Works | 491,837 | ... | 491,837 | 550,000 | ... | 550,000 | 614,500 | ... | 614,500 |
| | 72,716,090 | 26,851,415 | 45,864,675 | 79,528,100 | 29,259,700 | 50,268,400 | 79,096,400 | 28,499,500 | 50,596,900 |
| Provincial and Local Surpluses and Deficits | +169,981<br>—368,608 | ... | —198,627 | + 100,000<br>— 561,500 | ... | —461,500 | —1,161,700 | ... | —1,161,700 |
| Total Net Expenditure | | | 45,666,048 | | | 49,806,900 | | | 49,435,200 |
| Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) | | | + 3,688,171 | | | — 80,000 | | | + 146,600 |
| | | | 49,354,219 | | | 49,726,900 | | | 49,581,800 |

FORT WILLIAM,
FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT;
*The 18th March 1892.*

C. R. C. KIERNANDER,
*Deputy Comptroller General.*

STEPHEN JACOB,
*Comptroller General.*

J. F. FINLAY,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# APPENDIX II.

No. 1142.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Provincial Finances.

## RESOLUTION.

*Calcutta, the 17th March 1892.*

Read the following Resolutions and letters of the Government of India in the Finance Department :—

No 1709, dated 22nd March 1877.
" 1642, " 19th July 1878.
" 3520, " 27th October 1880.
" 4150, " 5th October 1882.
" 1752, " 11th December 1883.
" 1274, " 13th March 1884.
" 568, " 5th February 1885.
" 458, " 28th January 1887.
" 1124, " 4th March 1887.
" 1596, " 30th March 1887.
" 5228, " 30th September 1887.
" 5703, " 25th October 1887.
" 2848, " 30th May 1888.
" 5785, " 12th December 1890.

RESOLUTION.—In supersession of the orders read in the preamble and all other existing orders on the subject, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to lay down, with effect from 1st April 1892, the following rules and conditions regulating the administration by Local Governments of Provincial Revenues and Expenditure.

2. The powers vested in Local Governments by this Resolution are subject to the general supervision and control of the Government of India; and His Excellency the Governor General in Council expressly reserves the right of issuing instructions to Local Governments on general or particular matters affecting the transferred revenues and services, when such interference with the discretion ordinarily vested in them seems to him expedient.

3. Subject to the limitations hereinafter stated, Local Governments exercise, in respect of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure, all the powers exercised, before the introduction of the system of Provincial finance, by the Government of India. In the case of Revenue and Expenditure classified under heads which are divided between Imperial and Provincial in fixed proportions, those powers

are exercised by Local Governments in respect of the Imperial portion also. The powers vested in Local Governments as above are necessarily limited to the powers possessed by the Government of India. In all very important matters and in certain minor matters, the orders of the Secretary of State are required; and, although some of the limitations, rendered necessary by this restriction on the powers of the Government of India, are included in the subsequent paragraphs of this Resolution, it should be understood that all orders, which are now in force or which may hereafter be issued, which have the effect of requiring the sanction of the Secretary of State in connection with any matter affecting Revenue or Expenditure, necessarily prevent the Local Governments from issuing, without a reference to the Government of India, final orders in regard to such matter.

4. Without the previous sanction of the Government of India—

(1) No additional taxation may be imposed, and no change made in any existing system of revenue management;

(2) No new general service or duty may be undertaken: whenever a Local Government proposes to undertake any such new service or duty, it must satisfy the Government of India that it can provide the funds for it, temporarily if the service of duty is temporary, and permanently if it is permanent;

(3) No appointment may be created with a pay of more than R250 a month; and no addition may be made to the pay and allowances of any officer if they exceed, or would, after the addition, exceed, R250 a month;

(4) No appointment of which the pay and allowances are more than R250 a month may be abolished; and the pay and allowances of no such appointment may be reduced;

(5) No class or grade of officers may be created or abolished; and the pay of no class or grade of officers may be raised or reduced;

(6) The rates of discount upon the retail of stamps and court-fees labels must not be altered;

(7) The rates of duty on spirits and drugs should not be altered in any case in which the alteration is likely to affect the excise arrangements of neighbouring provinces: and in particular the sanction of the Governor General in Council must be obtained to any alteration in the rates of duty in any district which borders on another province;

(8) No addition may be made to the pay or allowances of any individual officer, or class of officers, that may lead to increase in the emoluments of any public servants doing duty in the same province, whose pay and allowances are not charged under one of the transferred heads of service. The Government of India reserves the right to forbid alterations in rates of pay or allowances, which, in its opinion, would produce inconvenience in other provinces;

(9) No money may be removed from the public treasury for investment or deposit elsewhere; the Government of India, which is responsible for the provision of ways and means for the public service in all departments, must always retain, as at present, in its own hands, absolute and unconditional control over all money in the

public treasury: a Local Government may not withdraw such money, except for expenditure upon the public service. This order applies to local fund balances as much as to provincial funds. The principle is that no funds contributed from the public revenues or raised by general taxation, such as the district cess funds, and the like, shall be invested without the consent of the Government of India; these orders do not apply to municipal or port funds nor to trust or endowment funds of any kind;

(10) No alteration must be made in the form or procedure of the public accounts; in particular Local Governments may not issue orders directing the division of a charge between two or more heads of account: the Comptroller General ordinarily decides the proper classification of an item on the accounts;

(11) No services previously rendered to other departments at the charge of the departments made over to the control of the Local Governments may be diminished, and no services previously rendered to these departments at the charge of other departments may be increased;

(12) No line of through communication may be abandoned, or allowed to fall out of repair.

5. The Provincial Revenues and Expenditure consist of the Revenue and Expenditure recorded, under the heads made Provincial, on the books of the Account Officers of the Province. Inter-Provincial adjustments are forbidden.

6. Local Governments are required to maintain balances of the following minimum amounts:—

| | R | | R |
|---|---|---|---|
| Central Provinces | 8,00,000 | N.-W. Provinces and Oudh | 20,00,000 |
| Lower Burma | 6,00,000 | Punjab | 10,00,000 |
| Assam | 5,00,000 | Madras | 20,00,000 |
| Bengal | 20,00,000 | Bombay | 20,00,000 |

A Local Government should not, without the previous sanction of the Government of India, propose any estimates or allow any transactions which involve the reduction of the Provincial balance below the prescribed minimum. Accountants General are required to make a report to the Local Government and to the Government of India when it appears to them that there is any likelihood of the balance being reduced below the minimum.

7. Local Governments may sanction loans and advances under the orders contained in Resolutions Nos. 13 and 14, dated 1st January 1889, and Nos. 417 and 419, dated 24th January 1890, but may not, without the special sanction of the Government of India, sanction any other loans of public money.

8. When any Local Government proposes to provide in the estimates for Provincial Expenditure largely in excess of the Provincial Revenue of the year, that is, when it is proposed to incur considerable expenditure out of accumulated balances, the proposals should be forwarded to the Government of India for separate consideration in advance of the estimates.

9. It is a general condition, precedent to the delegation of all authority to disburse public money, that it shall be *bonâ fide* for a public object; nothing must be carried out by means of the public funds for the advantage of any individual or body of private persons, unless in accordance with some declared or established rule or principle recognized by the Government of India. It is the

duty of every Audit officer, at all times, to challenge any infringement of this principle; and every Local Government must submit, for the orders of the Government of India, any representation made to it by any Audit officer in accordance with this rule which it does not promptly accept.

10. All standing orders and rules of the Supreme Government are to be observed, including, in particular, the rules in the Civil Service Regulations, the Code of the Public Works Department, and the Civil Account Code.

11. Local Governments must exercise the powers vested in them by this Resolution subject to the ordinary rules of the Budget system. The most important of those rules which affect the exercise of the powers conferred by this Resolution, are—

(*a*) A Local Government cannot sanction any expenditure during a year which will involve an excess over the Budget grant for the year for any Provincial Major head without effecting re-appropriation, that is, without reducing by the amount of the excess the sanctioned grant under some other Provincial or Local Major Head under its control.

(*b*) A Local Government cannot sanction any expenditure which will involve an excess over the Budget grant for the year under a head which is divided in a fixed proportion between Imperial and Provincial, unless it can effect re-appropriation (for the Imperial and Provincial portions of the excess respectively) from Imperial and Provincial or Local heads under its control.

(*c*) A Local Government is required to keep the total Provincial expenditure under all heads within the total Budget grant of the year for that expenditure unless—

(1) it effects re-appropriation from the grants for Local expenditure under its control; or

(2) it has obtained the sanction of the Government of India to a supplementary grant.

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ORDERED, that this Resolution be communicated to the several Local Governments and Administrations; to all Departments of the Government of India; to the Agent to the Governor General, Baluchistan; to the Comptroller and Auditor General; and to the several Accountants General and Comptrollers* for information.

* Except Comptrollers, Hyderabad and Post Office.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

J. F. FINLAY,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# APPENDIX.

## TABLE I.—*Miscellaneous.*

| | 1883-84. | 1884-85. | 1885-86. | 1886-87. | 1887-88. | 1888-89. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1891-92. Revised Estimate. | 1892-93. Budget. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Recorded Revenue compared with the recorded Expenditure, excluding Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue— | | | | | | | | | | |
| SURPLUS | 1,879,707 | .. | ..... | 178,427 | ..... | 37,018 | 2,612,033 | 3,688,171 | ..... | 146,600 |
| DEFICIT | ..... | 336,446 | 2,801,726 | .... | 2,028,832 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 80,000 | |
| Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue* | 3,574,105 | 4,226,513 | 5,275,364 | 5,670,484 | 2,784,824 | 1,638,001 | 3,173,390 | 3,365,632 | 3,500,000 | 4,035,000 |
| Capital charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities | 566,261 | 1,314,746 | 1,086,045 | 4,914,546 | ..... | 10,336,049 | ..... | 4,692,557 | .. . | ..... |
| Net Public Debt incurred | 3,062,953 | 1,193,924 | 3,584,979 | 9,727,538 | 5,435,799 | 13,487,881 | 5,129,018 | 6,293,714 | 3,043,900 | 127,700 |
| Net PUBLIC DEBT incurred, including Capital transactions with Guaranteed Railways and other Companies | 2,219,364 | 801,966 | 7,735,903 | 9,043,165 | 4,861,672 | 9,456,342 | 3,913,426 | 3,639,498 | 1,119,400 | 77,100 |
| Value of commodities exported, excluding Gold and Silver | 88,176,000 | 83,255,000 | 83,881,000 | 88,470,000 | 90,544,000 | 97,049,000 | 103,460,000 | 100,227,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Ditto imported, ditto ditto | 55,279,000 | 55,703,000 | 55,656,000 | 61,777,000 | 65,005,000 | 69,440,000 | 69,197,000 | 71,975,000 | ..... | ..... |
| EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS, excluding Gold and Silver | 32,897,000 | 27,552,000 | 28,225,000 | 26,693,000 | 25,539,000 | 27,609,000 | 34,263,000 | 28,252,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Net Imports of Gold | 5,463,000 | 4,672,000 | 2,763,000 | 2,177,000 | 2,992,000 | 2,814,000 | 4,615,000 | 5,636,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Ditto of Silver | 6,405,000 | 7,246,000 | 11,607,000 | 7,156,000 | 9,229,000 | 9,247,000 | 10,938,000 | 14,175,000 | ..... | ..... |
| TOTAL NET IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER | 11,868,000 | 11,918,000 | 14,370,000 | 9,333,000 | 12,221,000 | 12,061,000 | 15,553,000 | 19,811,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Excess of Exports over Imports, including Gold and Silver | 21,029,000 | 15,634,000 | 13,855,000 | 17,360,000 | 13,318,000 | 15,548,000 | 18,710,000 | 8,441,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Grand Total value of Imports and Exports of all kinds | 157,344,000 | 154,817,000 | 156,123,000 | 163,021,000 | 170,979,000 | 182,119,000 | 192,024,000 | 196,260,000 | ..... | ..... |
| SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS sold (Rupees) R | 21,62,15,462 | 17,10,22,119 | 13,53,25,369 | 16,70,03,150 | 21,81,23,993 | 20,89,91,221 | 22,41,86,638 | 21,18,69,300 | 23,26,32,000 | 25,50,00,000 |
| Sterling Equivalent received £ | 17,599,805 | 13,758,909 | 10,292,692 | 12,136,279 | 15,358,577 | 14,262,859 | 15,474,496 | 15,969,034 | 16,200,000 | 17,000,000 |
| SILVER coined at the Indian Mints | 3,663,400 | 5,794,232 | 10,285,567 | 4,616,537 | 10,788,425 | 7,282,255 | 8,541,158 | 13,193,473 | ..... | ..... |
| MAXIMUM PRICE OF AN OZ. TROY STANDARD SILVER IN LONDON | 51 1/16 (Feb.) | 51 (Apl.) | 50 5/16 (May) | 47 1/8 (Jan.) | 45 1/8 (Dec.) | 44 5/16 (Sept.) | 44 1/8 (Jan.) | 54 1/8 (Sept.) | 46 5/8 (July) | ..... |
| Minimum ditto | 50 5/16 (May and June) | 48 3/8 (Feb.) | 46 7/16 (Jan.) | 42 (Aug.) | 43 (Mar.) | 41 3/8 (May) | 41 11/16 (May) | 43 1/8 (April) | 40 3/8 (Feb.) | ..... |
| AVERAGE EXCHANGE upon Secy. of State's Bills sold per rupee £ | 1s. 7·536d. | 1s. 7·308d. | 1s. 6·254d. | 1s. 5·441d. | 1s. 4·899d. | 1s. 4·379d. | 1s. 4·566d. | 1s. 6·089d. | 1s. 4·713d. | 1s. 4d. |
| Fixed RATE OF EXCHANGE for the ADJUSTMENT of transactions between the Indian and Imperial Treasuries | 1s. 7 3/8d. | 1s. 7 1/2d. | 1s. 7 1/2d. | 1s. 6 1/2d. | 1s. 6d. | 1s. 5d. | 1s. 4 1/2d. | 1s. 5d. | 1s. 6 1/2d. | 1s. 4 3/8d. |
| Maximum RATE OF DISCOUNT ON LOANS on demand at the BANK OF BENGAL, Calcutta | 9 (March) | 11 (April & May) | 9 (May) | 8 June Jul. Feb. & Mar | 9 (April & May) | 12 (Feb. & Mar.) | 11 (Feb. & Mar.) | 12 (April) | 5 (Jan., Feb. Mar.) | ..... |

# APPENDIX.

## TABLE I.—*Miscellaneous*—continued.

| | 1883-84. | 1884-85. | 1885-86. | 1886-87. | 1887-88. | 1888-89. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1891-92. Revised Estimate. | 1892-93. Budget. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Minimum ditto | 5 | 3 (Nov. & Dec.) | 4 (From July to Jan.) | 5 (Nov. Dec. & Jan.) | 3 (Oct. to Dec.) | 4 (May to Sept.) | 3 (June, July & Oct.) | 3 (Aug. to Feb.) | 2 (Aug. and Sept.) | ..... |
| Maximum rate of discount at the Bank of England | 4 | 5 (Nov., Dec. & Jan.) | 4 (Dec.) | 5 Dec. & Jan. | 4 (Sept. to Jan.) | 5 (Oct. to Jan.) | 6 (Jan. & Feb.) | 6 (Nov.) | 5 (May) | ..... |
| Minimum ditto | 3 | 2 (June to Sept.) | 2 (May to Nov.) | 2 April & May. | 2 (Apl. to Aug.) | 2 (Apl. & May) | 2½ (April & July) | 3 (Apl., May, June Feb and March.) | 2½ (July, Aug. Sept.) | ..... |
| Maximum Govt. balances at the three Presidency Banks | 5,556,700 (Aug.) | 5,731,200 (Nov.) | 6,486,800 (Dec.) | 4,594,600 (June) | 3,595,900 (Feb.) | 4,385,500 (June) | 4,446,400 (March) | 4,083,800 (June) | 4,743,700 (June) | ..... |
| Minimum ditto ditto | 3,167,100 (Jan.) | 2,991,900 (May) | 3,638,800 (May) | 3,296,500 (Sept.) | 2,861,500 (Dec.) | 2,791,900 (Nov.) | 2,856,900 (Nov.) | 2,937,300 (Oct.) | 2,871,800 (Oct.) | ..... |
| Maximum price in Calcutta of Govt. four per cent. rupee Securities | 101-1 (Apl.) | 101-12 (June) | 99—14 (July) | 98—2 (Sept.) | 100 (Oct.) | 101—1 (Sept.) | 100—10 (July) | 106—6 (Jan.) | 108—4 (June) | ..... |
| Minimum ditto ditto | 94-8 (Feb.) | 94-12 (March) | 91—12 (May) | 95—0 (Feb.) | 95—4 (Apl.) | 96—6 (Jan.) | 98—3 (Jan.) | 99—7 (April) | 102—10 (Feb.) | ..... |
| Maximum amount outstanding on London Register of Rupee Securities enfaced for interest drafts | 21,405,500 (May) | 21,008,000 (May) | 20,562,400 (Apl.) | 19,710,300 (Oct.) | 20,815,700 (March) | 21,875,200 (Oct.) | 21,962,100 (Nov.) | 26,724,100 (Mar.) | 27,921,500 (Feb.) | ..... |
| Minimum ditto ditto | 20,626,200 (Aug.) | 20,594,300 (Feb.) | 19,179,300 (Jan.) | 19,056,200 (Mar.) | 18,986,100 (Oct.) | 20,972,200 (Apl.) | 21,586,800 (Mar.) | 21,498,800 (April) | 26,531,800 (Aug.) | ..... |
| Maximum price in London of 4 per cent. (Rupee) Securities in Gold | 81¼ (Apl.) | 82½ (May) | 78½ (July) | 73½ (Nov.) | 70¾ (Sept.) | 69½ (Sept.) | 70¼ (Jan.) | 90¼ (Aug.) | 78¼ (July) | ..... |
| Minimum ditto ditto | 77½ (Jan.) | 74 (Mar.) | 71¾ (Jan.) | 65½ (Aug.) | 67 (Apl.) | 65¼ (May) | 66¼ (Sept.) | 70¼ (April) | 68 11/16 (Feb.) | ..... |
| Maximum price in London of India 3½ per cent. Stock | 103¾ (Nov.) | 107¾ (Sept.) | 105½ (Aug.) | 102 (May) | 108 (Mar.) | 108¾ (Mar.) | 109¾ (May) | 110 (Feb.) | 108¾ (April) | ..... |
| Minimum ditto ditto | 101½ (June) | 97½ (Mar.) | 97 (Apl.) | 100¼ (Sep.) | 100¼ (Sept.) | 104 (Oct.) | 106¾ (Dec.) | 104¾ (Nov.) | 103½ (June) | ..... |
| Maximum price in London of India 3 per cent. Stock | ..... | 96½ (Sept.) | 91½ (Feb.) | 90 (Apl.) | 99⅝ (Mar.) | 100⅝ (Feb.) | 102 (Aug.) | 100⅝ (April) | 97¾ (April) | ..... |
| Minimum ditto ditto | ..... | 88½ (Mar.) | 85 (July) | 85 (Feb.) | 87¾ (Apl.) | 96 (May) | 99 (April) | 94¾ (Nov.) | 93 (June) | ..... |
| Maximum Government Paper Currency outstanding | 14,495,700 (Oct.) | 15,762,700 (Nov.) | 15,713,500 (Oct.) | 14,678,200 (Nov.) | 18,610,300 (Nov.) | 18,055,300 (July) | 16,667,800 (Nov.) | 27,660,300 (Jan.) | 27,040,700 (July) | ..... |
| Minimum ditto ditto | 12,109,100 (Jan.) | 12,342,500 (Apl.) | 13,017,900 (April) | 13,779,400 (Apl.) | 13,903,800 (May) | 14,829,800 (Feb.) | 15,466,500 (Dec.) | 17,419,600 (April) | 22,624,200 (Jan.) | ..... |
| Number of Savings Banks | 5,553 | 5,860 | 6,198 | 6,230 | 6,152 | 6,237 | 6,546 | 6,642 | ..... | ..... |
| Number of depositors in Savings Banks | 203,901 | 243,268 | 263,196 | 289,277 | 332,176 | 383,471 | 431,840 | 475,329 | ..... | ..... |
| Amount deposited in Savings Banks | 4,005,930 | 4,687,082 | 5,081,183 | 5,795,249 | 6,675,571 | 7,622,544 | 7,531,868 | 8,062,242 | ..... | ..... |
| Average of each deposit | 20 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 18 | 17 | ..... | ..... |
| Net addition to deposits | 389,525 | 681,152 | 394,101 | 714,066 | 880,321 | 946,973 | —90,676 | 530,375 | ..... | ..... |

* Excludes Capital charge involved in redemption of Labilities.

# APPENDIX.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

### TABLE II.—*Sea-borne Trade for the year.*

(*Principal articles arranged in order of their declared value.*)

| No. | EXPORTS. | | 1886-87. | 1887-88. | 1888-89. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | COTTON— | | | | | | |
| | Raw— | | | | | | |
| | Quantity | Cwt. | 5,432,648 | 5,374,542 | 5,331,536 | 6,320,342 | 5,913,923 |
| | Value | Rx. | 13,468,429 | 14,412,842 | 15,045,648 | 18,608,404 | 16,502,775 |
| | Average declared value per lb — Annas | | 3 6 | 3 10 | 4 0 | 4 3 | 4 0 |
| | Average declared value per lb — Pence, at average exchange | | 3·81 | 4·05 | 4·09 | 4 4 | 4·52 |
| | Twist and yarn— | | | | | | |
| | Quantity | Lbs. | 91,804,244 | 113,451,375 | 128,906,764 | 141,949,951 | 169,275,304 |
| | Value | Rx. | 3,336,861 | 4,077,386 | 5,207,100 | 5,748,732 | 6,543,364 |
| | Average declared value per lb | Annas | 5 10 | 5 9 | 6 6 | 6 6 | 6 2 |
| | Other manufactures—Value | Rx. | 945,644 | 1,150,542 | 1,167,464 | 1,005,011 | 1,159,275 |
| | Average declared value per yard — Grey or unbleached | Annas | 1 10 | 1 10 | 1 11 | 1 9 | 1 10 |
| | Average declared value per yard — Coloured, printed or dyed | " | 4 7 | 4 5 | 4 7 | 4 6 | 4 8 |
| | Percentage of manufactures on whole value exported | | 24·13 | 26 62 | 29·76 | 26·57 | 31·82 |
| 2 | RICE AND PADDY— | | | | | | |
| | Quantity | Cwt. | 26,879,272 | 28,534,057 | 23,144,641 | 27,098,406 | 34,963,341 |
| | Value | Rx. | 8,830,827 | 9,291,686 | 7,915,409 | 10,110,482 | 12,877,740 |
| | Average declared value of husked rice per cwt.— Rupees | | 3 5 0 | 3 4 5 | 3 7 2 | 3 12 1 | 3 11 3 |
| | Average declared value of husked rice per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange | | 4·81 | 4·61 | 4 71 | 5·18 | 5·58 |
| 3 | JUTE— | | | | | | |
| | Raw and manufactured—Value | Rx. | 6,021,672 | 7,786,739 | 10,468,631 | 11,431,103 | 10,083,972 |
| | Average declared value of raw jute per cwt.— Rupees | | 5 13 10 | 6 4 3 | 7 7 9 | 8 6 9 | 6 5 6 |
| | Average declared value of raw jute per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange | | 8·52 | 8·82 | 10·21 | 11·63 | 9·56 |
| | Percentage of manufactures on whole value exported | | 19·13 | 22·43 | 24·56 | 24 42 | 24·61 |
| 4 | SEEDS— | | | | | | |
| | Quantity | Cwt. | 15,866,624 | 16,060,400 | 15,569,978 | 15,794,742 | 14,798,999 |
| | Value | Rx. | 9,198,560 | 9,385,024 | 9,561,756 | 10,627,553 | 9,343,252 |
| | Average declared value of linseed per cwt.— Rupees | | 5 15 9 | 5 13 8 | 5 15 8 | 6 10 0 | 6 2 9 |
| | Average declared value of linseed per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange | | 8·7 | 8 24 | 8·16 | 9·15 | 9·3 |
| 5 | OPIUM— | | | | | | |
| | Quantity | Chests | 95,839 | 90,096 | 87,789 | 85,166 | 83,753 |
| | Value | Rx. | 11,077,669 | 10,067,764 | 10,508,081 | 10,115,936 | 9,261,815 |
| | Average declared value per chest in Rupees | | 1,156 | 1,117 | 1,197 | 1,188 | 1,080 |
| 6 | WHEAT— | | | | | | |
| | Quantity | Cwt. | 22,263,320 | 13,538,169 | 17,610,081 | 13,799,224 | 14,320,496 |
| | Value | Rx. | 8,625,864 | 5,562,373 | 7,522,676 | 5,791,377 | 6,042,426 |
| | Average declared value per cwt.— Rupees | | 3 14 0 | 4 1 9 | 4 4 4 | 4 3 2 | 4 3 6 |
| | Average declared value per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange | | 5·63 | 5·79 | 5·83 | 5·8 | 6·36 |
| 7 | TEA— | | | | | | |
| | Quantity | Lbs. | 78,702,857 | 87,514,505 | 97,011,112 | 103,760,104 | 107,014,993 |
| | Value | Rx. | 4,727,992 | 5,174,440 | 5,267,315 | 5,277,650 | 5,219,233 |
| | Average declared value per lb — Annas | | 9 7 | 9 6 | 8 8 | 8 2 | 7 10 |
| | Average declared value per lb — Shillings, at average exchange | | ·87 | ·84 | ·74 | ·7 | ·74 |
| 8 | HIDES AND SKINS | | | | | | |
| | Quantity | No. | 31,860,787 | 30,914,151 | 32,357,166 | 30,955,168 | 32,733,651 |
| | Value | Rx. | 5,149,218 | 4,852,382 | 4,743,546 | 4,524,261 | 4,695,919 |
| | Percentage of dressed or manufactured on whole value exported | | 45·4 | 52 07 | 55·11 | 55·79 | 53·99 |
| 9 | INDIGO— | | | | | | |
| | Quantity | Cwt. | 138,396 | 139,644 | 142,447 | 157,116 | 118,425 |
| | Value | Rx. | 3,691,677 | 3,890,649 | 3,948,594 | 3,863,084 | 3,073,125 |
| | Average declared value per cwt.— Rupees | | 266 11 11 | 278 9 9 | 277 3 1 | 245 14 0 | 259 8 0 |
| | Average declared value per cwt.— Sterling, at average exchange | £ | 19·38 | 19·62 | 18·92 | 16 97 | 19 56 |
| 10 | COFFEE— | | | | | | |
| | Quantity | Cwt. | 370,458 | 273,775 | 365,299 | 239,795 | 233,451 |
| | Value | Rx | 1,502,251 | 1,529,680 | 1,884,243 | 1,489,872 | 1,454,985 |
| | Average declared value per cwt.— Rupees | | 40 8 10 | 55 14 0 | 51 9 4 | 62 2 1 | 62 5 2 |
| | Average declared value per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange | | 58 94 | 78·68 | 70 41 | 85·77 | 93 95 |
| 11 | WOOL— | | | | | | |
| | Raw and manufactured—Value | Rx | 985,484 | 1,086,404 | 1,090,858 | 1,211,438 | 1,072,489 |
| | Average declared value of raw wool per lb — Annas | | 6 2 | 6 6 | 7 1 | 7 3 | 7 3 |
| | Average declared value of raw wool per lb — Pence, at average exchange | | 6·72 | 6·86 | 7·25 | 7·51 | 8·2 |
| 12 | LAC—Value | Rx. | 520,169 | 501,888 | 401,078 | 489,380 | 781,945 |
| 13 | SILK— | | | | | | |
| | Raw and manufactured—Value | " | 802,443 | 860,107 | 807,238 | 900,539 | 724,249 |
| | Average declared value of raw silk per lb — Rupees | | 3 0 11 | 2 15 4 | 2 7 1 | 3 1 0 | 2 15 4 |
| | Average declared value of raw silk per lb — Shillings, at average exchange | | 4 44 | 4 17 | 3·33 | 4·23 | 4·46 |
| 14 | OILS—Value | Rx. | 458,812 | 471,055 | 430,306 | 543,945 | 551,902 |
| 15 | TEAK WOOD— | | | | | | |
| | Quantity | Cubic Tons | 23,946 | 40,446 | 52,609 | 71,342 | 42,803 |
| | Value | Rx. | 223,154 | 367,274 | 575,263 | 762,998 | 425,303 |
| | Average declared value per cubic ton— Rupees | | 93 3 1 | 90 12 11 | 109 5 7 | 106 15 2 | 99 5 10 |
| | Average declared value per cubic ton— Sterling, at average exchange | £ | 6·77 | 6 39 | 7·46 | 7·38 | 7·49 |
| 16 | SUGAR—Value | Rx. | 504,803 | 465,829 | 550,339 | 917,179 | 417,562 |
| 17 | SALTPETRE— | | | | | | |
| | Quantity | Cwt. | 397,572 | 386,396 | 420,503 | 422,229 | 399,690 |
| | Value | Rx. | 376,091 | 304,016 | 401,801 | 411,276 | 380,059 |
| | Average declared value per cwt.— Rupees | | 9 7 4 | 9 6 9 | 9 8 11 | 9 11 10 | 9 8 2 |
| | Average declared value per cwt.— Shillings, at average exchange | | 13·75 | 13·27 | 13·04 | 13·45 | 14·34 |

# APPENDIX.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

### TABLE II.—*Sea-borne Trade for the year*—continued.

| No. | IMPORTS. | | 1886-87. | 1887-88. | 1888-89. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | COTTON— | | | | | | |
| | Twist and yarn— | | | | | | |
| | Quantity | Lbs. | 49,014,194 | 51,543,277 | 52,587,342 | 46,383,843 | 50,973,105 |
| | Value | Rx. | 3,318,404 | 3,582,033 | 3,746,983 | 3,482,747 | 3,768 505 |
| | Average declared value per lb — Annas | | 10·83 | 11·12 | 11·4 | 12·01 | 11·83 |
| | Average declared value per lb — Pence, at average exchange | | 11·8 | 11·74 | 11·67 | 12·43 | 13·37 |
| | Other manufactures— | | | | | | |
| | Value | Rx. | 25,853,827 | 23,930,241 | 27,773,247 | 26,398,597 | 27,248,395 |
| | TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Gross imports | " | 29,172,231 | 27,512,274 | 31,520,230 | 29,881,344 | 31,016,900 |
| | *Re-exports—* | | | | | | |
| | *Twist and yarn—* | | | | | | |
| | *Quantity* | Lbs. | 1,319,248 | 1,058,963 | 1,601,596 | 1,270,444 | 1,243,380 |
| | *Value* | Rx. | 81,146 | 69,345 | 111,514 | 91,382 | 83,801 |
| | *Other manufactures—* | | | | | | |
| | *Value* | " | 1,490,700 | 1,648,312 | 1,705,167 | 1,728,358 | 1,710,493 |
| | *Total Re-exports* | " | 1,571,846 | 1,717,657 | 1,816,681 | 1,819,740 | 1,794,294 |
| | TOTAL COTTON GOODS—NET imports | " | 27,600,385 | 25,794,617 | 29,703,549 | 28,061,604 | 29,222,606 |
| 2 | METALS | Value " | 4,845,736 | 5,575,392 | 4,406,283 | 5,983,709 | 6,024,466 |
| 3 | SUGAR | " " | 2,080,540 | 2,113,617 | 1,790,939 | 2,200,049 | 3,399,886 |
| 4 | RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK | " " | 3,327,832 | 3,826,264 | 3,693,939 | 2,907,086 | 3,236,786 |
| 5 | OILS | " " | 1,408,430 | 1,486,791 | 2,072,825 | 2,645,213 | 2,634,187 |
| 6 | SILK (raw and manufactured) | " " | 2,177,111 | 2,918,13[illegible] | 2,588,105 | 2,845,159 | 2,501,430 |
| 7 | MACHINERY AND MILLWORK | " " | 1,429,764 | 1,860,583 | 2,409,737 | 2,491,428 | 2,160,483 |
| 8 | WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES | " " | 1,660,905 | 1,823,358 | 1,712,548 | 1,597,549 | 1,952,600 |
| 9 | COAL (excluding coke and patent fuel) | | | | | | |
| | Quantity | Tons. | 740,155 | 821,626 | 843,743 | 609,218 | 799,149 |
| | Value | Rx. | 1,258,793 | 1,599,593 | 1,921,831 | 1,304,591 | 1,551,667 |
| | Average declared value per ton — Rupees | | 17·01 | 19·47 | 22 78 | 21·41 | 19·42 |
| | Average declared value per ton — Shillings, at average exchange | | 24·72 | 27·42 | 31·09 | 29·56 | 29·27 |
| 10 | PROVISIONS | Value Rx. | 1,179,474 | 1,504,436 | 1,588,103 | 1,596,565 | 1,476,070 |
| 11 | LIQUORS | " " | 1,474,643 | 1,506,667 | 1,508,962 | 1,489,121 | 1,408,081 |
| 12 | APPAREL | " " | 1,001,848 | 1,156,182 | 1,156,469 | 1,200,020 | 1,235,804 |
| 13 | SPICES | " " | 663,845 | 931,518 | 855,228 | 852,350 | 813,115 |
| 14 | SALT— | | | | | | |
| | Quantity | Tons. | 416,592 | 423,897 | 398,810 | 410,808 | 395,243 |
| | Value | Rx. | 768,987 | 795,521 | 882,130 | 894,532 | 779,034 |
| | Average declared value per ton — Rupees | | 18·46 | 18·77 | 22·12 | 21·77 | 19·71 |
| | Average declared value per ton — Shillings, at average exchange | | 26·83 | 26·43 | 30·19 | 30·05 | 29·71 |

### TABLE III.—*Sea-borne Trade for the first eleven months of the year.*

(*Principal articles arranged in order of their declared value.*)

| | 1887-88. | 1888-89. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1891-92. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* |
| Value of commodities Exported, excluding gold and silver | 81,366,106 | 86,405,227 | 92,285,086 | 89,726,199 | 97,136,818 |
| " " Imported, " " " | 58,544,193 | 63,363,187 | 62,700,493 | 65,893,996 | 63,224,324 |
| EXCESS EXPORTS | 22,821,913 | 23,042,040 | 29,584,593 | 23,832,203 | 33,912,494 |
| Net Imports of silver | 8,061,245 | 7,049,564 | 9,056,774 | 13,256,180 | 6,757,518 |
| " " " gold | 2,951,713 | 2,300,924 | 4,431,684 | 5,289,211 | 2,761,385 |
| TOTAL NET IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER | 11,012,958 | 9,350,488 | 13,488,458 | 18,545,391 | 9,518,903 |
| GRAND TOTAL, IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF ALL KINDS | 153,822,459 | 162,375,711 | 171,994,205 | 178,052,317 | 175,191,854 |

# APPENDIX.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE III.—*Sea-borne Trade for the first eleven months of the year*—continued.

| No. | EXPORTS. | | Eleven months, 1st April to the end of February. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1887-88. | 1888-89. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1891-92. |
| 1 | COTTON, RAW | Quantity . . . . . Cwt. | 4,657,287 | 4,343,723 | 5,064,849 | 5,014,020 | 3,736,932 |
| | | Value . . . . . Rx. | 12,332,010 | 12,209,711 | 14,730,222 | 14,104,585 | 9,170,458 |
| | | Average value per lb . . . . R | 0-3-9 | 0-4-0 | 0-4-2 | 0-4-0 | 0-3-6 |
| | " MANUFACTURES— | | | | | | |
| | Twist and yarn | Quantity . . . . . Lbs. | 103,729,341 | 115,742,920 | 129,785,427 | 155,991,420 | 148,138,696 |
| | | Value . . . . . Rx. | 3,717,994 | 4,670,186 | 5,270,598 | 6,065,325 | 5,342,563 |
| | | Average value per lb . . R | 0-5-9 | 0-6-5 | 0-6-6 | 0-6-3 | 0-5-9 |
| | Other manufactures—Value . . . . . Rx. | | 1,043,887 | 1,089,368 | 932,973 | 1,057,389 | 1,121,840 |
| | TOTAL COTTON (RAW AND MANUFACTURED)—Value . " | | 17,093,891 | 17,969,265 | 20,933,793 | 21,227,299 | 15,634,861 |
| 2 | WHEAT | Quantity . . . . . Cwt. | 13,031,489 | 16,826,208 | 13,389,833 | 13,505,683 | 28,601,150 |
| | | Value . . . . . Rx. | 5,348,318 | 7,165,307 | 5,609,245 | 5,691,051 | 13,513,548 |
| | | Average value per cwt. . . . R | 4-1-9 | 4-4-2 | 4-3-0 | 4-3-5 | 4-11-7 |
| 3 | SEEDS | Quantity . . . . . Cwt. | 15,077,692 | 14,602,851 | 14,556,904 | 13,340,316 | 17,337,793 |
| | | Value . . . . . Rx. | 8,789,736 | 8,956,138 | 9,825,845 | 8,410,665 | 10,969,411 |
| | | Average value per cwt. . . . R | 5-13-3 | 6-2-2 | 6-12-0 | 6-4-11 | 6-5-3 |
| 4 | RICE AND PADDY | Quantity . . . . . Cwt. | 22,411,006 | 17,551,552 | 21,784,829 | 28,562,506 | 27,020,628 |
| | | Value . . . . . Rx. | 7,409,021 | 6,101,814 | 8,325,070 | 10,679,965 | 10,967,914 |
| | | Average value per cwt. . . . R | 3-4-11 | 3-7-7 | 3-13-2 | 3-11-10 | 4-0-11 |
| 5 | JUTE (raw and manufactured)—Value . . . . . Rx. | | 7,259,139 | 9,722,431 | 10,693,299 | 9,272,242 | 8,843,941 |
| 6 | OPIUM | Quantity . . . . . Chests. | 82,613 | 79,069 | 79,391 | 79,747 | 80,926 |
| | | Value . . . . . Rx. | 9,232,336 | 9,460,586 | 9,483,368 | 8,632,376 | 8,783,419 |
| | | Average value per chest . . . R | 1,117-8-8 | 1,196-8-0 | 1,194-8-3 | 1,082-7-6 | 1,085-5-10 |
| 7 | TEA | Quantity . . . . . Lbs. | 86,831,319 | 95,823,643 | 100,815,502 | 104,560,038 | 117,579,127 |
| | | Value . . . . . Rx. | 5,137,612 | 5,209,695 | 5,150,253 | 5,103,727 | 5,862,344 |
| | | Average value per lb . . . . R | 0-9-6 | 0-8-8 | 0-8-2 | 0-7-10 | 0-8-0 |
| 8 | HIDES AND SKINS | Quantity . . . . . Cwt. | 770,128 | 757,970 | 712,413 | 732,613 | 773,482 |
| | | Value . . . . . Rx. | 4,291,598 | 4,273,509 | 4,104,603 | 4,186,839 | 4,676,056 |
| | | Average value per cwt. . . . R | 55-11-7 | 56-6-1 | 57-9-10 | 57-2-5 | 60-7-3 |
| 9 | INDIGO | Quantity . . . . . Cwt. | 129,018 | 133,055 | 147,377 | 111,715 | 121,208 |
| | | Value . . . . . Rx. | 3,638,526 | 3,740,382 | 3,665,579 | 2,930,555 | 3,120,834 |
| | | Average value per cwt. . . . R | 282-0-3 | 281-1-10 | 248-11-6 | 262-5-2 | 257-7-8 |
| 10 | COFFEE | Quantity . . . . . Cwt. | 210,142 | 285,559 | 170,096 | 195,785 | 211,172 |
| | | Value . . . . . Rx. | 1,183,220 | 1,426,314 | 1,050,866 | 1,217,545 | 1,336,843 |
| | | Average value per cwt. . . . R | 56-4-11 | 49-15-2 | 61-12-6 | 62-3-0 | 63-4-11 |
| 11 | WOOL (raw and manufactured)—Value . . . . . Rx. | | 992,513 | 1,005,633 | 1,124,592 | 932,654 | 1,017,419 |
| 12 | SILK (raw and manufactured)—Value . . . . . " | | 763,774 | 713,041 | 814,605 | 651,491 | 640,023 |
| 13 | LAC—Value . . . . . " | | 458,524 | 353,398 | 410,716 | 693,894 | 624,278 |
| 14 | OILS—Value . . . . . " | | 417,470 | 381,316 | 509,015 | 493,646 | 537,775 |
| 15 | SUGAR—Value . . . . . " | | 424,369 | 473,890 | 905,818 | 335,677 | 455,364 |
| 16 | TEAK WOOD | Quantity . . . . . Cubic tons. | 36,409 | 48,476 | 65,668 | 38,867 | 42,119 |
| | | Value . . . . . Rx. | 323,902 | 531,616 | 704,932 | 386,835 | 422,752 |
| | | Average value per cubic ton . . R | 88-15-5 | 109-10-8 | 107-5-7 | 99-8-5 | 100-5-11 |
| 17 | SALTPETRE | Quantity . . . . . Cwt. | 349,351 | 387,800 | 367,316 | 351,749 | 337,358 |
| | | Value . . . . . Rx. | 329,515 | 369,517 | 357,650 | 336,137 | 316,687 |
| | | Average value per cwt. . . . R | 9-6-11 | 9-8-5 | 9-11-9 | 9-8-11 | 9-6-2 |

# APPENDIX.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

### TABLE III.—*Sea-borne Trade for the first eleven months of the year*—concluded.

| No. | IMPORTS. | | Eleven Months, 1st April to the end of February | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1887-88. | 1888-89. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1891-92. |
| 1 | COTTON— Twist and yarn — Quantity | Lbs. | 46,098,900 | 48,244,135 | 41,803,228 | 46,539,279 | 46,671,894 |
| | Value | Rx. | 3,189,532 | 3,446,025 | 3,152,351 | 3 446,744 | 3,255,318 |
| | Average value per lb | R | 0-11-1 | 0-11-5 | 0-12-1 | 0-11-10 | 0-11-2 |
| | " in sterling, at average exchange | | 11½d. | 11¾d. | 1s. 0¼d. | 1s. 1⅛d. | 11 ¾d. |
| | Other manufactures—Value | Rx. | 21,593,462 | 25,234,768 | 23,682,712 | 24,853,696 | 22,787,030 |
| | TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Gross imports | " | 24,782,994 | 28,680,793 | 26,835,063 | 28,300,440 | 26,042,348 |
| | *Re-exports—* *Twist and yarn* — *Quantity* | *Lbs.* | 910,704 | 1,525,894 | 1,132,224 | 1,096,760 | 1,511,233 |
| | *Value* | *Rx.* | 58,858 | 105,981 | 81,045 | 74,171 | 104,752 |
| | *Average value per lb* | R | 0-10-4 | 0-11-1 | 0-11-5 | 0-10-10 | 0-11-1 |
| | *Other Manufactures—Value* | *Rx.* | 1,481,772 | 1,537,878 | 1,615,772 | 1,566,313 | 1,646,303 |
| | *Total Re-exports* | " | 1,540,630 | 1,643,859 | 1,696,817 | 1,640,484 | 1,751,055 |
| | TOTAL COTTON GOODS—Net imports | " | 23,242,364 | 27,036,934 | 25,138,246 | 26,659,956 | 24,291,293 |
| 2 | METALS | Value " | 4,952,260 | 3,946,321 | 5,439,002 | 5,455,500 | 5,415,283 |
| 3 | SILK (raw and manufactured) | " " | 2,688,346 | 2,399,490 | 2,645,667 | 2,325,637 | 2,781,797 |
| 4 | OILS | " " | 1,337,586 | 1,889,829 | 2,374,897 | 2,333,735 | 2,379,584 |
| 5 | SUGAR | " " | 1,848,829 | 1,581,145 | 1,933,813 | 3,151,785 | 2,343,206 |
| 6 | RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK | " " | 3,322,923 | 3,504,251 | 2,623,818 | 3,007,161 | 2,316,907 |
| 7 | MACHINERY AND MILLWORK | " " | 1,649,858 | 2,184,992 | 2,289,336 | 1,990,591 | 2,001,364 |
| 8 | WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES | " " | 1,719,112 | 1,619,654 | 1,508,594 | 1,826,269 | 1,776,798 |
| 9 | PROVISIONS | " " | 1,389,890 | 1,472,321 | 1,491,481 | 1,371,276 | 1,635,814 |
| 10 | LIQUORS | " " | 1,349,099 | 1,371,460 | 1,337,947 | 1,305,065 | 1,307,737 |
| 11 | APPAREL | " " | 1,055,797 | 1,053,751 | 1,109,106 | 1,144,296 | 1,177,132 |
| 12 | COAL (excluding coke and patent fuel) — Quantity | Tons | 708,599 | 756,732 | 567,108 | 721,367 | 656,629 |
| | Value | Rx. | 1,367,428 | 1,726,981 | 1,214,980 | 1,409,911 | 1,100,057 |
| | Average value per ton | R | 19-4-9 | 22-13-2 | 21-6-9 | 19-8-9 | 16-12-1 |
| 13 | SPICES | Value Rx. | 845,118 | 755,248 | 799,190 | 738,982 | 722,843 |
| 14 | SALT — Quantity | Tons. | 411,158 | 364,424 | 347,545 | 306,090 | 341,369 |
| | Value | Rx. | 760,708 | 805,274 | 754,461 | 717,839 | 575,180 |
| | Average value per ton | R | 18-8-0 | 22-1-7 | 21-11-4 | 19-9-9 | 16-13-7 |

### TABLE IV.—*Wholesale prices of typical commodities in Gold and Silver in London and Calcutta in December in each year.*

(*Prices of March 1873=100*).

| | Measured in Gold. | | | | | | | | Measured in Silver.* | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IN LONDON—(*prices quoted from the* LONDON ECONOMIST). | 1884. | 1885. | 1886. | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. | 1884. | 1885. | 1886. | 1887. | 1888. | 1889. | 1890. | 1891. |
| Scotch Pig Iron (Warrants) | 36 | 35 | 37 | 37 | 35 | 50 | 40 | 40 | 43 | 45 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 68 | 50 | 54 |
| Coals, Hetton, Wallsend (London) | 52 | 51 | 51 | 49 | 51 | 63 | 55 | 52 | 62 | 66 | 67 | 66 | 71 | 86 | 69 | 71 |
| Copper, Chili Bars | 54 | 45 | 43 | 93 | 87 | 55 | 62 | 52 | 64 | 58 | 56 | 127 | 121 | 75 | 79 | 70 |
| Straits Tin | 52 | 64 | 69 | 115 | 68 | 67 | 64 | 63 | 62 | 81 | 89 | 153 | 95 | 92 | 80 | 85 |
| Wheat | 57 | 55 | 61 | 56 | 55 | 55 | 59 | 71 | 68 | 69 | 80 | 74 | 78 | 75 | 74 | 96 |
| Flour, town-made | 54 | 53 | 56 | 54 | 61 | 57 | 65 | 66 | 65 | 68 | 71 | 73 | 85 | 78 | 82 | 89 |
| Beef, inferior | 98 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 67 | 87 | 70 | 80 | 117 | 95 | 97 | 100 | 95 | 119 | 88 | 108 |
| Cotton, No. 40, mule twist | 70 | 64 | 60 | 62 | 65 | 64 | 68 | 57 | 83 | 82 | 77 | 84 | 91 | 88 | 85 | 77 |
| Wool, South Down Hogs | 52 | 51 | 59 | 55 | 54 | 59 | 59 | 59 | 63 | 65 | 76 | 73 | 75 | 80 | 74 | 79 |
| Sugar, Foreign Muscovado | 44 | 60 | 42 | 50 | 53 | 45 | 55 | 58 | 52 | 77 | 55 | 78 | 75 | 61 | 69 | 78 |
| Coffee | 66 | 65 | 86 | 102 | 101 | 112 | 118 | 114 | 79 | 83 | 111 | 136 | 142 | 153 | 149 | 155 |
| Saltpetre | 81 | 78 | 77 | 77 | 77 | 78 | 78 | 77 | 97 | 100 | 99 | 103 | 107 | 117 | 99 | 103 |
| Gold | | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | . | | 119 | 127 | 130 | 134 | 140 | 137 | 126 | 135 |
| Silver | 84 | 79 | 77 | 75 | 71 | 73 | 79 | 74 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| IN CALCUTTA—(*prices quoted from the* CALCUTTA PRICE CURRENT). | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grey Shirtings (8¼ lb) | | | | | | | | | 76 | 80 | 81 | 79 | 81 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| Mule twist, white, good, No. 40 | | | | | | | | | 72 | 71 | 62 | 72 | 75 | 74 | 71 | 65 |
| " " Turkey red, No. 40 (12 lb) | | | | | | | | | 58 | 57 | 58 | 58 | 57 | 57 | 56 | 57 |
| " " orange, No. 40—60 | | | | | | | | | 78 | 73 | 75 | 86 | 85 | 85 | 77 | 73 |
| Copper, sheathing | | | | | | | | | 65 | 58 | 65 | 90 | 99 | 69 | 72 | 72 |
| Iron, flat, bolt, bar and square | | | | | | | | | 54 | 50 | 53 | 59 | 65 | 79 | 64 | 64 |
| Spelter, hard | | | | | | | | | 84 | 97 | 109 | 128 | 107 | 144 | 151 | 151 |
| Hides, buffalo, slaughtered | | | | | | | | | 71 | 77 | 80 | 69 | 74 | Nom. | *Nil* | *Nil.* |
| Indigo, good | | | | | | | | | 103 | 110 | 72 | 82 | 93 | 76 | 88 | 74 |
| Jute, picked | | | | | | | | | 110 | 118 | 131 | 153 | 192 | 192 | 123 | 219 |
| Shell lac, fine, orange | | | | | | | | | 56 | 59 | 56 | 68 | 76 | 102 | 76 | 102 |
| Linseed, fine, bold, clean | | | | | | | | | 95 | 101 | 98 | 94 | 112 | 115 | 99 | 112 |
| Rice, Ballam | | | | | | | | | 139 | 176 | 166 | 118 | 147 | 165 | 159 | 168 |
| Silk, raw, Cossimbazar | | | | | | | | | 60 | 73 | 89 | 64 | 76 | 87 | 71 | 64 |
| Tea, good, Souchong | | | | | | | | | 55 | 64 | 55 | 50 | 52 | 50 | 48 | 41 |
| Wheat, Doodiah | | | | | | | | | 66 | 72 | 81 | 76 | 87 | 81 | 86 | 103 |
| Gold | | | | | | | | | 119 | 122 | 123 | 131 | 135 | 131 | 122 | 131 |

* The values measured in silver in London have been calculated from the values in gold on the basis of the price of standard silver in London.

# APPENDIX.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

### Table V.—Statement showing the true financial results to the Revenues of India of the guarantee of interest upon the Capital of Guaranteed Railway Companies.

| | 1886-87. | 1887-88. | 1888-89. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | Revised Estimate, 1891-92. | Budget Estimate, 1892-93. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Miles.* | *Miles.* | *Miles.* | *Miles.* | *Miles.* | *Miles.* | *Miles.* |
| Open mileage at end of official year | 3,896 | 3,912 | *3,241 | 3,243 | †2,588 | 2,588 | 2,588 |
| | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* |
| Gross traffic receipts | 7,280,512 | 7,241,465 | 7,403,415 | 6,534 567 | 6,753,013 | 6,755,000 | 6,325,000 |
| Working expenses | 3,633,396 | 3,604,795 | 3,752,607 | 3,365,933 | 3,251,739 | 3,292,000 | 3,065,000 |
| Percentage of working expenses on receipts | 49·91 | 49·78 | 50·68 | 51·50 | 48·15 | 48·73 | 48·46 |
| Net traffic receipts | 3,647,116 | 3,636,670 | 3,650,808 | 3,168,634 | 3,501,274 | 3,463,000 | 3,260,000 |
| Net gain by the remittance to England of Capital receipts and disbursements in India at the contract rates of exchange instead of at the average yearly rates obtained for the Secretary of State's bills | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total Revenue | 3,647,116 | 3,636,670 | 3,650,808 | 3,168,634 | 3,501,274 | 3,463,000 | 3,260,000 |
| Gross guaranteed interest paid in India | 10,648 | 25,595 | 6,672 | 9,468 | 7,597 | 38,500 | 38,600 |
| Ditto in London £ | 2,696,976 | 2,694,920 | 2,697,388 | 2,337,058 | 2,354,130 | 2,114,200 | 2,145,100 |
| | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Bx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* |
| Total guaranteed interest (sterling payments converted at the average exchange of the year) | 3,721,864 | 3,852,947 | 3,959,108 | 3,395,279 | 3,130,941 | 3,074,500 | 3,256,300 |
| Surplus paid to Railway Companies | 534,598 | 662,622 | 570,195 | 441,933 | 473,334 | 732,800 | 550,500 |
| Land and Supervision | 66,235 | 51,436 | 44,344 | 30,952 | 42,987 | 17,700 | 49,500 |
| Interest on Revenue balances | 1,827 | 2,265 | 3,288 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Net loss on receipts and disbursements of Capital in India calculated in the same way as the gain | 115,343 | 78,683 | 86,909 | 142,733 | 87,538 | 185,100 | 136,600 |
| Total Expenditure | 4,439,867 | 4,647,953 | 4,663,844 | 4,010,897 | 3,734,800 | 4,010,100 | 3,992,900 |
| Net Expenditure from the Public Treasury | 792,751 | 1,011,283 | 1,013,036 | 842,263 | 233,526 | 547,100 | 732,900 |
| Net Revenue | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

* The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, 692 miles, was purchased by the State on the 1st January 1889, and the mileage is shown under State Railways.

† The South Indian Railway, 654½ miles, was purchased by the State on the 31st December 1890, and the mileage is shown under State Railways

# APPENDIX.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

### Table VI.—Actual Capital expenditure on State Railways in 1890-91, and estimated expenditure on such works in 1891-92 and 1892-93, and to end of 1892-93.

| Railways. | Accounts, 1890-91. | Revised Estimate, 1891-92. | Budget Estimate, 1892-93. | To end of 1892-93. | Sanctioned outlay. | Balance remaining unspent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Open Lines.** | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* |
| East Indian | —14,232 | —65,700 | 140,100 | 14 390,731 | 14,390,731 | ... |
| Rajputana-Malwa | 691 | —45,000 | 11,000 | 9,275,277 | 9,275,277 | ... |
| Holkar | 1,720 | 2,500 | 2,000 | 1,306,590 | 1,306,590 | ... |
| Rewari-Ferozepore | 1,275 | 7,500 | 7,000 | 1,288,437 | 1,288,437 | ... |
| Bhopal | 16,912 | 20,000 | 27,000 | 194,969 | 194,969 | ... |
| Warora Colliery | —25,095 | 2,290 | 26,200 | 682,297 | 682,297 | ... |
| Wardha Coal | | —27,800 | 1,500 | | | |
| Umaria Colliery | 5,446 | 8,410 | 5,000 | 106,242 | 106 242 | ... |
| Burma, including Tounghoo-Mandalay | 14,866 | 51,870 | 30,000 | 5,223,054 | 5,223,054 | ... |
| Jorhat | 1,187 | 400 | 3,900 | 79,195 | 79,195 | ... |
| Cherra-Companygunj | 404 | —40 | 1,300 | 78,641 | 78,641 | ... |
| Eastern Bengal | 237,997 | 111,160 | 180,690 | 8,375,748 | 8,375,748 | ... |
| Tirhoot | 17,518 | 46,590 | 22,500 | 2,394,183 | 2,394,183 | ... |
| Tirhoot—Durbhunga-Bairagnia Branch | 74,927 | | | | | |
| Patna-Gya | 533 | 1,600 | 10,000 | 446,273 | 446,273 | ... |
| Nalhati | 981 | 700 | —35,600 | —33 | —33 | ... |
| Kaunia-Dhurla | 1,304 | 1,450 | ... | 97,926 | 97,926 | ... |
| Oudh and Rohilkhand | 23,338 | 15,580 | 58,560 | 10,435,886 | 10,435,886 | ... |
| Cawnpore-Achnera | —45 | 1,300 | 10,000 | 1,157,601 | 1,157,601 | ... |
| Bareilly-Pilibhit | 369 | ... | ... | 512,115 | 512,115 | ... |
| Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau | —36,319 | 2,300 | ... | | | |
| North Western | 570,006 | 389,400 | 433,070 | 35,450,279 | 35,450,279 | ... |
| Chenab Bridge | 7,599 | | | | | |
| Jammu-Kashmir | 3,055 | | | | | |
| Amritsar-Pathankot | 362 | —640 | | | | |
| South Indian | 5,707,838‡ | 200,000 | 227,000 | 7,663,011 | 7,663,011 | ... |
| Bezvada Extension | 3,460 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 142,759 | 142,759 | ... |
| Dhond and Manmad | 447 | 6,000 | 7,000 | 1,112,444 | 1,112,444 | ... |
| Total | 6,616,544 | 731,930 | 1,169,220 | 100,413,625 | 100,413,625 | ... |
| **Lines under construction.** | | | | | | |
| East Indian—Jherria Extension | ... | ... | 160,000 | 160,000 | 341,225 | 181,225 |
| Godhra-Rutlam | 73,193 | 235,000 | 450,000 | 771,404 | 1,500,000 | 728,596 |
| North Western—Mianwali-Mari Branch | 69,203 | 26,000 | 5,000 | 120,536 | 160,003 | 39,467 |
| Burma-Meiktila Branch | ... | 3,650 | 6,900 | 10,550 | 30,342 | 19,792 |
| Mu Valley | 429,390 | 519,090 | 502,050 | 1,611,217 | 1,611,217(a | ... |
| Bengal-Assam | ... | 103,400 | 300,000 | 403,400 | 1,200,000 | 796,600 |
| Eastern Bengal—Barsoe-Kissengunge Branch | ... | 84,800 | 20,000 | 104,800 | 139,505 | 34,705 |
| Lucknow-Rae Bareli-Jaunpur | ... | 36,000 | 205,000 | 241,000 | 1,012,035 | 771,035 |
| Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad | ... | 25,000 | 375,000 | 400,000 | 678,212 | 278,212 |
| Petroleum Operations | 1,232 | —5,100 | 1,800 | 15,422 | 15,422 | ... |
| Frontier Railway Reserve Material | 123,040 | 27,970 | 33,500 | 429,362 | 429,362 | ... |
| Peshawar Railway Reserve | ... | 38,400 | 350 | 38,750 | 38,750 | ... |
| Mushkaf-Bolan | ... | 130,700 | 200,000 | 330,700 | 1,700,000 | 1,369,300 |
| Mari-Attock | ... | 72,500 | 285,000 | 357,500 | 1,625,000 | 1,267,500 |
| East Coast, including Kistna Bridge | 288,293 | 1,250,000 | 1,088,100 | 2,629,039 | 4,800,000 | 2,170,961 |
| Mayavaram-Mutupet | 28,612 | 53,100 | 155,000 | 236,712 | 239,670 | 2,958 |
| Dharmavaram-Hindupur | 1,907 | 113,200 | 150,000 | 266,876 | 280,000 | 13,124 |
| Hyderabad-Umarkot | ... | 125,400 | 23,000 | 148,400 | 152,000 | 3,600 |
| Total | 1,014,870 | 2,839,110 | 3,960,700 | 8,275,668 | 15,952,743 | 7,677,075 |
| Carried forward | 7,631,414 | 3,571,040 | 5,129,920 | 108,689,293 | 116,366,368 | 7,677,075 |

(a) Estimated cost of whole project not known.

‡ Includes the following—

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Debt created for redemption of share Capital | 4,197,557 |
| *Less*—Capital deposited by the new Company | 1,000,000 |
| | 3,197,557 |
| Debenture Stock taken over | 425,000 |
| Debentures taken over | 1,070,000 |
| Total | 4,692,557 |

# APPENDIX.

## Actual Capital expenditure on State Railways in 1890-91, and estimated expenditure on such works in 1891-92 and 1892-93, and to end of 1892-93—*contd.*

| RAILWAYS. | Accounts, 1890-91. | Revised Estimate, 1891-92. | Budget Estimate, 1892-93. | To end of 1892-93. | Sanctioned outlay. | Balance remaining unspent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* |
| Brought over | 7,631,414 | 3,571,040 | 5,129,920 | 108,689,293 | 115,366,368 | 7,677,075 |
| LINES IN ABEYANCE OR TRANSFERRED TO COMPANIES. | | | | | | |
| Ranaghat-Bhagwangola | ... | ... | ... | 30,244 | 30,244 | ... |
| Southern Mahratta | ... | ... | ... | *52,707 | 52,707 | ... |
| Bellary-Kistna | 2,075 | 50 | ... | 1,657,553 | 1,657,553 | ... |
| Bilaspur-Etawah | ... | ... | ... | 7,514 | 7,514 | ... |
| Vizagapatam-Raipur | ... | ... | .. | 24,504 | 24,504 | ... |
| TOTAL | 2,075 | 50 | ... | 1,772,522 | 1,772,522 | ... |
| Stores and Reserve | —24,134 | —94,880 | —331,720 | —357,920 | —357,920 | ... |
| Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Depreciation Account | —39,827 | —19,100 | ... | 72,684 | 72,684 | ... |
| TOTAL | 7,569,528 | 3,457,110 | 4,798,200 | 110,176,579 | 117,853,654 | 7,677,075 |
| *Deduct*—Probable lapse | ... | —200,000 | ... | —200,000 | ... | 200,000 |
| | 7,569,528 | 3,257,110 | 4,798,200 | 109,976,579 | 117,853,654 | 7,877,075 |
| *Distributed as under—* | | | | | | |
| CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS (not charged against Revenue)— | | | | | | |
| State Railways—Construction | 2,881,783 | 2,779,600 | 3,485,000 | 65,796,628 | ... | ... |
| Redemption of Liabilities | 4,692,557 | ... | ... | 33,553,451 | ... | ... |
| FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE— | | | | | | |
| Protective Railways | | 294,900 | 1,011,700 | 4,240,579 | ... | ... |
| CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance) | —4,812 | 182,610 | 301,500 | 6,385,921 | ... | ... |
| TOTAL AS ABOVE | 7,569,528 | 3,257,110 | 4,798,200 | 109,976,579 | 117,853,654 | 7,877,075 |

* Represents depreciation on works and stores allowed by Government on transfer to the Company.

# APPENDIX.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

### Table VII.—Capital Expenditure on Irrigation—Major Works, in 1890-91, and estimated expenditure on such works in 1891-92, 1892-93, and to the end of 1892-93, &c.

| | Accounts, 1890-91. | Revised Estimate, 1891-92. | Budget Estimate, 1892-93. | Total Actual and Estimated outlay to end of 1892-93. | Sanctioned Estimate. | Balance of sanctioned Estimate remaining to be spent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IRRIGATION WORKS. | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* |
| CAPITAL EXPENDITURE NOT CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE. | | | | | | |
| *Bengal.* | | | | | | |
| ORISSA CANALS | 33,160 | 41,600 | 40,000 | 2,503,388 | 3,139,622 | 636,234 |
| MIDNAPORE CANAL. Old outlay | —4,030 | ... | ... | 822,571 | 831,677 | ... |
| MIDNAPORE CANAL. Outlay against Open Capital sanctions | 441 | 1,600 | ... | 3,453 | 5,632 | 2,179 |
| HIDGELLEE TIDAL CANAL. Old outlay | ... | ... | ... | 179,549 | 177,503 | ... |
| HIDGELLEE TIDAL CANAL. Outlay against supplementary estimate | 15,288 | 27,100 | 6,900 | 54,230 | 76,915 | 22,685 |
| SONE CANALS. Old outlay | 17,136 | ... | ... | 2,552,800 | 2,78 8,870 | ... |
| SONE CANALS. Outlay against Open Capital sanctions | ... | 21,200 | 20,000 | 41,200 | ... | ... |
| *North-Western Provinces and Oudh.* | | | | | | |
| GANGES CANAL. Old outlay | 15,473 | ... | ... | 2,685,061 | 2,923,592 | ... |
| GANGES CANAL. Outlay against Open Capital sanctions | ... | 20,500 | 28,500 | 49,000 | 24,724 | ... |
| LOWER GANGES CANAL. Old outlay | 18,915 | ... | ... | 3,099,851 | 3,273,832 | ... |
| LOWER GANGES CANAL. Outlay against Open Capital sanctions | ... | 19,700 | 25,400 | 45,100 | 4,751 | ... |
| AGRA CANAL. Old outlay | 3,393 | ... | ... | 849,147 | 871,752 | ... |
| AGRA CANAL. Outlay against Open Capital sanctions | ... | 3,600 | 5,500 | 9,100 | 3,294 | ... |
| EASTERN JUMNA CANAL. Old outlay | 4,622 | ... | ... | 318,507 | 344,191 | ... |
| EASTERN JUMNA CANAL. Outlay against Open Capital sanctions | ... | 5,900 | 10,600 | 16,500 | 5,752 | ... |
| *Punjab.* | | | | | | |
| WESTERN JUMNA CANAL. Old outlay | ... | ... | ... | 1,056,612 | 1,078,050 | ... |
| WESTERN JUMNA CANAL. Outlay against Open Capital sanctions | 5,844 | 7,500 | 20,000 | 33,344 | 29,848 | ... |
| WESTERN JUMNA CANAL, Sirsa Branch (State outlay) | 46,442 | 55,200 | 60,000 | 175,115 | 289,269 | 114,154 |
| BARI DOAB CANAL. Old outlay | ... | ... | ... | 1,577,572 | 1,579,860 | ... |
| BARI DOAB CANAL. Outlay against Open Capital sanctions | 2,821 | 2,000 | 30,000 | 34,821 | 1,687 | ... |
| Carried over | 159,505 | 205,900 | 246,900 | 16,106,921 | ... | ... |

## Capital Expenditure on Irrigation—Major Works, in 1890-91, and estimated expenditure on such works in 1891-92, 1892-93, and to the end of 1892-93, &c.—*continued.*

| | Accounts, 1890-91. | Revised Estimate, 1891-92. | Budget Estimate, 1892-93. | Total Actual and Estimated outlay to end of 1892-93. | Sanctioned Estimate. | Balance of sanctioned Estimate remaining to be spent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Punjab*—contd. | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* |
| Brought over | 159,505 | 205,900 | 246,900 | 16,106,921 | ... | ... |
| SIRHIND CANAL (STATE OUTLAY). Old outlay | —26,398 | ... | ... | 2,213,442 | 2,226,440 | ... |
| SIRHIND CANAL (STATE OUTLAY). Outlay against Open Capital sanctions | ... | 36,800 | 20,000 | 56,800 | 88,371 | 31,571 |
| CHENAB CANAL | 188,781 | 335,000 | 120,000 | 1,009,815 | 998,500 | ... |
| *Madras.* | | | | | | |
| GODAVARI DELTA SYSTEM. Old outlay | ... | ... | ... | 1,083,306 | 1,108,933 | ... |
| GODAVARI DELTA SYSTEM. Outlay against Open Capital sanctions | 976 | 6,700 | ... | 7,676 | 9,922 | 2,246 |
| KISTNA DELTA SYSTEM | 47,098 | 42,200 | 42,300 | 1,015,374 | 1,391,978 | 376,604 |
| SANGAM ANICUT SYSTEM | 1,899 | 3,100 | 3,600 | 304,687 | 306,500 | 1,813 |
| PERIYAR PROJECT | 106,017 | 101,200 | 84,100 | 451,910 | 542,500 | 90,590 |
| *Bombay.* | | | | | | |
| DESERT CANAL | ... | 600 | ... | 122,301 | 123,479 | 1,178 |
| BEGARI " | ... | ... | ... | 162,561 | 162,561 | ... |
| EASTERN NARA WORKS | 7,938 | 11,800 | 18,000 | 542,865 | 527,670 | ... |
| MUTHA CANALS | 4,713 | 1,300 | 13,300 | 622,583 | 605,323 | ... |
| *Other projects* | 13,955 | 6,800 | 22,800 | 3,287,038 | ... | ... |
| | 504,484 | 751,400 | 571,000 | 26,987,279 | ... | ... |
| *Deduct—Outlay incurred from Ordinary Revenues* | 20,635 | 31,000 | 21,000 | 5,516 528 | ... | ... |
| TOTAL | 483,849 | 720,400 | 550,000 | 21,470,751 | ... | ... |
| FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE. | | | | | | |
| PROTECTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS. | | | | | | |
| *North-Western Provinces and Oudh.* | | | | | | |
| BETWA CANAL | 1,297 | 1,300 | 3,100 | 400,907 | 425,141 | 24,234 |
| *Punjab.* | | | | | | |
| SWAT RIVER CANAL | 3,095 | 1,000 | 4,500 | 353,089 | 354,581 | 1,492 |
| *Madras.* | | | | | | |
| RUSHIKULYA PROJECT | 45,457 | 64,000 | 45,000 | 292,427 | 394,000 | 101,573 |
| *Bombay.* | | | | | | |
| NIRA CANAL | 23,858 | 11,800 | 12,200 | 509,834 | 487,938 | ... |
| *Other projects* | 685 | 700 | 200 | 410,316 | ... | ... |
| | 74,392 | 78,800 | 65,000 | 1,966,573 | ... | ... |
| *Deduct—Outlay incurred from Ordinary Revenues* | ... | ... | ... | 285,434 | ... | ... |
| TOTAL | 74,392 | 78,800 | 65,000 | 1,681,139 | ... | ... |
| GRAND TOTAL | 558,241 | 799,200 | 615,000 | 23,151,890 | ... | ... |

# APPENDIX.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

**Table VIII.—Gross receipts, working expenses, and net traffic receipts of Guaranteed and State Railways for five years ending 1890-91, with Revised Estimates for 1891-92 and Budget Estimates for 1892-93.**

| | Accounts. | | | | | Revised Estimate, 1891-92. | Budget Estimate, 1892-93. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1886-87. | 1887-88. | 1888-89. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | | |
| | *M.* | *M.* | *M.* | *M.* | *M.* | *M.* | *M.* |
| GUARANTEED RAILWAYS. | | | | | | | |
| Open mileage at beginning of year | 3,921* | 3,896 | 3,912 | ††3,241 | 3,243 | §2,588 | 2,588 |
| *Gross receipts.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* |
| Madras | 794,264 | 821,527 | 861,715 | 942,442 | 963,219 | 930,000 | 960,000 |
| South Indian | 512,195 | 506,398 | 551,270 | 582,050 | 468 015 | ... | ... |
| Bombay, Baroda and Central India | 1,343 613 | 1,227,163 | 1,300,596 | 1,308,085 | 1,325,745 | 1,405,000 | 1,345,000 |
| Great Indian Peninsula | 3 971,652 | 3,984,601 | 4,208,148 | 3 701,990 | 3,996,034 | 4,420,000 | 4,020,000 |
| Oudh and Rohilkhand | 658,787 | 701,776 | 481,686 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL | 7,280,512 | 7,241,465 | 7,403,415 | 6,534,567 | 6,753,013 | 6,755,000 | 6,325,000 |
| *Working expenses.* | | | | | | | |
| Madras | 504,611 | 513,922 | 498,676 | 536,576 | 497,965 | 540,000 | 540,000 |
| South Indian | 346,206 | 372,378 | 382,017 | 377,325 | 281,260 | ... | ... |
| Bombay, Baroda and Central India | 562 972 | 520,158 | 559 640 | 559 210 | 537 342 | 590,000 | 565,000 |
| Great Indian Peninsula | 1,857,344 | 1,842,185 | 1,999,032 | 1,892,822 | 1,935,172 | 2,162,000 | 1,960,000 |
| Oudh and Rohilkhand | 362,263 | 356,152 | 313,242 | | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL | 3,633,396 | 3,604,795 | 3,752,607 | 3,365,933 | 3,251,739 | 3,292,000 | 3,065,000 |
| *Net traffic receipts.* | | | | | | | |
| Madras | 289,653 | 307,605 | 363,039 | 405,866 | 465,254 | 390,000 | 420,000 |
| South Indian | 165,990 | 134,020 | 169,253 | 204,725 | 186,755 | ... | ... |
| Bombay, Baroda and Central India | 780,641 | 707,005 | 740,956 | 748,875 | 788,403 | 815,000 | 780,000 |
| Great Indian Peninsula | 2,114,308 | 2,142,416 | 2,209,116 | 1,809,168 | 2,060 862 | 2,258,000 | 2,060,000 |
| Oudh and Rohilkhand | 296,524 | 345,624 | 168,444 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL | 3,647,116 | 3,636,670 | 3,650,808 | 3,168,634 | 3,501,274 | 3,463,000 | 3,260,000 |

* The Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, 691 miles, was purchased by the State on the 1st January 1886, and the mileage is shown under State Railways.

† The Bellary Branch of the Madras Railway, 33 miles in length, having been transferred to the Southern Mahratta Railway, the mileage is shown under State Railways.

‡ The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, 692 miles, was purchased by the State on the 1st January 1889, and the mileage is shown under State Railways.

§ The South Indian Railway, 654¼ miles, was purchased by the State on the 31st December 1890, and the mileage is shown under State Railways.

## APPENDIX.

| | Accounts. | | | | | Revised Estimate, 1891-92. | Budget Estimate, 1892-93. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1886-87. | 1887-88. | 1888-89. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | | |
| **STATE RAILWAYS.** | | | | | | | |
| Open mileage at beginning of year | M. 7,227 | M. 8,081 | M. 8,979 | M. (a) 10,407 | M. 11,055 | M. (b) 12,645 | M. 12,909 |
| *Gross receipts.* | Rx | Rx. | Rx. | Rx | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. |
| East Indian | 4,707,202 | 4,603,216 | 4,471,119 | } 4,474,030 | 4,428,495 | 4,930,300 | 4,650,300 |
| Dildarnagar-Ghazipur | 4,738 | 4,833 | 4,604 | | | | |
| Rajputana-Malwa | 1,818,351 | 1,698,296 | 1,903,833 | 1,938,223 | 1,851,105 | 2,170,000 | 1,926,200 |
| Sindia | 39 183 | 45,739 | 37,080 | 7,108 | ... | ... | ... |
| Bhopal | 3,505 | 4,976 | 5,512 | 7,916 | 8,777 | 14,400 | 17,000 |
| Warora Colliery | } 74,742 | 78,021 | 88,442 | 82,187 | 90,930 | { 52,000 | 56,000 |
| Wardha Coal | | | | | | 25,600 | 25,000 |
| Bengal Nagpur | 131,760 | 137,477 | 163,517 | 218,157 | 319,391 | 618,000 | 650,000 |
| Katni-Umaria | 3,326 | 8,125 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Umaria Colliery | 6,873 | 11,447 | 17,822 | 26,408 | 33,979 | 28,200 | 42,000 |
| Burma | 291,663 | 331,041 | 314,241 | 348,338 | 376,678 | 410,000 | 600,000 |
| Tounghoo-Mandalay | ... | ... | 31,901 | 161,449 | 193,310 | 195,000 | ... |
| Mu Valley | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30,000 |
| Jorhat | 3,911 | 4,968 | 5,964 | 6,046 | 6,198 | 6,500 | 6,500 |
| Cherra-Companygunj | 226 | 1,220 | 620 | 1,235 | 1,713 | 2,000 | 2,300 |
| Eastern Bengal | 842,077 | 958,431 | 1,070,589 | 1,145,727 | 1,220,112 | 1,145,000 | 1,180,000 |
| Tirhoot | 159,921 | 180,506 | 170,854 | 211,182 | 69,726 | ... | ... |
| Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot | ... | ... | ... | ... | 320,600 | 485,000 | 520,000 |
| Nalhati | 8,654 | 9,405 | 10,459 | 10,444 | 10,008 | 9,000 | ... |
| Patna-Gya | 53,645 | 52,887 | 49,895 | 52,151 | 51,749 | 60,500 | 55,000 |
| Bengal Central | 34,575 | 75,538 | 72,389 | 72,991 | 74,047 | 75,000 | 75,000 |
| Oudh and Rohilkhand | ... | ... | 174,788 | } 784,746 | 734,471 | 860,000 | 830,000 |
| Benares Branch | ... | 175 | 700 | | | | |
| Indian Midland | 9,234 | 30,563 | 108,154 | 314,730 | 331,908 | 425,000 | 440,000 |
| Bareilly-Pilibhit | 10,126 | 9,558 | 9,350 | 10,985 | 9,954 | ... | ... |
| Lucknow Sitapur-Seramau | 1,656 | 18,305 | 25,428 | 31,888 | 33,729 | ... | ... |
| Lucknow-Bareilly | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,356 | 55,500 | 60,000 |
| North Western | 2,373,245 | 2,188,185 | 2,573,190 | 2,905,416 | 2,730,774 | 3,220,000 | 2,880,000 |
| Amritsar-Pathankot | 7,320 | 7,350 | 8,738 | 10,154 | 11,225 | 11,200 | ... |
| South Indian | ... | ... | ... | ... | 147,044 | } 716,200 | 807,200 |
| Villupuram-Guntakal | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,995 | | |
| " " Nellore Branch | ... | 4,845 | 23,566 | 25,454 | 24,260 | | |
| Bellary-Kistna | ... | 6,181 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mysore | 37,401 | 51,481 | 59,014 | 101,156 | 122,768 | 132,500 | 137,000 |
| Bezváda Extension | ... | ... | ... | 7,667 | 7,473 | 8,550 | 9,100 |
| East Coast | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15,000 |
| Dhond and Manmad* | 23,376 | 22,734 | 25,545 | 24,943 | 26,313 | 29,600 | 29,600 |
| Southern Mahratta | 182,317 | 326,423 | 399,806 | 407,133 | 457,136 | 483,000 | 490,000 |
| Hyderabad-Umarkot | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10,700 |
| TOTAL | 10,829,027 | 10,871,926 | 11,827,120 | 13,387,864 | 13,703,224 | 16,168,050 | 15,543,900 |

* The working of this line was transferred to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from 1st January 1881; the Government of India only receives a percentage of the gross receipts.

(a) Includes the length of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

(b) Ditto ditto South Indian and Bengal and North-Western Railways.

# APPENDIX.

| | Accounts. | | | | | Revised Estimate, 1891-92. | Budget Estimate, 1892-93. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1886-87. | 1887-88. | 1888-89. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | | |
| *Working Expenses.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* |
| East Indian | 1,721,762 | 1,662,581 | 1,689,946 | 1,682,537 | 1,484,563 | 1,675,000 | 1,516,500 |
| Dildarnagar-Ghazipur | 2,461 | 2,245 | 2,195 | | | | |
| Rajputana-Malwa | 980,031 | 907,154 | 970,424 | 1,020,867 | 926,066 | 1,077,500 | 995,500 |
| Sindia | 19,472 | 21,322 | 17,703 | 3,372 | ... | ... | ... |
| Bhopal | 2,556 | 4,457 | 4,977 | 8,458 | 10,434 | 9,500 | 13,600 |
| Warora-Colliery | 59,627 | 68,028 | 61,323 | 57,343 | 64,772 | 42,500 | 43,800 |
| Wardha Coal | | | | | | 20,450 | 19,500 |
| Bengal-Nagpur | 80,370 | 86,760 | 127,058 | 147,176 | 234,881 | 305,000 | 325,000 |
| Katni-Umaria | 2,588 | 9,600 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Umaria Colliery | 8,149 | 2,634 | 20,363 | 22,418 | 23,681 | 26,000 | 32,400 |
| Burma | 173,250 | 175,841 | 189,876 | 204,756 | 207,845 | 231,500 | 340,000 |
| Tounghoo-Mandalay | ... | ... | 32,545 | 120,702 | 108,278 | 115,700 | ... |
| Mu Valley | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | 30,000 |
| Jorhat | 5,376 | 6,441 | 5,707 | 6,231 | 5,797 | 6,000 | 6,400 |
| Cherra-Companygunj | 2,361 | 3,716 | 2,116 | 2,672 | 1,917 | 1,950 | 2,100 |
| Eastern Bengal | 507,854 | 481,139 | 490,105 | 510,317 | 542,205 | 615,000 | 540,000 |
| Tirhoot | 98,583 | 106,156 | 96,254 | 90,553 | 3',093 | ... | ... |
| Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot | ... | ... | ... | ... | 131,952 | 422,500 | 360,000 |
| Nalhati | 6,711 | 6,192 | 8,541 | 7,594 | 7,832 | 6,000 | ... |
| Patna-Gya | 27,898 | 24,613 | 23,786 | 25,395 | 23,739 | 25,600 | 24,200 |
| Bengal Central | 43,351 | 67,611 | 51,147 | 45,648 | 49,263 | 57,500 | 53,500 |
| Oudh and Rohilkhand | ... | ... | 54,558 | 343,935 | 350,043 | 380,000 | 350,000 |
| Benares Branch | ... | 69 | 80 | | | | |
| Indian Midland | 8,199 | 20,098 | 69,512 | 234,086 | 254,146 | 293,000 | 280,000 |
| Bareilly-Pilibhit | 7,675 | 6,766 | 6,592 | 7,300 | 7,893 | ... | ... |
| Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau | 1,207 | 14,998 | 18,153 | 21,266 | 23,529 | ... | ... |
| Lucknow-Bareilly | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,428 | 35,000 | 38,000 |
| North Western | 1,316,886 | 1,633,529 | 1,742,526 | 1,856,235 | 1,749,515 | 1,950,000 | 1,880,000 |
| Amritsar-Pathankot | —2,218 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| South Indian | ... | ... | ... | ... | 70,577 | 492,000 | 540,000 |
| Villupuram-Guntakal | ... | ... | ... | .. | 1,344 | | |
| " " Nellore Branch | ... | 9,154 | 27,060 | 18,369 | 17,149 | | |
| Bellary-Kistna | ... | 8,519 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mysore | 20,144 | 42,426 | 47,744 | 90,598 | 96,446 | 97,200 | 101,000 |
| Bezvada Extension | ... | ... | ... | 6,083 | 5,837 | 5,800 | 6,400 |
| East Coast | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,250 |
| Dhond and Manmad* | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Southern Mahratta | 125,596 | 222,138 | 298 965 | 330,529 | 336,715 | 352,500 | 365,000 |
| Hyderabad-Umarkot | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,700 |
| *Deduct*—Probable lapse | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | —100,000 | ... |
| TOTAL | 5,219,889 | 5,594,187 | 6,059,256 | 6,864,440 | 6,771,940 | 8,143,200 | 7,878,850 |

*The working of this line was transferred to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from 1st January 1881; the Government of India only receives a percentage of the gross receipts.

# APPENDIX.

| | Accounts. | | | | | Revised Estimate, 1891-92. | Budget Estimate, 1892-93. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1886-87. | 1887-88. | 1888-89. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | | |
| *Net Traffic Receipts.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* |
| East Indian | 2,985,440 | 2,940,635 | 2,781,173 | } 2,791,493 | 2,943,932 | 3,255,300 | 3,133,800 |
| Dildarnagar-Ghazipur | 2,277 | 2,588 | 2,409 | | | | |
| Rajputana-Malwa | 838,320 | 791,142 | 933,409 | 917,356 | 925,039 | 1,092,500 | 930,700 |
| Sindia | 19,711 | 24,417 | 19,377 | 3,736 | ... | ... | ... |
| Bhopal | 949 | 519 | 535 | −542 | −1,657 | 4,900 | 3,400 |
| Warora Colliery | } 15,115 | 9,993 | 27,119 | 24,844 | 26,158 | { 9,500 | 12,200 |
| Wardha Coal | | | | | | 5,150 | 5,500 |
| Bengal-Nagpur | 51,390 | 50,717 | 36,459 | 70,981 | 84,510 | 313,000 | 325,000 |
| Katni-Umaria | 738 | −1,475 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Umaria Colliery | −1,276 | 8,813 | −2,541 | 3,990 | 10,298 | 2,200 | 9,600 |
| Burma | 118,413 | 155,200 | 124,365 | 143,582 | 168,833 | 178,500 | 260,000 |
| Tounghoo-Mandalay | ... | ... | −644 | 40,747 | 85,032 | 79,300 | ... |
| Mu Valley | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Jorhat | −1,465 | −1,473 | 275 | −185 | 401 | 500 | 100 |
| Cherra-Companygunj | −2,135 | −2,496 | −1,496 | −1,437 | −204 | 50 | 200 |
| Eastern Bengal | 334,223 | 477,292 | 580,484 | 635,410 | 677,907 | 530,000 | 640,000 |
| Tirhoot | 61,338 | 74,350 | 74,600 | 120,629 | 38,633 | ... | ... |
| Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot | ... | ... | ... | ... | 188,648 | 62,500 | 160,000 |
| Nalhati | 1,943 | 3,213 | 1,918 | 2,850 | 2,176 | 3,000 | ... |
| Patna-Gya | 25,747 | 28,274 | 26,109 | 26,756 | 28,010 | 34,900 | 30,800 |
| Bengal Central | −8,776 | 7,927 | 21 242 | 27,343 | 24,784 | 17,500 | 21,500 |
| Oudh and Rohilkhand | ... | ... | 120,230 | } 440,811 | 384,428 | 480,000 | 480,000 |
| Benares Branch | ... | 106 | 620 | | | | |
| Indian Midland | 1,035 | 10,465 | 38,642 | 80,644 | 77,762 | 132,000 | 160,000 |
| Bareilly-Pilibhit | 2,451 | 2,792 | 2,758 | 3,685 | 2,061 | ... | ... |
| Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau | 449 | 3,307 | 7,275 | 10,622 | 10,200 | ... | ... |
| Lucknow-Bareilly | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,928 | 20,500 | 22,000 |
| North Western | 1,056,359 | 554,656 | 830,664 | 1,049,181 | 981,259 | 1,270,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Amritsar-Pathankot | 9,538 | 7,350 | 8,738 | 10,154 | 11,225 | 11,200 | ... |
| South Indian | ... | ... | ... | ... | 76,467 | } 224,200 | 267,200 |
| Villupuram-Guntakal | ... | ... | ... | ... | 651 | | |
| " " Nellore Branch | ... | −4,309 | −3,494 | 7,085 | 7 111 | ... | ... |
| Bellary-Kistna | ... | −2,338 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mysore | 17,257 | 9,055 | 11,270 | 10,558 | 26,322 | 35,300 | 36,000 |
| Bezvada Extension | ... | ... | ... | 1,584 | 1,636 | 2,750 | 2,700 |
| East Coast | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,750 |
| Dhond and Manmad* | 23,376 | 22,734 | 25,545 | 24,943 | 26,313 | 29,600 | 29,600 |
| Southern Mahratta | 56,721 | 104,285 | 100,841 | 76,604 | 120,421 | 130,500 | 125,000 |
| Hyderabad-Umarkot | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,000 |
| *Add*—For probable lapse on working expenses | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100,000 | ... |
| TOTAL | 5,609,138 | 5,277,739 | 5,767,864 | 6,523,424 | 6,931,284 | 8,024,850 | 7,665,050 |

* The working of this line was transferred to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from 1st January 1881; the Government of India only receives a percentage of the gross receipts.

# APPENDIX F.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

**Table IX.—Gross receipts, working expenses and net earnings of Irrigation—Major Works, for five years ending 1890-91, with Revised Estimate for 1891-92, and Budget Estimate for 1892-93.**

| | Actuals. | | | | | Revised Estimate, 1891-92. | Budget Estimate, 1892-93. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1886-87. | 1887-88. | 1888-89. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | | |
| | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* |
| DIRECT RECEIPTS— | | | | | | | |
| Orissa canals | 17,961 | 22,304 | 24,351 | 30,422 | 34,501 | 33,800 | 33,800 |
| Midnapore canal | 23,419 | 23,438 | 25,180 | 27,761 | 23,720 | 24,700 | 23,500 |
| Hidgellee Tidal canal | 5,440 | 4,186 | 5,517 | 4,195 | 2,804 | 4,500 | 6,000 |
| Sone canals | 91,843 | 60,395 | 84,389 | 89,750 | 73,648 | 81,200 | 83,500 |
| Ganges canals | 220,926 | 197,254 | 213,014 | 199,141 | 248,974 | 256,200 | 213,000 |
| Lower Ganges canal | 105,666 | 106,614 | 123,382 | 133,309 | 140,604 | 177,000 | 133,000 |
| Agra canal | 61,338 | 48,148 | 46,622 | 56,566 | 61,390 | 59,500 | 53,200 |
| Eastern Jumna canal | 69,864 | 70,305 | 71,154 | 63,514 | 83,255 | 81,000 | 72,000 |
| Betwa canal | 2,070 | 3,057 | 7,313 | 7,585 | 7,455 | 10,000 | 8,000 |
| Western Jumna canal | 83,898 | 135,366 | 90,170 | 113,116 | 160,321 | 150,000 | 135,000 |
| Chenab canal | . | 25 | 3,768 | 7,711 | 9,793 | 10,000 | 17,000 |
| Bari Doab canal | 129,138 | 126,141 | 139,232 | 139,663 | 149,559 | 168,000 | 191,800 |
| Sirhind canal | 35,491 | 69,900 | 113,233 | 133,917 | 168,523 | 200,000 | 220,000 |
| Swat River canal | 2,672 | 10,326 | 22,753 | 24,941 | 25,048 | 20,000 | 25,600 |
| Godavari Delta System | 10,601 | 12,431 | 10,653 | 11,492 | 12,236 | 11,000 | 11,000 |
| Kistna " " | 3,791 | 4,394 | 4,669 | 4,502 | 5,047 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Sangam Anicut " | ... | 86 | 142 | 91 | 127 | 100 | 100 |
| Desert canal | 3,735 | 3,697 | 7,037 | 5,193 | 2,803 | 2,700 | 4,000 |
| Begari " | 4,544 | 2,549 | 5,097 | 4,404 | 2,836 | 2,300 | 2,700 |
| Eastern Nara Works | 1,772 | 1,599 | 1,681 | 1,753 | 2,206 | 2,000 | 1,900 |
| Mutha canals | 18,340 | 18,958 | 21,640 | 20,625 | 21,881 | 20,900 | 21,500 |
| Nira canal | 274 | 768 | 1,029 | 2,756 | 3,609 | 4,100 | 6,000 |
| Other projects | 17,041 | 29,020 | 39,776 | 50,177 | 44,343 | 47,600 | 55,600 |
| TOTAL | 909,824 | 950,961 | 1,061,802 | 1,132,584 | 1,284,683 | 1,371,600 | 1,323,200 |
| PORTION OF LAND REVENUE DUE TO IRRIGATION— | | | | | | | |
| Ganges canal | 44,301 | 44,301 | 44,301 | 54,731 | 65,446 | 67,700 | 67,700 |
| Lower Ganges canal | 20,783 | 20,783 | 20,959 | 20,959 | 20,959 | 21,000 | 21,000 |
| Eastern Jumna " | 22,153 | 22,154 | 22,153 | 22,153 | 23,292 | 24,400 | 24,400 |
| Western Jumna " | 5,832 | 5,140 | 5,275 | 4,737 | 2,368 | ... | ... |
| Bari Doab " | 60,497 | 37,526 | 40,469 | 42,467 | 44,046 | 24,500 | ... |
| Godavari Delta System | 178,140 | 183,853 | 195,920 | 200,371 | 204,703 | 204,600 | 210,400 |
| Kistna " " | 113,667 | 132,273 | 142,362 | 150,618 | 167,461 | 167,900 | 168,000 |
| Sangam Anicut " | 5,824 | 8,041 | 8,541 | 12,000 | 12,946 | 14,800 | 14,800 |
| Desert canal | 6,072 | 8,254 | 11,030 | 13,120 | 12,854 | 6,400 | 15,100 |
| Begari " | 19,377 | 19,391 | 25,223 | 22,498 | 18,922 | 15,900 | 22,600 |
| Eastern Nara Works | 22,753 | 28,020 | 34,586 | 42,908 | 38,890 | 44,700 | 47,900 |
| Mutha canals | *—476* | *—468* | *—562* | *—538* | *—595* | ... | ... |
| Nira canal | *—6* | *—31* | *—44* | *—128* | *—171* | ... | ... |
| Other projects | 98,552 | 93,318 | 120,828 | 103,870 | 96,875 | 97,600 | 112,500 |
| TOTAL | 597,460 | 602,555 | 671,041 | 689,766 | 708,996 | 689,500 | 704,400 |
| TOTAL REVENUE— | | | | | | | |
| Orissa canals | 17,961 | 22,304 | 24,351 | 30,422 | 34,501 | 33,800 | 33,800 |
| Midnapore canal | 23,419 | 23,438 | 25,180 | 27,761 | 23,720 | 24,700 | 23,500 |
| Hidgellee Tidal canal | 5,440 | 4,186 | 5,517 | 4,195 | 2,804 | 4,500 | 6,000 |
| Sone canals | 91,843 | 60,395 | 84,389 | 89,750 | 73,648 | 81,200 | 83,500 |
| Ganges canal | 265,227 | 241,555 | 257,315 | 253,872 | 315,420 | 323,900 | 280,700 |
| Lower Ganges canal | 126,449 | 127,397 | 144,341 | 154,268 | 161,563 | 198,000 | 154,000 |
| Agra canal | 61,338 | 48,148 | 46,622 | 56,566 | 61,390 | 59,500 | 53,200 |
| Eastern Jumna canal | 92,017 | 92,45[illegible] | 93,307 | 85,667 | 106,547 | 105,400 | 96,400 |
| Betwa canal | 2,070 | 3,057 | 7,313 | 7,585 | 7,455 | 10,000 | 8,000 |
| Western Jumna canal | 89,730 | 140,506 | 95,445 | 117,853 | 162,689 | 150,000 | 135,000 |
| Chenab canal | ... | 25 | 3,768 | 7,711 | 9,793 | 10,000 | 17,000 |
| Bari Doab canal | 189,635 | 163,667 | 179,701 | 182,130 | 193,605 | 192,500 | 191,800 |
| Sirhind canal | 35,491 | 69,900 | 113,233 | 133,917 | 168,523 | 200,000 | 220,000 |
| Swat River canal | 2,672 | 10,326 | 22,753 | 24,941 | 25,048 | 20,000 | 25,600 |
| Godavari Delta System | 188,741 | 196,284 | 206,573 | 211,863 | 216,939 | 215,600 | 221,400 |
| Kistna " " | 117,458 | 136,667 | 147,031 | 155,120 | 172,508 | 172,900 | 173,000 |
| Sangam Anicut " | 5,824 | 8,127 | 8,683 | 12,091 | 13,073 | 14,900 | 14,900 |
| Desert canal | 9,807 | 11,951 | 18,067 | 18,313 | 15,657 | 9,100 | 19,100 |
| Begari " | 23,921 | 21,940 | 30,320 | 26,902 | 21,758 | 18,200 | 25,300 |
| Eastern Nara Works | 24,525 | 29,619 | 36,267 | 44,661 | 41,096 | 46,700 | 49,800 |
| Mutha canals | 17,864 | 18,490 | 21,078 | 20,087 | 21,286 | 20,900 | 21,500 |
| Nira canal | 268 | 737 | 985 | 2,628 | 3,438 | 4,100 | 6,000 |
| Other projects | 115,593 | 122,338 | 160,604 | 154,047 | 141,218 | 145,200 | 168,100 |
| TOTAL | 1,507,293 | 1,553,516 | 1,732,843 | 1,822,350 | 1,993,679 | 2,061,100 | 2,027,600 |

# APPENDIX

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

**ross receipts, working expenses and net earnings of Irrigation—Major Works, for five years ending 1890-91, with Revised Estimate for 1891-92 and Budget Estimate for 1892-93—*continued*.**

| | Actuals. | | | | | Revised Estimate, 1891-92. | Budget Estimate, 1892-93. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1886-87. | 1887-88. | 1888-89. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | | |
| | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* | *Rx.* |
| **orking Expenses—** | | | | | | | |
| Orissa canals | 50,193 | 48,131 | 38,717 | 43,170 | 43,946 | 39,100 | 42,000 |
| Midnapore canal | 22,637 | 24,007 | 20,035 | 20,067 | 19,925 | 26,800 | 23,000 |
| Hidgellee Tidal canal | 2,284 | 6,490 | 7,535 | 2,572 | 5,197 | 5,100 | 3,900 |
| Sone canals | 58,146 | 71,731 | 75,522 | 69,747 | 66,059 | 71,300 | 68,400 |
| Ganges canal | 85,535 | 88,300 | 91,931 | 95,789 | 104,495 | 102,500 | 98,300 |
| Lower Ganges canal | 79,186 | 86,397 | 96,850 | 90,792 | 88,981 | 84,400 | 90,400 |
| Agra canal | 28,337 | 24,478 | 24,113 | 25,975 | 23,225 | 24,700 | 23,800 |
| Eastern Jumna canal | 20,562 | 19,266 | 25,467 | 24,718 | 29,804 | 30,600 | 31,200 |
| Betwa canal | 6,995 | 8,295 | 10,444 | 10,721 | 10,534 | 10,000 | 10,200 |
| Western Jumna canal | 48,869 | 55,527 | 47,536 | 47,917 | 56,050 | 49,500 | 48,000 |
| Chenab canal | ... | 5,733 | 7,835 | 9,823 | 8,951 | 12,000 | 19,000 |
| Bari Doab canal | 55,781 | 49,665 | 56,561 | 56,970 | 56,593 | 71,800 | 67,500 |
| Sirhind canal | 23,071 | 34,537 | 53,647 | 60,404 | 58,600 | 55,000 | 57,500 |
| Swat River canal | 5,243 | 8,375 | 8,745 | 9,221 | 10,247 | 10,500 | 7,500 |
| Godavari Delta System | 48,594 | 51,680 | 52,221 | 46,792 | 56,050 | 50,700 | 49,600 |
| Kistna " " | 32,514 | 32,663 | 32,299 | 36,552 | 38,576 | 40,800 | 39,400 |
| Sangam Anicut " | 2,577 | 4,369 | 4,170 | 4,830 | 5,213 | 4,800 | 4,300 |
| Desert canal | 4,075 | 4,041 | 2,718 | 3,690 | 3,715 | 10,800 | 7,400 |
| Begari " | 5,300 | 6,126 | 6,452 | 7,583 | 6,052 | 6,500 | 7,100 |
| Eastern Nara Works | 6,443 | 5,474 | 8,393 | 8,266 | 9,375 | 8,400 | 9,500 |
| Mutha canals | 6,838 | 6,034 | 6,246 | 7,712 | 7,085 | 7,600 | 7,700 |
| Nira canal | 1,822 | 1,673 | 1,716 | 2,466 | 2,734 | 3,600 | 3,200 |
| Other projects | 31,771 | 34,615 | 42,523 | 41,781 | 47,006 | 46,300 | 52,100 |
| Total | 626,773 | 677,607 | 721,676 | 727,558 | 758,413 | 772,800 | 771,000 |
| **et Revenue—** | | | | | | | |
| Orissa canals | *—32,232* | *—25,827* | *—14,366* | *—12,748* | *—9,445* | *—5,300* | *—8,200* |
| Midnapore canal | 782 | *—569* | 5,145 | 7,694 | 3,795 | *—2,100* | 500 |
| Hidgellee Tidal canal | 3,156 | *—2,304* | *—2,018* | 1,623 | *—2,303* | *—600* | 2,100 |
| Sone canals | 33,697 | *—11,336* | 8,867 | 20,003 | 7,589 | 9,900 | 15,100 |
| Ganges canal | 179,692 | 153,255 | 165,384 | 158,083 | 210,925 | 221,400 | 182,400 |
| Lower Ganges canal | 47,263 | 41,000 | 47,491 | 63,476 | 72,582 | 113,000 | 63,600 |
| Agra canal | 33,001 | 23,670 | 22,509 | 30,591 | 38,165 | 34,800 | 29,400 |
| Eastern Jumna canal | 71,455 | 73,193 | 67,840 | 60,949 | 76,743 | 74,800 | 65,200 |
| Betwa canal | *—4,025* | *—5,238* | *—3,131* | *—3,136* | *—3,079* | ... | *—2,200* |
| Western Jumna canal | 40,861 | 84,979 | 47,909 | 69,936 | 106,639 | 100,500 | 87,000 |
| Chenab canal | ... | *—5,708* | *—4,067* | *—2,112* | 842 | *—2,000* | *—2,000* |
| Bari Doab canal | 133,854 | 114,002 | 123,140 | 125,160 | 137,012 | 120,700 | 124,300 |
| Sirhind canal | 12,420 | 35,363 | 59,586 | 73,513 | 109,923 | 145,000 | 162,500 |
| Swat River canal | *—2,571* | 1,951 | 14,008 | 15,720 | 14,801 | 9,500 | 18,100 |
| Godavari Delta system | 140,147 | 144,604 | 154,352 | 165,071 | 160,889 | 164,900 | 171,800 |
| Kistna " " | 84,944 | 104,004 | 114,732 | 118,568 | 133,932 | 132,100 | 133,600 |
| Sangam Anicut " | 3,247 | 3,758 | 4,513 | 7,261 | 7,860 | 10,100 | 10,600 |
| Desert canal | 5,732 | 7,910 | 15,349 | 14,623 | 11,942 | *—1,700* | 11,700 |
| Begari " | 18,621 | 15,814 | 23,868 | 19,319 | 15,706 | 11,700 | 18,200 |
| Eastern Nara Works | 18,082 | 24,145 | 27,874 | 36,395 | 31,721 | 38,300 | 40,300 |
| Mutha canals | 11,026 | 12,456 | 14,832 | 12,375 | 14,201 | 13,300 | 13,800 |
| Nira canal | *—1,554* | *—936* | *—731* | 162 | 704 | 500 | 2,800 |
| Other projects | 83,822 | 87,723 | 118,081 | 112,266 | 94,212 | 98,900 | 116,000 |
| Total | 880,520 | 875,909 | 1,011,167 | 1,094,792 | 1,235,266 | 1,288,300 | 1,256,600 |

# APPENDIX

## Capital Account of Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways.

Table X.—Abstract of Budget Estimates of Capital transactions of Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways, 1891-92 and 1892-93.

| RAILWAYS. | Amount in Rupees. | | | Amount of Exchange. | | | Amount in Pounds Sterling. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1891-92. | | Budget, 1892-93. | 1891-92. | | Budget, 1892-93. | 1891-92. | | Budget, 1892-93. |
| | Budget. | Revised. | | Budget. | Revised. | | Budget. | Revised. | |
| GUARANTEED RAILWAYS. | R | R | R | R | R | R | £ | £ | £ |
| RECEIPTS. | | | | | | | | | |
| Madras | 23,00,000 | 23,50,000 | 21,50,000 | 1,92,000 | 1,96,000 | 1,79,000 | 210,800 | 215,400 | 197,10 |
| Bombay, Baroda and Central India | 25,50,000 | 26,25,000 | 27,00,000 | 2,12,000 | 2 19,000 | 2,25,000 | 233,800 | 240,600 | 247,50 |
| Great Indian Peninsula | 68,00,000 | 79,50,000 | 72,65,000 | 5,67,000 | 6,62,000 | 6,05,000 | 623,300 | 728 800 | 666,00 |
| TOTAL | 1,16,50,000 | 1,29,25,000 | 1,21,15,000 | 9,71,000 | 10,77,000 | 10 09,000 | 1,067,900 | 1,184,800 | 1,110,60 |
| ADVANCES. | | | | | | | | | |
| Madras | 22,00,000 | 20,00,000 | 23,00,000 | 1,84,000 | 1,67,000 | 1,92,000 | 201,600 | 183,300 | 210,80 |
| Bombay, Baroda and Central India | 15,00,000 | 13,75,000 | 16,00,000 | 1,25,000 | 1,15,000 | 1,33,000 | 137,500 | 126,000 | 146,70 |
| Great Indian Peninsula | 45,00,000 | 37,00,000 | 45,70,000 | 3,75,000 | 3,08,000 | 3 80,000 | 412,500 | 339,200 | 419,00 |
| TOTAL | 82,00,000 | 70,75,000 | 84,70,000 | 6,84,000 | 5,90,000 | 7,05,000 | 751,600 | 648,500 | 776,50 |
| NET RECEIPTS. | | | | | | | | | |
| Madras | 1,00,000 | 3,50,000 | —1,50,000 | 8,000 | 29,000 | —13,000 | 9,200 | 32,100 | —13,70 |
| Bombay, Baroda and Central India | 10,50,000 | 12,50,000 | 11,00,000 | 87,000 | 1,04,000 | 92,000 | 96,300 | 114,600 | 100,80 |
| Great Indian Peninsula | 23,00,000 | 42,50,000 | 26,95,000 | 1,92,000 | 3,54,000 | 2,25,000 | 210,800 | 389,600 | 247,00 |
| TOTAL | 34,50,000 | 58,50,000 | 36,45,000 | 2,87,000 | 4,87,000 | 3,04,000 | 316,300 | 536,300 | 334,10 |
| SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS. | | | | | | | | | |
| RECEIPTS. | | | | | | | | | |
| Capital received in India: Nilgiri Railway | 14,00,000 | 3,50,000 | 16,00,000 | ... | ... | ... | 140,000 | 35,000 | 160,000 |
| Capital received in India: Lucknow-Bareilly | ... | 20,34,000 | ... | ... | 4,25,630 | ... | ... | 160837 | ... |
| Gain on remittances to India: Southern Mahratta | ... | ... | ... | 38,000 | 33,000 | 1,33,000 | —3 800 | —3,300 | —13,300 |
| Gain on remittances to India: Mysore | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Gain on remittances to India: Bengal Assam | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gain on remittances to India: Indian Midland | ... | ... | ... | 1,07,000 | 96,000 | 1,50,000 | —10,700 | —9,600 | —15,000 |
| Gain on remittances to India: Bengal Central | ... | ... | ... | 800 | ... | ... | —80 | ... | ... |
| Gain on remittances to India: Bengal-Nagpur | ... | ... | ... | 1,96,000 | 1,74,000 | 3,19,000 | —19,600 | —17,400 | —31,900 |
| Gain on remittances to India: Lucknow-Bareilly | ... | ... | ... | 21,600 | 20,000 | 15,000 | —2,160 | —2,000 | —1,500 |
| TOTAL | 14,00,000 | 23,84,000 | 16,00,000 | 3,63,400 | 7,48,630 | 6,17,000 | 103,660 | 163,537 | 98,300 |
| WITHDRAWALS. | | | | | | | | | |
| Southern Mahratta | 5,00,000 | 2,88,000 | 2,28,000 | 83,000 | 48,000 | 38,000 | 41,700 | 24,000 | 19,000 |
| Mysore | 7,38,000 | 2,50,000 | 6,55,000 | 1,84,500 | 63,500 | 1,64,000 | 55,350 | 18,700 | 49,100 |
| Bengal Assam | ... | ... | 50,00,000 | ... | ... | 16,67,000 | ... | ... | 333,300 |
| Indian Midland | 14,50,000 | 8,57,000 | 9,47,000 | 2,90,000 | 1,71,000 | 1,89,000 | 116,000 | 68,600 | 75,800 |
| Bengal Central | 3,49,000 | 2,00,000 | 1,00,000 | 1,00,000 | 57,000 | 29 000 | 24,900 | 14 300 | 7,100 |
| Bengal-Nagpur | 24,65,000 | 37,00,000 | 24,00,000 | 5,69,000 | 8,54,000 | 5,54,000 | 189,600 | 284,600 | 184,600 |
| Lucknow-Bareilly | 4,57,000 | 3,80,000 | 1,50,000 | 91,000 | 76,000 | 30,000 | 36,600 | 30,400 | 12,000 |
| Nilgiri Railway | 14,00 000 | 4,50,000 | 16,00,000 | ... | ... | ... | 140,000 | 45,000 | 160,000 |
| TOTAL | 73,59,000 | 61,25,000 | 1,10,80,000 | 13,17,500 | 12,69,000 | 26,71,000 | 604,150 | 485,600 | 840,900 |
| Net Withdrawals | 59 59,000 | 37,41,000 | 94,80 000 | 9,54,100 | 5,20,370 | 20,54,000 | 500,490 | 322,063 | 742,600 |
| GUARANTEED AND SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS. | | | | | | | | | |
| Net Withdrawals | 25,09,000 | —21,09,000 | 58,35,000 | 6,67,100 | 33,370 | 17,50,000 | 184,190 | —214,237 | 408,500 |

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

*Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first eleven months of the official year 1891-92, and of the twenty preceding years.*

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

| YEAR. | FOR THE ELEVEN MONTHS, APRIL TO FEBRUARY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | YEAR. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | BENGAL. | | | | BOMBAY. | | | | SINDH. | | | | MADRAS. | | | | BURMA. | | | | TOTAL BRITISH INDIA. | | | | | |
| | On Imports of Liquors. | On other Imports. | On Exports. | Total Revenue. | On Imports of Liquors. | On other Imports. | On Exports. | Total Revenue. | On Imports of Liquors. | On other Imports. | On Exports. | Total Revenue. | On Imports of Liquors. | On other Imports. | On Exports. | Total Revenue. | On Imports of Liquors. | On other Imports. | On Exports. | Total Revenue. | On Imports of Liquors. | On other Imports. | Total Import Revenue. | Export Revenue. | Total Revenue. | |
| 1871-72 | 9,67 | 66,57 | 23,12 | 99,36 | 5,74 | 44,09 | 4,22 | 54,05 | 1,04 | 1,26 | 2,04 | 4,34 | 3,46 | 11,53 | 12,85 | 27,84 | 1,55 | 4,06 | 17,79 | 23,40 | 21,46 | 1,27,51 | 1,48,97 | 60,02 | 2,08,99 | 1871-72 |
| 1872-73 | 10,92 | 63,46 | 25,56 | 99,94 | 5,11 | 40,48 | 3,39 | 48,98 | 97 | 1,16 | 1,84 | 3,97 | 3,56 | 11,27 | 10,34 | 25,17 | 2,78 | 4,77 | 28,32 | 35,87 | 23,34 | 1,21,14 | 1,44,48 | 69,45 | 2,13,93 | 1872-73 |
| 1873-74 | 10,27 | 60,67 | 20,39 | 91,33 | 5,85 | 45,55 | 3,63 | 55,03 | 1,22 | 93 | 1,13 | 3,28 | 3,44 | 12,72 | 13,26 | 29,42 | 3,03 | 4,79 | 22,32 | 30,14 | 23,81 | 1,24,66 | 1,48,47 | 60,73 | 2,09,20 | 1873-74 |
| 1874-75 | 10,86 | 70,33 | 17,53 | 98,72 | 6,51 | 45,29 | 4,23 | 56,03 | 1,04 | 83 | 1,48 | 3,35 | 3,37 | 12,30 | 12,41 | 28,08 | 3,49 | 6,30 | 15,44 | 25,23 | 25,27 | 1,35,05 | 1,60,32 | 51,09 | 2,11,41 | 1874-75 |
| 1875-76 | 12,03 | 68,51 | 19,11 | 99,65 | 6,77 | 42,10 | 4,21 | 53,08 | 1,22 | 96 | 1,14 | 3,32 | 4,25 | 12,39 | 10,44 | 27,08 | 3,45 | 4,86 | 25,75 | 34,06 | 27,72 | 1,28,82 | 1,56,54 | 60,65 | 2,17,19 | 1875-76 |
| 1876-77 | 12,01 | 60,19 | 18,90 | 91,10 | 7,78 | 39,36 | 1,09 | 48,23 | 1,34 | 71 | 31 | 2,36 | 4,93 | 10,96 | 6,20 | 22,09 | 3,81 | 5,04 | 22,10 | 30,95 | 29,87 | 1,16,26 | 1,46,13 | 48,60 | 1,94,73 | 1876-77 |
| 1877-78 | 13,26 | 74,49 | 19,46 | 1,07,21 | 7,92 | 45,48 | 1,24 | 54,64 | 1,73 | 84 | 44 | 3,01 | 5,52 | 9,09 | 2,23 | 16,84 | 4,55 | 5,97 | 20,13 | 30,65 | 32,98 | 1,35,87 | 1,68,85 | 43,50 | 2,12,35 | 1877-78 |
| 1878-79 | 11,87 | 58,82 | 19,35 | 90,04 | 7,78 | 41,56 | 2,17 | 51,51 | 1,75 | 57 | 29 | 2,61 | 4,98 | 8,56 | 4,41 | 17,95 | 6,03 | 6,56 | 22,33 | 34,92 | 32,41 | 1,16,07 | 1,48,48 | 48,55 | 1,97,03 | 1878-79 |
| 1879-80 | 11,39 | 54,65 | 13,86 | 79,90 | 8,73 | 36,93 | 2,23 | 47,89 | 3,02 | 70 | 32 | 4,04 | 4,66 | 8,46 | 7,43 | 20,55 | 6,34 | 6,54 | 26,01 | 38,89 | 34,14 | 1,07,28 | 1,41,42 | 49,85 | 1,91,27 | 1879-80 |
| 1880-81 | 12,10 | 54,84 | 15,27 | 82,21 | 8,11 | 51,41 | 2,41 | 61,93 | 4,50 | 1,14 | 23 | 5,87 | 4,80 | 9,62 | 7,08 | 21,50 | 4,42 | 7,72 | 31,74 | 43,88 | 33,93 | 1,24,73 | 1,58,66 | 56,73 | 2,15,39 | 1880-81 |
| 1881-82 | 12,31 | 47,15 | 17,23 | 76,69 | 9,35 | 44,14 | 1,77 | 55,26 | 3,65 | 1,21 | 40 | 5,26 | 4,58 | 8,88 | 4,37 | 17,83 | 6,79 | 7,50 | 33,52 | 47,81 | 36,68 | 1,08,88 | 1,45,56 | 57,29 | 2,02,85 | 1881-82 |
| 1882-83 | 13,08 | 14 | 18,11 | 31,33 | 9,59 | -1,01* | 1,78 | 10,36 | 3,16 | 4 | 55 | 3,75 | 5,02 | 6 | 3,53 | 8,61 | 7,31 | 7 | 40,70 | 48,08 | 38,16 | —70* | 37,46 | 64,67 | 1,02,13 | 1882-83 |
| 1883-84 | 13,37 | 35 | 17,29 | 31,01 | 9,89 | 52 | 1,53 | 11,94 | 3,36 | 5 | 53 | 3,94 | 4,58 | 8 | 5,38 | 10,04 | 7,17 | 12 | 32,24 | 39,53 | 38,37 | 1,12 | 39,49 | 56,97 | 96,46 | 1883-84 |
| 1884-85 | 11,43 | 34 | 13,77 | 25,54 | 9,97 | 47 | 1,91 | 12,35 | 3,66 | 6 | 57 | 4,29 | 4,41 | 5 | 4,41 | 8,87 | 6,82 | 7 | 23,08 | 29,97 | 36,29 | 99 | 37,28 | 43,74 | 81,02 | 1884-85 |
| 1885-86 | 12,33 | 24 | 15,82 | 28,39 | 11,01 | 53 | 1,29 | 12,83 | 3,94 | 7 | 85 | 4,86 | 4,63 | 10 | 3,39 | 8,12 | 5,96 | 6 | 34,43 | 40,45 | 37,87 | 1,00 | 38,87 | 55,78 | 94,65 | 1885-86 |
| 1886-87 | 13,13 | 38 | 13,27 | 26,78 | 11,37 | 52 | 1,66 | 13,55 | 4,72 | 11 | 90 | 5,73 | 6,13 | 17 | 4,54 | 10,84 | 8,64 | 15 | 33,90 | 42,69 | 43,99 | 1,33 | 45,32 | 54,27 | 99,59 | 1886-87 |
| 1887-88 | 11,93 | 83 | 17,77 | 30,53 | 13,34 | 80 | 2,07 | 16,21 | 4,68 | 7 | 76 | 5,51 | 9,23 | 16 | 4,31 | 13,70 | 8,16 | 3 | 34,21 | 42,40 | 47,34 | 1,89 | 49,23 | 59,12 | 1,08,35 | 1887-88 |
| 1888-89 | 13,37 | 5,75 | 14,83 | 33,95 | 13,53 | 3,71 | 1,55 | 18,79 | 4,93 | 70 | 47 | 6,10 | 9,55 | 87 | 4,72 | 15,14 | 8,03 | 93 | 24,46 | 33,42 | 49,41 | 11,96 | 61,37 | 46,03 | 1,07,40 | 1888-89 |
| 1889-90 | 13,38 | 8,41 | 13,47 | 35,26 | 14,33 | 3,65 | 2,09 | 20,07 | 4,97 | 60 | 66 | 6,23 | 9,36 | 79 | 5,72 | 15,87 | 7,67 | 2,02 | 35,66 | 45,35 | 49,71 | 15,47 | 65,18 | 57,60 | 1,22,78 | 1889-90 |
| 1890-91 | 14,73 | 8,87 | 18,05 | 41,65 | 15,79 | 4,24 | 1,71 | 21,74 | 5,75 | 1,01 | 76 | 7,52 | 10,25 | 1,12 | 4,07 | 15,44 | 8,17 | 55 | 49,65 | 58,37 | 54,69 | 15,79 | 70,48 | 74,24 | 1,44,72 | 1890-91 |
| 1891-92 | 14,47 | 10,14 | 19,20 | 43,81 | 15,65 | 4,12 | 1,59 | 21,36 | 5,62 | 93 | 72 | 7,27 | 9,36 | 1,10 | 3,32 | 13,78 | 7,76 | 77 | 45,98 | 54,51 | 52,86 | 17,06 | 69,92 | 70,81 | 1,40,73 | 1891-92 |

* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
*(Statistical Branch),*
*Calcutta, 15th March 1892.*

J. F. FINLAY,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## CIVIL WORKS—Irrigation.

### STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS ON PERENNIAL CANALS IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE KHARIF CROP OF 1891.

### STATEMENT No. 1.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF CROP OF 1891 ON PERENNIAL CANALS.

*Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in the Canal Districts of the Punjab.*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DISTRICTS. | Area in acres. | Cultivated area in acres. | AREA IRRIGATED. | | COMPARISON WITH LAST CROP. | | RAINFALL IN KHARIF MONTHS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | April. | | May. | | June. | | July. | | August. | | September. | | TOTAL. | |
| | | | 1891. | 1890. | In-crease. | De-crease. | 1891. | 1890. | 1891. | 1890. | 1891. | 1890 | 1891. | 1890. | 1891. | 1890. | 1891. | 1890. | 1891. | 1890. |
| Pesháwar | 1,602,560 | 905,600 | 22,477 | 32,507 | ... | 10,030 | 1·3 | 1·6 | 0·7 | 0·1 | 0·1 | ... | 2·7 | 7·8 | 4·7 | 8·2 | 0·1 | ... | 9·6 | 17·7 |
| TOTAL SWÁT RIVER CANAL | 1,602,560 | 905,600 | 22,477 | 32,507 | ... | 10,030 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Umballa | 1,544,082 | 055,994 | 2,065 | 1,883 | 182 | ... | 0·30 | 1·14 | 1·20 | 0·48 | 2·40 | 4·45 | 5·20 | 17·12 | 20 20 | 19·53 | 11·00 | 0·59 | 40·30 | 43·31 |
| Karnál | 1,658,232 | 816,659 | 34,247 | 38,275 | ... | 4,028 | 0·37 | 0·25 | 1·75 | 0·50 | 0·39 | 7·13 | 2·91 | 11·25 | 14·56 | 16·50 | 4·74 | 0·92 | 24·73 | 36·55 |
| Rohtak | 1,153,755 | 932,874 | 40,583 | 46,030 | ... | 5,447 | 0·44 | 0 25 | 1·81 | 0·40 | ... | 1·30 | 3·22 | 10·95 | 6·40 | 6·21 | 1·26 | 0·20 | 13·23 | 19·31 |
| Delhi | 812,175 | 540,902 | 38,572 | 40,409 | ... | 1,837 | 0·10 | 0·92 | 2·33 | 0·24 | 1·15 | 2 03 | 3 97 | 14 10 | 18·13 | 11·34 | 6·68 | 2 07 | 32·36 | 30·70 |
| Hissar | 3,278,501 | 2,469,465 | 36,335 | 40,184 | ... | 3 849 | ... | ... | 0·06 | 1·29 | 0·45 | 2·50 | 2·46 | 3·70 | 1·38 | 1·02 | 4·84 | 0·58 | 9·19 | 9·09 |
| Jínd State | 851,794 | 743,117 | 30.212 | 31,051 | ... | 839 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bikaner State | ... | ... | 854 | 259 | 595 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kalsia State | 116,250 | 64,048 | 1,122 | 1,064 | 58 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL W. J. CANAL | 9,414,789 | 6,523,149 | 183,990 | 199,155 | 835 | 16,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gurdáspur | 1,168,314 | 856,230 | 23,573 | 25,252 | ... | 1,679 | 0·6 | 0·4 | 0·3 | 0·3 | 0·5 | 3·9 | 3·5 | 10·1 | 6·9 | 3·9 | 1·6 | 0·6 | 13·4 | 19·2 |
| Amritsar | 1,006,798 | 766,773 | 82,108 | 79,784 | 2,324 | ... | 9·3 | 1·1 | 0·3 | 0·1 | ... | 2·9 | 7·8 | 6·7 | 1·8 | 8·4 | 0·1 | 0·6 | 10·3 | 19·18 |
| Lahore | 2,334,552 | 1,164,921 | (a)107,651 | 115,867 | ... | 8,216 | 0·6 | 0·3 | 0·1 | 0·1 | ... | 2·1 | 3·4 | 10·4 | 1·3 | 6·1 | 1·9 | ... | 7·3 | 19·0 |
| TOTAL B. D. CANAL | 4,509,664 | 2,787,924 | 213,332 | 220,903 | 2,324 | 9,895 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ludiána | 886,300 | 759,400 | 12,069 | 15,818 | ... | 3,749 | 0·20 | 0·40 | 0·40 | 0·10 | 1·0 | 3·72 | 3·80 | 8·61 | 4·0 | 5·55 | 4·10 | 0·24 | 13·50 | 18·61 |
| Ferozepore | 2,615,748 | 2,008,649 | 80,867 | 94,198 | ... | 13,331 | ... | 0·29 | ... | ... | ... | 2·91 | 3·26 | 6·31 | 0·15 | 5·20 | 2·45 | 0·50 | 5·8[illegible] | 15·21 |
| Hissar | Shown | above. | 1,747 | 2,037 | ... | 290 | ... | .. | 0·06 | 1·29 | 0·45 | 2·50 | 2·46 | 3·70 | 1·38 | 1·02 | 4·84 | 0·58 | 9·19 | 9·09 |
| Faridkot State | 413,807 | 355,441 | 13,341 | 11,825 | 1,516 | ... | 0·20 | ... | 0·6 | ... | 0·1 | 3·3 | 2·2 | 2·7 | 1·7 | 8·3 | 0·6 | ... | 5·4 | 14·3 |
| Nábha do. | 598,470 | ... | 5,592 | 4,981 | 611 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Patiála do. | 7,781,407 | 5,702,999 | 12,486 | 16,718 | ... | 4,232 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Jind do. | Shown | above. | 248 | 302 | ... | 54 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kalsia do. | Ditto. | | 816 | 662 | 154 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL SIRHIND CANAL | 12,295,732 | 8,826,489 | 127,166 | 146,541 | 2,281 | 21,656 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gujránwála | 1,637,425 | 529,270 | 23,953 | 34,595 | ... | 10,642 | 0·4 | 0·3 | 0·4 | 0·6 | 0·1 | 3·0 | 3·1 | 6·9 | 1·5 | 4·1 | 2·0 | 0·4 | 7·5 | 15·3 |
| Jhang | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL CHENAB CANAL | 1,637,425 | 529,270 | 23,953 | 34,595 | ... | 10,642 | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| GRAND TOTAL | 29,460,170 | 19,572,432 | 570,919 | 633,701 | 5,440 | 68,223 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |

(a) Includes 6,150 acres as approximate irrigated area of Chánga Mánga Plantation in the Lahore District.

Area irrigated in Kharif, 1890 . . 633,701 acres.
Ditto do 1891 . . 570,918 „

Net decrease . 62,783 „

LAHORE:
*The 20th February, 1892.*

J. W. OTTLEY, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
*Joint-Secretary to Government, Punjab, P. W. D.,*
*Irrigation Branch.*

## STATEMENT No. II.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF CROP OF 1891 ON PERENNIAL CANALS.

*Statement in acres of Crops Irrigated in Canal Districts.*

| DESCRIPTION OF CROPS. | Umballa. | Karnál. | Rohtak. | Delhi. | Hissar. | Jínd State, Western Jumna Canal. | Jínd State, Sirhind Canal. | Bikanir State. | Kalsia State. | Gurdáspur. | Amritsar. | Lahore. | Ludhiána. | Ferozepur. | Faridkot State. | Nabha State. | Patiála State. | Gujránwála. | Peshávar. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sugar-cane . . | 289 | 10,675 | 23,431 | 24,534 | 515 | 3,416 | ... | ... | 76 | 7,983 | 7,471 | 2,989 | 1,422 | 260 | 54 | 3 | 36 | 637 | 1,481 | 85,272 |
| Rice . . . | 1,744 | 14,364 | 1,883 | 7,031 | — | 7,419 | ... | ... | 1,039 | 10,238 | 24,452 | 14,304 | 2 | 5 | 2 | ... | ... | 7,985 | 1,559 | 92,027 |
| Cotton . . | 5 | 6,534 | 5,858 | 1,934 | 21,391 | 10,339 | — | 194 | 74 | 402 | 4,356 | 11,096 | 766 | 4,991 | 1,346 | 300 | 330 | 2,828 | 722 | 73,466 |
| Indigo . . | ... | 661 | 6,644 | 851 | 1,665 | 6,350 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 184 | 16 | 31 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16,402 |
| Maize . . | 2 | 67 | 4 | 9 | 64 | 18 | 24 | 1 | 527 | 3,257 | 25,293 | 26,914 | 7,350 | 16,699 | 3,618 | 2,499 | 3,872 | 973 | 16,098 | 1,07,289 |
| Jowár and Bájra . | 13 | 665 | 1,398 | 875 | 7,190 | 1,185 | 9 | 195 | 54 | 342 | 3,203 | 7,460 | 215 | 24,575 | 370 | 47 | 1,093 | 9,605 | 1,103 | 59,597 |
| Others . . | 12 | 1,281 | 1,365 | 3,338 | 7,257 | 1,485 | 215 | 464 | 168 | 1,351 | 17,333 | 44,704 | 2,298 | 34,306 | 7,951 | 2,743 | 7,155 | 1,925 | 1,514 | 1,36,865 |
| TOTAL KHARÍF, 1890 . . | 2,065 | 34,247 | 40,583 | 38,572 | 38,082 | 30,212 | 248 | 854 | 1,938 | 23,573 | 82,108 | 1,07,651 | 12,069 | 80,867 | 13,341 | 5,592 | 12,486 | 23,953 | 22,477 | 5,70,918 |
| TOTAL KHARIF, 1891 . . | 1,883 | 38,275 | 46,030 | 40,409 | 42,221 | 31,051 | 302 | 259 | 1,726 | 25,252 | 79,784 | 1,15,867 | 15,818 | 94,198 | 11,825 | 4,981 | 16,718 | 34,595 | 32,507 | 6,33,701 |

LAHORE:
*The 20th February 1892.*

J. W. OTTLEY, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
*Joint-Secretary to Government, Punjab,*
*P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.*

## STATEMENT No. III.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF CROP OF 1891 ON PERENNIAL CANALS.

*Statement in acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions*

| DESCRIPTION OF CROPS. | Swát River Canal Division. | WESTERN JUMNA CANAL. | | | | BÁRI DOAB CANAL. | | | | SIRHIND CANAL. | | | Chenab Canal Division | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Karnál Division. | Jínd Rájbahás. | Delhi Division. | TOTAL. | 1st Division. | 2nd Division | 3rd Division. | TOTAL. | Ludhiána Division. | Ferozepore Division. | TOTAL. | | |
| Sugar-cane . . . | 1,481 | 8,846 | 3,416 | 50,674 | 62,936 | 7,930 | 8,438 | 2,075 | 18,443 | 1,521 | 254 | 1,775 | 637 | 85,272 |
| Rice . . . . . | 1,559 | 12,969 | 7,419 | 13,092 | 33,480 | 15,185 | 23,750 | 10,059 | 48,994 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 7,985 | 92,027 |
| Cotton . . . . | 722 | 27,731 | 10,339 | 8,183 | 46,253 | 2,840 | 3,427 | 9,587 | 15,854 | 1,493 | 6,316 | 7,809 | 2,828 | 73,466 |
| Indigo . . . . | ... | 4,542 | 6,350 | 5,279 | 16,171 | ... | 174 | 10 | 184 | 42 | 5 | 47 | ... | 16,402 |
| Maize . . . . | 16,098 | 139 | 18 | 9 | 166 | 19,620 | 14,476 | 21,368 | 55,464 | 21,925 | 12,663 | 34,588 | 973 | 1,07,289 |
| Jowár and Bájra . . . | 1,103 | 8,480 | 1,185 | 1,748 | 11,413 | 117 | 6,968 | 3,920 | 11,005 | 1,183 | 25,288 | 26,471 | 9,605 | 59,597 |
| Others . . . . | 1,514 | 7,169 | 1,485 | 4,917 | 13,571 | 16,107 | 9,687 | 37,594 | 63,388 | 13,546 | 42,921 | 56,467 | 1,925 | 1,36,865 |
| TOTAL, 1891 . | 22,477 | 69,876 | 30,212 | 83,902 | 1,83,990 | 61,799 | 66,920 | 84,613 | 2,13,332 | 39,714 | 87,452 | 1,27,166 | 23,953 | 5,70,918 |
| TOTAL, 1890 . | 32,507 | 76,347 | 31,051 | 91,757 | 1,99,155 | 63,093 | 66,803 | 91,007 | 2,20,903 | 46,826 | 99,715 | 1,46,541 | 34,595 | 6,33,701 |

LAHORE:
*The 20th February 1892.*

J. W. OTTLEY, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
*Joint-Secretary to Government, Punjab,*
*P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

# Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, 5th March, 1892.

The general weather during the week under review has been very similar to that which prevailed during the immediately preceding week. It will be remembered that at the close of last week a depression which had advanced over the Punjab from the westward had just disappeared, that the barometer had risen briskly in the north-west, and that a high pressure area had been formed over North-Western and Central India while readings were relatively low off the West Coast, over the Bay of Bengal, and over North Bengal. These conditions continued during February 28th and 29th, but on the 1st of March a well marked depression appeared over Sind, and on the 2nd of March, a deep depression over the north-west of the Punjab. The latter depression gave very unsettled weather to the Punjab, but it did not last long, as it had practically disappeared by the morning of the 4th. The former, on the contrary, was more long-lived and appears to have passed right across India to Bengal, to which Province it gave showers on the 4th and 5th.

The chart of the 28th showed that the barometer was falling, except across the head of the Peninsula and in the extreme south. Readings were high and uniform over North-Western and Central India, and relatively low off the west-coast, over the Bay and Burma, and in North Bengal. The winds were anti-cyclonic over Northern and Central India and variable over the Peninsula. Rain was reported from South-East Bengal, from Cachar, and from the south of the Peninsula. On the 29th the barometer was falling almost everywhere. The anti-cyclone had given way on its north-west side and was centred over Rajputana, but otherwise there was but little change in the distribution of pressure or in the winds. Moderate rain had fallen in the extreme south of the Peninsula and a few drops at Sibsagar. By the morning of the 1st March the anti-cyclone had travelled eastward and lay over the Central Provinces, while a well-defined depression had appeared over Sind. A local barometric rise was reported from Peshawar and gradients were steep over the Punjab. The winds showed a cyclonic circulation over North-Western India, where gales of wind were experienced. Rain was reported at Quetta, Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Murree, Srinagar, Bangalore, and Cochin. On the 2nd the depression which had entered India through Sind lay apparently over Central India and the west of the Central Provinces, and a fresh and deep depression was shown over the Punjab. Strong cyclonic winds and gales prevailed around the depression; snow was falling at Quetta and Srinagar, and moderate rain along the foot of the hills. At Peshawar the barometric fall during the 24 hours preceding 8 A. M. on the 2nd was as much as 0·365″. The chart of the 3rd showed that the Punjab depression had moved very slowly south-eastward, and that the centre was near Ludhiana. It was filling up somewhat, but was still a very considerable disturbance, and the cyclonic winds which surrounded it were very strong, particularly on the hills where a very severe gale was blowing. The shallow depression which entered India through Sind, lay apparently to the south of Allahabad. Rain had fallen at most of the Punjab stations, and rain and hail on the

hills. A slight shower was also reported from Raipur. On the 4th the barometer was rising except in Bengal and the South Carnatic. The rise had been very rapid in the north-west and a high, pressure area similar to that which prevailed at the commencement of the week had been formed over North-West and Central India. Readings were lowest in Bengal and the Circars. Except in Bengal, Burma, and Madras the winds were mainly anti-cyclonic, blowing outward from the high-pressure area in the North-West. Slight snow was again reported from the North-West, Himalayas, and slight rain from Sialkote, Rawalpindi, False Point, and Cuttack On the 5th the barometer continued to rise, except in a few places, and the anti-cyclonic distribution noticed on the preceding day was undisturbed. Murree still reported slight hail, but elsewhere in the Punjab the weather had cleared. Showers of rain had fallen at Silchar and in south-east Bengal.

*Temperature*—A very decided deficiency of temperature has existed during the week over Northern and Central India, and a moderate excess in Madras. Two cold waves have passed across India during the week. The first covered the whole of Northern and Central India on the 28th and had its lowest point over Central India and Eastern Rajputana. By the 29th this point had advanced eastward to the Central Provinces, while the succeeding warm wave had made its appearance along the Indus Valley. By the 1st the lowest point of the cold wave was in Bengal, the highest point of the warm wave at Multan; by the 2nd the cold wave depression was greatest at Jessore, the warm wave excess was greatest at Sirsa and a fresh cold wave had commenced at Peshawar; by the third the first cold wave had reached Central Burma, the warm wave had reached Jhansi, and the second cold wave was most marked at Jacobabad. On the 4th and 5th the depression of the first cold wave was over Burma, the crest of the warm wave over Bengal, and the greatest depression of the second cold wave over Central India.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India:—

| PROVINCE. | 28th. | 29th. | 1st. | 2nd. | 3rd. | 4th. | 5th. | Mean variation of week. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burma . . . . | —0·9 | —0·3 | —0·1 | —3·5 | —2·2 | —2·5 | —3·3 | —1·8 |
| Bengal and Assam . . | —1·3 | —4·6 | —5·8 | —5·0 | —1·9 | +1·5 | —1·3 | —2·6 |
| North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . . . | —6·9 | —5·8 | —5·1 | —1·2 | +2·0 | —2·1 | —5·9 | —3·6 |
| Punjab . . . . | —6·5 | —2·8 | +1·4 | +1·3 | +0·5 | —5·4 | —6·3 | —2·5 |
| Bombay . . . . | —1·7 | —0·7 | —1·1 | +0·4 | —1·3 | —6·1 | —5·6 | —2·3 |
| Berar and Central Provinces | —5·1 | —7·2 | —6·5 | —2·9 | +0·7 | —5·5 | —10·2 | —5·2 |
| Guzerat and Central India . | —8·5 | —7·2 | —5·4 | —1·5 | —1·7 | —7·8 | —8·7 | —5·8 |
| Sind and Rajputana . . | —7·6 | —5·3 | —2·0 | +1·9 | —4·1 | —8·1 | —6·9 | —4·6 |
| Madras . . . . | +2·0 | +2·5 | +2·5 | +1·2 | +0·6 | +1·5 | +1·0 | +1·6 |
| MEAN FOR WHOLE INDIA . | —4·1 | —3·5 | —2·5 | —1·0 | —0·8 | —3·8 | —5·2 | —3·0 |

From the above it will be seen that the only province which recorded an excess of temperature was Madras. The greatest deficiency was in Guzerat and Central India, but the amount was closely approached in Sind, Rajputana, and the Central Provinces.

*Rain.*—The daily distribution of rainfall was described in the earlier paragraphs. At first it occurred in the south of the Peninsula, subsequently in

North-Western India, and finally in North-Eastern India. The concluding table shows that rain fell during the week in twenty out of the fifty-two rainfall divisions. Of these twenty divisions, ten, *viz.*, the Assam Valley, Deltaic Bengal, Chota Nagpur, the North-Western Provinces (submontane), the Punjab (south, submontane, and west), Mysore, the Central Provinces (east), and Sind had an average fall for the week of less than one-tenth of an inch, while the remaining ten, *viz.*, Eastern Bengal, Cachar, Orissa, the Punjab (hill districts and north-west), Malabar, Madras (south central and south), Coorg, and the East Coast (south) received effective rain the amounts varying from 0·71″ in Madras, south, to 0·12″ in East Bengal. In Burma, Behar, Central and North Bengal, nearly the whole of the North-Western Provinces, and nearly the whole of the Peninsula (except the south) and of the central parts of the country, there was no rain during the week. Where rain fell the amounts received were generally in defect of the normal, the only districts recording an excess being Orissa, the north-west of the Punjab, Malabar, Madras (south central and south), Coorg, Mysore, and the East Coast (south). With the present report a fresh rainfall period, *viz.*, that of the spring storm rainfall, is commenced. Consequently the figures in the final three columns of the concluding table simply give in another form the information already shown in the first three columns.

In the record of maximum falls during the week there are very few large amounts, but the following table shows the places where more than 1 inch was received during the week :—

| | | Inches. |
|---|---|---|
| Cuttack | Kendrapara | 1·06 |
| ,, | False Point | 1·01 |
| Rawalpindi | Murree | 1·50 |
| Peshawar | Sudder | 1·02 |
| Hazara | Manshera | 1·73 |
| Calicut | Angadiprome | 2·20 |
| Travancore | Sudder | 1·08 |
| Nilgiris | Nadivatum | 1·20 |
| Mysore | Heggadarankota | 1·70 |
| South Arcot | Chidambarban | 1·55 |
| Tanjore | Vallam | 2·62 |
| Trichinopoly | Pudukota | 1·62 |
| Madura | Shervagonga | 1·75 |
| Tinnevelly | Tankasi | 1·58 |

| Provinces. | Division. | Rainfall data for week ending March 5th, 1892. | | | Rainfall data from February 28th to March 5th. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Average actual rainfall of Division. | Average normal rainfall of Division. | Excess or defect in inches. | Average actual rainfall of season to date. | Average normal rainfall, February 28th to March 5th. | Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage. |
| | | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Per cent. |
| Burma | Tenasserim | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Lower Burma | 0 | 0·05 | −0·05 | 0 | 0·05 | −100 |
| | Central ditto | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Upper ditto | 0 | ? | ? | 0 | ? | ? |
| | Arakan | 0 | 0·07 | −0·07 | 0 | 0·07 | −100 |
| Bengal and Assam | Eastern Bengal | 0·12 | 0·52 | −0·40 | 0·12 | 0·52 | − 77 |
| | Assam (Surma) | 0·23 | 0·96 | −0·73 | 0·23 | 0·96 | − 76 |
| | Ditto (Bhramaputra) | 0·07 | 0·41 | −0·34 | 0·07 | 0·41 | − 83 |
| | Deltaic Bengal | 0·05 | 0·46 | −0·41 | 0·05 | 0·46 | − 89 |
| | Central ditto | 0 | 0·15 | −0·15 | 0 | 0·15 | −100 |
| | North ditto | 0 | 0·10 | −0·10 | 0 | 0·10 | −100 |
| | Orissa | 0·35 | 0·15 | +0·20 | 0·35 | 0·15 | +133 |
| | Chota Nagpur | 0·03 | 0·13 | −0·10 | 0·03 | 0·13 | − 77 |
| | Behar (South) | 0 | 0·05 | −0·05 | 0 | 0·05 | −100 |
| | Ditto (North) | 0 | 0·03 | −0·03 | 0 | 0·03 | −100 |
| North-Western Provinces and Oudh. | North-Western Provinces (East) | 0 | 0·04 | −0·04 | 0 | 0·04 | −100 |
| | Oudh (South) | 0 | 0·01 | −0·01 | 0 | 0·01 | − 100 |
| | Ditto (North) | 0 | 0·03 | −0·03 | 0 | 0·03 | −100 |
| | North-Western Provinces (Central) | 0 | 0·03 | −0·03 | 0 | 0·03 | −100 |
| | North-Western Provinces (West) | 0 | 0·06 | −0·06 | 0 | 0·06 | −100 |
| | North-Western Provinces (Submontane) | 0·01 | 0·16 | −0·15 | 0·01 | 0·16 | − 94 |
| Punjab | Punjab (South) | 0·05 | 0·08 | −0·03 | 0·05 | 0·08 | − 38 |
| | Ditto (Central) | 0 | 0·08 | −0·08 | 0 | 0·08 | −100 |
| | Ditto (Submontane) | 0·09 | 0·18 | −0·09 | 0·09 | 0·18 | − 50 |
| | Ditto (Hill Districts) | 0·17 | 0·65 | −0·48 | 0·17 | 0·65 | − 74 |
| | Ditto (North-West) | 0·59 | 0·31 | +0·28 | 0·59 | 0·31 | + 90 |
| | Ditto (West) | 0·03 | 0·09 | −0·06 | 0·03 | 0·09 | − 67 |
| Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts Madras). | Malabar | 0·30 | 0·05 | +0·25 | 0·30 | 0·05 | +500 |
| | Madras (South Central) | 0·13 | 0·10 | +0·03 | 0·13 | 0·10 | + 30 |
| | Coorg | 0·18 | 0·05 | +0·13 | 0·18 | 0·05 | +260 |
| | Mysore | 0·06 | 0·01 | +0·05 | 0·06 | 0·01 | +500 |
| | Konkan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Bombay (Deccan) | 0 | 0·02 | −0·02 | 0 | 0·02 | −100 |
| | Hyderabad (North) | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Khandeish | 0 | 0·01 | −0·01 | 0 | 0·01 | −100 |
| Central Provinces and Berar. | Berar | 0 | 0·04 | −0·04 | 0 | 0·04 | −100 |
| | Central Provinces (West) | 0 | 0·05 | −0·05 | 0 | 0·05 | −100 |
| | Ditto (Central) | 0 | 0·06 | −0·06 | 0 | 0·06 | −100 |
| | Ditto (East) | 0·02 | 0·09 | −0·07 | 0·02 | 0·09 | − 78 |
| Bombay (North) | Guzerat | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Kattiawar | 0 | 0·04 | −0·04 | 0 | 0·04 | −100 |
| | Sind | 0·01 | 0·05 | −0·04 | 0·01 | 0·05 | − 80 |
| Rajputana and Central India. | Central India (East) | 0 | 0·06 | −0·06 | 0 | 0·06 | −100 |
| | Rajputana (East), Central India (West) | 0 | 0·03 | −0·03 | 0 | 0·03 | −100 |
| | Rajputana (West) | 0 | 0·09 | −0·09 | 0 | 0·09 | −100 |
| Madras | East Coast (North) | 0 | 0·07 | −0·07 | 0 | 0·07 | −100 |
| | Ditto (ditto) (a) | 0 | ? | ? | 0 | ? | ? |
| | Hyderabad (South) | 0 | 0·02 | −0·02 | 0 | 0·02 | −100 |
| | Madras (Central) | 0 | 0·05 | −0·05 | 0 | 0·05 | −100 |
| | East Coast (Central) | 0 | 0·02 | −0·02 | 0 | 0·02 | −100 |
| | Ditto (South) | 0·18 | 0·05 | +0·13 | 0·18 | 0·05 | +260 |
| | Madras (South) | 0·71 | 0·14 | +0·57 | 0·71 | 0·14 | +407 |

W. L. DALLAS,

*Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

*Simla, the 10th March, 1892.*

E. C. BUCK,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

# Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

**Madras.**—*For week ending 12th March*—No improvement in agricultural prospect. Harvest continues in Southern districts, outturn moderate. Scarcity of fodder in north Nellore and Deccan districts intensifying, drinking water also growing scarce in some parts. Prices nearly stationary; fallen slightly in Nellore, Kurnool, Anantapur, Chingleput, Salem, Madura; risen slightly in Godavari, Bellary, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, and Coimbatore. FAMINE RELIEF:—*Numbers on works:* Deccan—men 10,118, women 13,987, children 5,895; East Coast—men 2,126, women 2,115, children 626; South Central—men 811, women 1,865, children 365; *Total* 38,208 against 35,862 last week. *Gratuitous relief:* Deccan—men 62, women 118, children 556; South Central—men 28, women 84, children 126; East Coast—men 2, women 4, children 26; *Total* 1,012 against 1,009 last week. Loans for construction and repair of wells: Deccan ₹2,11,894; East Coast ₹5,75,802; South Central ₹3,32,685; *Total* ₹11,20,381 disbursed. Wells constructed 96, 1,941, 292; under construction 1,817, 3,592, 1,846 in respective blocks. Agricultural Loans Act:—₹42,733; ₹31,735; ₹79,328; *Total* ₹1,53,796 disbursed in respective blocks.

**Bombay.**—*For week ending 16th March.*—Standing crops damaged by drought, blight, frost, or insects in parts of Sind. Cotton blighted in Dharwar. Fodder scarce in parts of eleven and water in parts of six districts. Cattle distressed in parts of four districts. Prices generally steady. Harvesting of late crops progressing generally, and preparations for the next season in parts of five districts. FAMINE RELIEF:—*Numbers on works:* Professional Agency—Dharwar 8,100, Belgaum, 180; Civil Agency—Dharwar 3,625, Bijapur 26, Belgaum 811; *Total* 12,745.

**Bengal.**—*For week ending 15th March.*—No rain. Weather abnormally dry. Rain is generally much wanted for the cultivation of the autumn crops. Early rice and jute are being sown where there is moisture in Northern and Eastern Bengal. Spring rice is doing well, but this and other crops on the ground are in want of rain in some districts. Indigo sowings are coming on well except in Purneah, where they are retarded for want of moisture. *Rabi* harvest is in progress, the general outturn, as previously reported, will not be satisfactory, and in some parts it will be very poor. Opium collections are going on. In some places the yield will be reduced owing to strong west winds. Sugarcane, potato, and tobacco crops have turned out well *Mahua* and mango prospects are favourable. Prices are stationary throughout the greater part of the province, but show a tendency to rise in Chittagong, Burdwan, and some parts of the Patna division. Cattle are generally in good condition, and fodder and water supplies are still reported to be sufficient except in parts of Midnapur and the 24-Parganas. Reports from the districts of the Patna division show no important change. The *rabi* crop generally has turned out better than was expected, and the people are now employed in reaping it. FAMINE RELIEF:—In Darbhanga it is said that relief works will be necessary a fortnight earlier than was anticipated. No signs of actual distress have as yet appeared in Muzaffarpur. The test applied to Gya has shown that works are not yet wanted there. The Rajshahi Commissioner reports that taking the division as a whole the deficiency of the rice crop has not as yet been followed by any overt symptoms of suffering or any special demand for employment on relief works. The Monghyr and Bhagulpur reports are on the whole reassuring. Prices have not risen, and the number of persons employed on relief works continues to be small. *Numbers on works:*—Monghyr, during last fortnight of February 650; Bhagulpur, in the first week in March 676; Purneah, on the 27th February 3,222; *Total* 4,548.

In the Purneah district 326 persons were in receipt of gratuitous relief on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd February.

**North-Western Provinces and Oudh.**—*For week ending 16th March.*—Weather seasonable. *Rabi* harvesting and opium collection in progress. Sup-

plies are adequate. Prices are generally steady, but have fallen in a few districts.

**Punjab.**—*For week ending 16th March.*—Slight rain has fallen in parts of the Rawalpindi district. Prices are stationary in all but two districts, where they are unsettled. Irrigation of *rabi* crops in progress; gram being harvested in Hissar district; sowings of extra *rabi* crops commenced. Condition of crops on irrigated lands average, crops on Sidhnai canal lands are drying up, their condition is not good in parts of two districts; *barani* land crops are a failure for want of rain in Lahore. Rain urgently wanted in most districts. Owing to drought the mustard crop is said to have been damaged by blight in parts of Lahore; damage is reported to have been done to crops by cold winds in parts of Dera Ismail Khan. Condition of cattle is reported good in all but two districts where it is poor. Fodder scarce in six districts; sufficient elsewhere.

**Central Provinces.**—*For week ending 16th March.*—No rain. Reaping of *rabi* crops nearly completed in the southern districts, just commenced in the northern districts. Fodder reported poor in one district; sufficient elsewhere. Prices stationary.

**Burma.**—*For week ending 12th March.*—LOWER BURMA:—Reaping, threshing, and winnowing practically completed. UPPER BURMA:—Dry-weather paddy progressing except in Katha and Ruby Mines where condition is poor; peas, tobacco, and maize are being gathered. Price of paddy has risen slightly in Akyab, considerably in Rangoon, Pegu, Moulmein, Tavoy, Bhamo, Shwebo, and largely in Shwegyin and very largely in Pakokku, Magwe, Kyaukse, and Yamethin; in Thayetmyo there is a slight fall; elsewhere it is stationary. Price of rice keeps high everywhere. FAMINE RELIEF:—*Numbers on relief works:* Shwebo 1,350; Ye-u 1,771; Sagaing 365; Lower Chindwin 2,877; Myingyan 1,919; Minbu not reported; Magwe (for week ending 5th) 391; Meiktila 8,485; Yamethin 10,280; *Total* 27,438.

**Assam.**—*For week ending 16th March.*—Weather hot and windy. Rain generally wanted. Pressure of sugarcane and sowing of summer rice continue. Cattle generally fair. Fodder and water growing scarce.

**Mysore and Coorg.**—*For week ending 16th March.*—MYSORE:—Crops withering. Harvest poor. Ordinary public works generally in progress. Drinking water scanty in parts and wells are sunk where necessary. Prices fallen in three districts.

COORG:—The hot-weather rice crop in north Coorg forming ears. Prices stationary. Water-supply for cattle sufficient, but forage failing in many parts.

**Berar and Hyderabad.**— *For week ending 16th March.*—BERAR:—Weather temperate. Threshing of *rabi* crop in progress. Fodder in one and water in another taluk insufficient. Prices almost steady.

HYDERABAD:—No rain during week. Sowing of *tabi* crops continues. General scarcity of water and fodder is being felt in almost all taluks and cattle are getting lean and weak. Prices—wheat 9½, coarse rice 8¾, white *juar* 13¼, yellow *juar* 16, and *tur* 12½ seers per current rupee.

**Central India.**— *For week ending 16th March.*—No material change in condition of crops since last report.

**Rajputana.**—*For week ending 16th March.*—No rain. Standing crops in good condition. Wheat being cut in Kherwarra where only one-third yield expected. Cattle poor in six States and at Ajmere and Kherwarra. Pasturage or fodder scarce in six States and at Ajmere and Kherwarra; sufficient elsewhere. Prices steady in six States and at Kherwarra, falling in five States and at Ajmere, fluctuating in one State. FAMINE RELIEF:—2,650 relief labourers, 2,476 gratuitous relief and 98 emigrates in Marwar; 285 immigrants and 317 cattle in Kotah; 1,189 relief labourers and 105 gratuitous relief in Kishengarh; 5,619 relief labourers and 2,145 gratuitous relief in Bikaneer; 23,770 relief labourers and 4,166 gratuitous relief in Ajmere, labour ordinary in Ajmere 1,351; *Total:* Relief labourers 33,258; gratuitous relief 8,892.

**Nepal.**—*For week ending 10th March.*—Nights cold but days growing warmer. Wheat crops in good condition. Prices steady though high.

E. C. BUCK,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## RAILWAY STATISTICS.

### No. XLVII OF 1891-92.

### APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

*N.B.*—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

| Latest Return received. | Railways. | Average receipts per mile per week in 1890. | Week ending 7th March, 1891. Total mean length open. | Week ending 7th March, 1891. Receipts. Total. | Week ending 7th March, 1891. Receipts. Per mile open. | Week ending 5th March, 1892. Total mean length open. | Week ending 5th March, 1892. Receipts. Total. | Week ending 5th March, 1892. Receipts. Per mile open. | Total Receipts from 1st April, 1890, to 7th March, 1891. | Total Receipts from 1st April, 1891, to 5th March, 1892. | Total Increase in 1891-92. | Total Decrease in 1891-92. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *State Lines worked by Companies.* | R | Miles. | R | R | Miles. | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 5th March, 1892 | East Indian | 139 | 1,526 | 10,17,922 | 667 | 1,525 | 9,90,620 | 650 | 4,07,14,117 | 4,53,52,879 | 46,38,762 | ... |
| Ditto | Patna-Gya | 115 | 57 | 11,324 | 199 | 57 | 11,036 | 194 | 5,19,052 | 5,24,647 | 5,595 | ... |
| Ditto | Bengal and North-Western (*a*) | 132 | 705 | 99,703 | 141 | 755 | 86,940 | 115 | 43,13,800 | 44,05,142 | 91,342 | ... |
| Ditto | Lucknow-Bareilly section, R. K. R. | 63 | 14 | 8,885 | 63 | 199 | 15,157 | 76 | 4,04,280 | 5,07,611 | 1,03,331 | ... |
| Ditto | Bengal-Nágpur | 101 | 831 | 1,02,281 | 123 | 831 | 1,42,438 | 171 | 27,07,448 | 57,29,645 | 30,22,197 | ... |
| Ditto | Indian Midland (*b*) | 90 | 752 | 1,02,325 | 136 | 752 | 1,10,822 | 147 | 33,73,751 | 44,95,409 | 11,21,658 | ... |
| Ditto | Rajputana-Malwa | 200 | 1,672 | 5,52,118 | 330 | 1,672 | 3,72,000 | 222 | 1,68,27,907 | 1,99,07,407 | 30,79,500 | ... |
| 27th Feb., 1892 | Southern Mahratta | 85 | ... | ... | ... | ... | (*c*) | ... | (*d*) 41,29,481 | (*e*) 42,43,831 | 1,14,350 | ... |
| 5th March, ,, | South Indian (*f*) | 160 | 779 | 1,25,081 | 161 | 948 | 1,27,376 | 134 | 60,83,126 | 65,58,430 | 4,75,304 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 225 | 6,463 | 20,19,639 | 312 | 6,739 | 18,56,389 | 275 | 7,90,72,962 | 9,17,25,001 | 1,26,52,039 | ... |
| | *State Lines worked by the State.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5th March, 1892 | North Western (*g*) | 219 | 2,395 | 6,23,499 | 260 | 2,424 | 6,06,135 | 251 | 2,50,61,435 | 3,02,78,345 | 52,16,910 | ... |
| Ditto | Oudh and Rohilkhand | 205 | 692 | 1,83,617 | 265 | 692 | 1,81,643 | 262 | 66,89,568 | 79,64,397 | 12,74,829 | ... |
| Ditto | Eastern Bengal | 291 | 777 | 2,36,176 | 304 | 777 | 1,73,210 | 223 | 1,15,07,214 | 1,08,16,046 | ... | 6,91,168 |
| Ditto | Bengal Central (*h*) | 103 | 125 | 14,171 | 113 | 125 | 15,320 | 123 | 6,92,394 | 7,02,448 | 10,054 | ... |
| Ditto | Nalháti | 71 | 27 | 1,880 | 70 | 27 | 1,760 | 65 | 93,211 | 83,996 | ... | 9,215 |
| Ditto | Cherra-Companyganj | 45 | 8 | 299 | 37 | 8 | 462 | 58 | 17,697 | 17,157 | ... | 540 |
| Ditto | Jorhát | 44 | 28 | 1,341 | 48 | 28 | 857 | 31 | 56,940 | 59,481 | 2,541 | ... |
| Ditto | Burma (*i*) | 190 | 556 | 1,57,221 | 283 | 615 | 2,06,293 | 335 | 52,52,936 | 56,19,554 | 3,66,618 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 220 | 4,608 | 12,18,210 | 264 | 4,696 | 11,85,680 | 252 | 4,93,71,395 | 5,55,41,424 | 61,70,029 | ... |
| | *Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5th March, 1892 | Great Indian Peninsula (*j*) | 505 | 1,492 | 11,51,497 | 772 | 1,492 | 10,12,893 | 679 | 3,68,22,546 | 4,02,77,243 | 34,54,697 | ... |
| Ditto | Bombay, Baroda and Central India | 540 | 461 | 3,52,116 | 764 | 461 | 3,11,000 | 675 | 1,20,42,604 | 1,29,05,883 | 8,63,279 | ... |
| Ditto | Madras | 218 | 840 | 1,71,777 | 204 | 840 | 1,93,630 | 231 | 89,97,043 | 86,97,117 | ... | 2,99,926 |
| | TOTAL | 424 | 2,793 | 16,75,390 | 600 | 2,793 | 15,17,523 | 543 | 5,78,62,193 | 6,18,80,243 | 40,18,050 | ... |
| TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) | | 262 | 13,864 | 49,13,239 | 354 | 14,228 | 45,59,592 | 320 | 18,63,06,550 | 20,91,46,668 | 2,28,40,118 | ... |
| | *Assisted Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5th March, 1892 | Delhi-Umballa-Kalka | ... | 162 | 16,630 | 103 | 162 | 20,559 | 127 | (*k*) 16,630 | 9,74,789 | 9,58,159 | ... |
| Ditto | Tárakeshwar | 248 | 22 | 6,098 | 277 | 22 | 5,857 | 266 | 2,76,987 | 2,66,754 | ... | 10,233 |
| Ditto | Rohilkhand - Kumaun (Company's section) | 90 | (*l*)67 | 5,849 | 87 | (*l*)67 | 6,119 | 91 | 3,01,414 | 3,48,587 | 47,173 | ... |
| Ditto | Dibru-Sadiya | 127 | 78 | 9,986 | 128 | 78 | 11,395 | 146 | 4,75,331 | 4,71,708 | ... | 3,623 |
| | TOTAL | 128 | 329 | 38,563 | 117 | 329 | 43,930 | 134 | 10,70,362 | 20,61,838 | 9,91,476 | ... |
| | *Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5th March, 1892 | The Nizam's Guaranteed State | 140 | *m*354 | 62,456 | 176 | *m*354 | 61,251 | 173 | 23,99,234 | 26,35,469 | 2,36,235 | ... |
| 27th Feb., ,, | Mysore section, S. M. R. | 77 | ... | ... | ... | ... | (*c*) | ... | (*d*) 11,22,474 | (*e*) 12,16,833 | 94,359 | ... |
| 5th March, ,, | The Gaekwar's Dabhoi | 57 | 72 | 4,623 | 64 | 72 | 4,350 | 60 | 1,86,775 | 1,85,214 | ... | 1,561 |
| Ditto | The Gaekwar's Mehsána | 41 | 68 | 4,417 | 65 | 93 | 5,330 | 57 | 71,144 | 1,98,498 | 1,27,354 | ... |
| Ditto | The Gaekwar's Petlád | 71 | 13 | 1,068 | 82 | 13 | 1,110 | 85 | (*n*)40,975 | 56,186 | 15,211 | ... |
| 27th Feb., 1892 | Kolhápur | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | (*c*) | ... | ... | (*o*)69,506 | 69,506 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 104 | 507 | 72,564 | 143 | 532 | 72,041 | 135 | 38,20,602 | 43,61,706 | 5,41,104 | ... |
| | *Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Ry. Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5th March, 1892 | Rájpura-Bhátinda | 101 | 108 | 17,950 | 166 | 108 | 13,580 | 126 | 5,07,260 | 5,70,910 | 63,650 | ... |
| | *Lines owned and worked by Native States.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5th March, 1892 | Jodhpore-Bikanir | 58 | 124 | 8,291 | 67 | 292 | 20,359 | 70 | 3,54,310 | 7,42,992 | 3,88,682 | ... |
| Ditto | Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar | 91 | 334 | 44,897 | 134 | 334 | 34,577 | 104 | 14,38,725 | 13,16,224 | ... | 1,22,501 |
| Ditto | Morvi | 60 | 94 | 6,470 | 69 | 94 | 6,057 | 64 | 2,91,339 | 2,88,091 | ... | 3,248 |
| | TOTAL | 78 | 552 | 59,658 | 108 | 720 | 60,984 | 85 | 20,84,374 | 23,47,307 | 2,62,933 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 246 | 15,360 | 51,01,974 | 332 | 15,917 | 47,50,127 | 298 | 19,37,89,148 | 21,84,88,429 | 2,46,99,281 | ... |

(*a*) Includes the Tirhoot State railway. Although for convenience classed among the State railways, the Bengal and North-Western section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*b*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi State railway.
(*c*) Return not received.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st April 1890, to 28th February 1891.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st April 1891, to 27th February 1892.
(*f*) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State railway.
(*g*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir railways.
(*h*) Although for convenience classed among the State railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*i*) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay and Mu Valley railways.
(*j*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon and Amráoti State railways.
(*k*) Receipts for first 7 days of March 1891.
(*l*) Includes 12 miles of joint line belonging to the Lucknow-Bareilly railway worked over by the Rohilkhand Kumaun railway.
(*m*) Includes the Bezvada extension and 3 miles worked over twice by each train.
(*n*) Total receipts from 5th May 1890 to 7th March 1891.
(*o*) Total receipts from 21st April 1891 to 27th February 1892.

CALCUTTA, *the 18th March, 1892.*

F. B. HEBBERT,
*Offg. Under Secretary.*

*Printed and published for the* GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 13.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


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SUPPLEMENT No. 13.


## PART I.

### Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

## MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 22nd March, 1892.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will leave Calcutta for Simla on Monday, the 28th March, 1892, at 11-45 A.M. (Calcutta Time).

His Excellency will visit *en route* Bombay, Pachmarhi, and Khanki, and arrive at Simla on or about the 21st April, 1892.

All covers intended to reach His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General during His Excellency's journey should be addressed "Governor-General's Camp" without the addition of any Post town.

The party accompanying His Excellency on tour is as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Her Excellency the Marchioness of Lansdowne. | Up to Bombay, whence Her Excellency sails for England on 2nd April, 1892. |
| 2. Colonel Lord William Beresford, V.C., C.I.E., Military Secretary to the Viceroy. | Up to Bombay, whence he sails for England on 2nd April, 1892. |
| 3. Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel E. H. Fenn, Surgeon to the Viceroy. | Throughout the Tour. |
| 4. Captain Hon'ble C. Harbord, A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy. | Throughout the Tour. Will officiate as Military Secretary to the Viceroy from 2nd April, 1892. |

| | |
|---|---|
| 5. Captain H. A. Pakenham, A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy. | Throughout the Tour. |
| 6. Captain P. Brasier-Creagh, A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy. | Up to Bombay, whence he will proceed to Simla. |
| 7. Captain Viscount Valletort, A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy. | Up to Bombay, whence he will accompany Her Excellency to England. |
| 8. F. W. Latimer, Esq. | Throughout the Tour. |

All communications connected with business of a mere routine nature should be sent, as usual, to the Head Quarters of the several Departments.

*The 24th March, 1892.*

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India will leave Calcutta for Simla on Monday, the 28th March, 1892, starting from Government House at 11-15 A.M. (Calcutta time).

At 11-5 A.M. (Calcutta time) on the 28th March, 1892, a Guard of Honour of Native Infantry, with Band and Colour, will be drawn up in front of the Grand Staircase, Government House.

Guards of Honour of British Infantry and Volunteers are dispensed with on this occasion.

A Viceregal Salute will be fired from the ramparts of Fort William as His Excellency leaves Government House.

His Excellency will be escorted from Government House to the Howrah Railway Station by a detachment of the Body-Guard.

The route taken will be by Old Court House Street, Dalhousie Square North, Fairlie Place, Strand Road, and the Hooghly Bridge.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and Staff, Members of His Excellency's Council, General Officer Commanding the Presidency District and Staff, the Principal Civil and Military Officers, and other gentlemen who are desirous of attending, will be present at Government House.

The Commissioner of Police for the town of Calcutta, the Commissioner of Burdwan Division and the Magistrate of Howrah will meet His Excellency at the Howrah Railway Station.

White uniform will be worn by those entitled to uniform. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in Morning Dress.

By Command,

WILLIAM BERESFORD, *Colonel,*

*Military Secretary to the Viceroy.*

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 25th March, 1892.*

No. 5.—Whereas by Resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the fifth day of October, 1871, the provisions of the 33rd of Vict. Chap. 3, Sec. 1, were declared applicable to the Hill Districts of Arakan; And whereas the Chief Commissioner of Burma has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft and the same has received the Governor General's assent on the 22nd day of March, 1892;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the Gazette of India:—

REGULATION No. II OF 1892.

*A Regulation to amend the Arakan Hills Civil Justice Regulation, 1874.*

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Arakan Hills Civil Justice Regulation, 1874; It is hereby enacted as follows:— VI

Amendment of section 54 of Regulation VIII of 1874.

1. In section 54 of the Arakan Hills Civil Justice Regulation, 1874, VI for the word "three" the word "four" shall be substituted.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## HOME DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

#### PUBLIC.

*Calcutta, the 26th March, 1892.*

**No. 1286.**—Under the provisions of section 9 of Statute 24 and 25 Vict., cap 67, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Simla in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

#### ESTABLISHMENTS.

*The 23rd March, 1892.*

**No. 172.**—The services of Mr. H. LeMesurier, Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal

#### MEDICAL.

*The 22nd March, 1892.*

**No. 158.**—The services of Surgeon-Major C. J. H. Warden, Bengal Establishment, Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry, Medical College, Calcutta, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

#### PORT BLAIR.

*The 22nd March, 1892.*

**No. 232.**—The services of Colonel T. Cadell, V.C., Chief Commissioner of the Andamans and Nicobar Islands and Superintendent of Port Blair, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 15th April, 1892.

**No. 234.**—Colonel N. M. T. Horsford, Deputy Commissioner of Sitapur, is appointed to be Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Superintendent of Port Blair, with effect from the date on which he relieves Colonel T. Cadell.

*The 23rd March, 1892.*

**No. 239.**—Mr. E. H. Man, Deputy Superintendent, Port Blair, has obtained privilege leave for 3 months, with effect from the 2nd June, 1892, or the subsequent date on which he avails himself of it.

#### JUDICIAL.

*The 24th March, 1892.*

**No. 420.**—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel A. K. Macpherson, Cantonment Magistrate of Sialkot, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department for employment as Officiating Assistant Judge Advocate General.

*The 25th March, 1892.*

**No. 428.**—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (2), section 18 of the Indian Factories Act, 1881, as amended by Act XI of 1891, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to make the following rule :—

Every occupier of a factory shall furnish to the Magistrate of the District or, if the factory is situate within the limits of a Presidency town, to the Special Inspector of Factories or other officer designated in this behalf by the Local Government, the undermentioned returns on or before the dates specified against each :—

I.—On or before the 15th July and the 15th January, respectively, a half-yearly return relating to the first and second-half of each calendar year in the following form :—

| Name and situation of factory. | Name of owner or occupier. | Name of manager. | Nature of industry. | Nature and amount of moving power. | Average daily number of operatives employed. | | | | Whether the factory is worked by shifts or stoppages. If the latter, the hour and extent of daily stoppage. | Whether there is a general holiday on Sunday or on varying week days, or whether the factory has been exempted from the rule as to Sunday labour under section 5B (1), clause (c), of the Act. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Adults. | | Children. | | | | |
| | | | | | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |

*N. B.*—The average daily number of children is to be taken from the register of children kept in the factory.

II.—On or before the 15th January of each year, an annual return in the following form regarding measurements and space :—

| Name and situation of factory. | Name of occupier. | Measurements and cubical contents of each room in the factory. | Area of the floor-space of any room shown in the preceding column occupied by machinery or other fixtures. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |

III.—Before the end of each calendar month, a return giving notice of all the days on which the factory will be closed during the ensuing month.

EDUCATION.

*The 22nd March, 1892.*

No. 116.—Under Section 12 of Act II of 1857, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation of the Midnapur College to the Calcutta University in Law up to the B. L. Standard.

J. P. HEWETT,
*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BURMA.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

*Rangoon, the 17th March, 1892.*

No. 130.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of Burma is pleased to extend Act XXI of 1865 (to define and amend the law relating to intestate succession among the Parsis) to the whole of Upper Burma, exclusive of the Shan States.

F. C. GATES,
*Junior Secy. to the Chief Commr. of Burma.*

## REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EMIGRATION.

*Calcutta, the 23rd March, 1892.*

No. 591—17.—IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following amendments to Schedules A and C of the rules relating to Colonial Emigration published with Revenue and Agricultural Department's Notification No. 94 E. of the 18th March 1886:—

(1) In Schedule A, under the heading "Fire-engines and Buckets," for the words "The number of fire-engines and fire-buckets to be carried in an emigrant ship shall be as follows," substitute the following:—"The number of fire-engines, whether worked by hand or steam, and fire-buckets to be carried in an emigrant ship shall be as follows, and in the case of fire-engines shall be exclusive of the steam-engine prescribed in Schedule C for the working of the distilling and steam-cooking apparatus."

(2) In the same schedule, for the paragraph under the heading "Pumps" substitute the following:—

"*Pumps.*—Three pumps shall be carried independently of other prescribed pumps, *viz.*, one head pump, one stern pump drawing salt water for cleaning, washing decks, etc., and one hold pump with flexible hose for issuing fresh water on the upper deck; or an equivalent number of pumps which can be utilized for the same purpose."

(3) In Schedule C for paragraph 1, substitute the following:—"All condensers shall have a separate engine for working the circulating cold water pump; and this engine shall be worked exclusively for feeding the steam boiler, except in cases of fire breaking out on board, when it may be utilized for the extinguishing of fire in conjunction with the separate fire-engines or pumps prescribed in Schedule A." This does not apply to steamers on which the supply of cold water for the condenser is circulated by the main donkey-engine or by an auxiliary pump attached to the main engine.

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## PATENTS.

*The 24th March 1892.*

**No. 748-*P*.**—Application in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 19th March 1892, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No 61 of 1892.—Alexander Adam, of 6 Windsor Street, Edinburgh, in the County of Midlothian, Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers, for improvements in or relating to Targets.

No. 62 of 1892.—Joseph Colley, Steel Works Engineer, of 44 Wellington Road, Bilston, in the County of Stafford, England, for improvements in the manufacture of steel or ingot iron.

No. 63 of 1892.—Herbert Samuel Elworthy, F. C. S., M. S C. I., Analytical and Technical Chemist of Sujanpur, District of Gurdaspur, Punjab, India, for a new or combined method or process for producing Carbonic Acid gas or Carbon Di Oxide and the recovery and utilization of the waste products therefrom.

No. 64 of 1892.—George Henry List., M Inst., C.E., Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, and Superintendent of Way and Works, North-Western Railway, Lahore, Punjab, and Peter Ross, Sub-Contractor, Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, and Sub-Divisional Officer, North-Western Railway, Lahore, for securing the simple working and bolt-locking of Facing Points on Railways, to be called "Improved Single Lever method of working and bolting Points."

No. 65 of 1892 —James Hughes Minto, of 32 Roberts Road, Anfield, in the County of Lancaster, in the Kingdom of England, Brass Founder, for improvements in Apparatus for charging liquids with gases.

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**No. 749-*P*.**—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of

one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 248 of 1890.—John Donnelly, of the Metropolitan Works, Dockley Road, Bermondsey, in the County of Surrey, England, Engineer, for improvements in the manufacture of Axle boxes. (Filed 14th March 1892.)

No. 142 of 1891.—Albert Williams Daw and Zacharias Williams Daw, of Laurvig, in the Kingdom of Norway, Mining Engineers, for improvements in and connected with valves for percussive rock drills, direct acting pumps, and engines. (Filed 11th March 1892.)

No. 297 of 1891.—S. Lloyd Wiegand, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States, America, Mechanical Draftsman and Engineer, for improvements in the art of and apparatus for Telegraphing and Telephoning, and similar purposes. (Filed 7th March 1892.)

No. 303 of 1891.—Henri Galopin, of Temple Court Place, Chancery Lane, Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, Scientific Engineer, for improvements in and connected with Apparatus for regulating the supply of liquid Hydro-carbon to lamp and other burners in houses, railway carriages, and other structures. (Filed 8th March 1892.)

No. 332 of 1891.—William Tatham, of Vulcan Works, Rochdale, in the County of Lancaster, Machine-maker, for improvements in or applicable to machinery for preparing and spinning fibrous material, having reference to the drawing of the slivers or rovings. (Filed 14th March 1892.)

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**No. 750-*P*.**—THE under-mentioned design has been registered, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies of the design have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every design is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee :—

No. 26 of 1892.—L. & A. Emery, Manufacturers, Lyons, France, for a design consisting of coloured silk cloth with imitation gold thread worked into a pattern of lily leaves and spray on a trellis.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

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## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Fort William, the 21st March 1892.*

**No. 1205-*I*.**—Whereas the Governor-General in Council has power and jurisdiction within the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore : In exercise of such power and jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by Sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI of 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore the provisions of Act XIII of 1855) an Act to provide compensation to families for loss occasioned by the death of a person caused by actionable wrong).

*The 24th March 1892.*

*Bhopal Battalion.*

**No. 472-*G*.**—Lieutenant H. L. Goodenough, Indian Staff Corps, is appointed to be Wing Officer, with effect from the 13th September, 1891, *vice* Lieutenant J. H. Pollard appointed Wing Officer and Adjutant.

Lieutenant Goodenough will continue for the present to be attached for duty to the Deoli Irregular Force.

No. 476-*G.*—Lieutenant C. Archer, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, is granted furlough for eighteen months, under Articles 338 (*b*) and 340 (*b*) (iii) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 23rd April, 1892, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

No. 477-*G.*—The following change is made in the graded list of the Political Department:—

Consequent on the reversion of Captain C. Herbert, Indian Staff Corps, to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 3rd class, and with effect from the 11th February, 1892—

Lieutenant C H Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, from officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class.

No. 479-*G.*—Rustomji Faridonji, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class, with effect from the 29th October, 1891, *vice* Muhammad Yasin Khan, transferred to foreign service.

*The 25th March, 1892.*

No. 1283-*I.*—In modification of the notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 319 I., dated the 9th February, 1883, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the following additions shall be made to the Bangalore Municipal Regulations of 1883:—

1. Section 34—

In the heading and in the marginal note, between the words "tolls" and "and rates," the words "town duties" shall be inserted; and

In the 14th line after the words "intoxicating liquors" and "town duties" semi-colons shall be inserted.

2. After section 62 the following new heading and sections shall be inserted:—

*Town duties.*

Town duties on articles of consumption.

62A. If it shall be determined by the Municipal Commissioners, with the approval of the Resident and the sanction of the Government of India, as aforesaid, to levy, for the purposes of these Regulations, town duties on articles imported into the Municipal limits for consumption, such duties shall be levied as provided in sections 62B to 62Q of these Regulations.

Articles liable to town duties and their rates.

62B. Town duties, at rates not exceeding those specified in Schedule CIII annexed to these Regulations, shall be levied on all or any of the articles mentioned in such schedule, as the Municipal Commissioners may from time to time determine with the approval of the Resident and the sanction of the Government of India as aforesaid It shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners, with the approval of the Resident and the sanction of the Government of India, to revise from time to time the articles and rates specified in the said schedule or any one of them provided always that such revision shall be published in one or more of the English and Vernacular newspapers published in Bangalore.

Collection of town duties and appointment of town duty officers, etc.

62C. The Municipal Commissioners may construct warehouses, enclosures and Ookads or outposts at such places as they may consider suitable for the purpose, and likewise close such of them as are not required, due notice thereof being previously given to the public. The Commissioners may place the collection of town duties under the management of such persons as may appear to them proper, and shall frame bye-laws for the guidance of such persons; provided always that the provisions of sections 224 to 229 of these Regulations shall be applicable to bye-laws framed under this section. The officers appointed under this section shall be designated town duty officers and shall be liable to the same responsibilities as would attach to them if employed in the collection of any assessment or tax under these Regulations. They shall further wear such insignia as the Municipal Commissioners may prescribe for their identification.

License to sell articles liable to town duties.

62D. Every person who shall within the municipal limits sell, either by wholesale or retail, any or all of the articles subject to town duties shall first cause his name to be registered in the municipal office, and shall obtain a license bearing the common seal of the Municipal Commissioners under the signature of the President, and shall pay for every such license such annual sum as is specified in Schedule CIII, annexed to these Regulations. It shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners with the approval of the Resident, and the sanction of the Government of India, to revise from time to time the classes of licenses, and the rates of license fees enumerated in the said schedule.

Form of license, etc., for the sale of dutiable articles and penalty for a breach of its conditions.

62E. The Municipal Commissioners shall, with the approval of the Resident from time to time, prescribe as may be expedient the form and conditions of the license to be issued under Section 62D, and shall maintain in their office a register of all licenses issued. Every license issued in any official year shall have effect and continue in force from the date thereof until the close of that official year and may be renewed at the close of each official year on payment of the prescribed fee. A breach of the conditions of the license, if proved before a Magistrate, shall render the holder liable to a fine not exceeding R50 and also to suspension or forfeiture of his license.

Penalty for sale without a license of articles liable to town duty and such articles on which the town duty has not been paid.

62F. Any person selling or attempting to sell any article liable to town duty without a license shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding R100 and to confiscation of such commodity as he may not have been licensed to sell, provided always that nothing herein contained shall apply to dutiable articles not exceeding R200 in value purchased by any person for his private use or sold by auction, consequent on the owner dying or quitting the place. Any license-holder or vendor employed by him who may sell, or be found in possession of any dutiable goods which have not paid duty, shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding R500, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term which may extend to six

months in addition to forfeiture of his license, and the goods will be considered as contraband and treated accordingly.

Report of dutiable articles brought within municipal limits.

62G. Dutiable goods imported into municipal limits shall be brought by a public road or thoroughfare, and the parties in charge shall report themselves to the first Ookad or outpost within municipal limits, a town duty officer from which shall accompany each consignment to the bonded warehouse with a memorandum from the Ookad or outpost descriptive of contents, for inspection and levy of the full rates of duty thereon if for local consumption, or for disposal according to section 62H of these Regulations if for exportation.

Storage of dutiable articles at the bonded warehouse.

62H. Town duty shall not be leviable on any of the said articles exported from or in course of transit through municipal limits provided such articles shall be stored at the warehouse, or in the enclosures wherein goods can be stored in carts, boxes or bundles without breaking of bulk, set apart by the Municipal Commissioners for the purpose, and that a pass be taken out by the owners (on the payment of a fee of pies (4) four), specifying the declared quantity of the same and their destination. A reasonable charge for storage may be levied at the warehouse for such goods as are delayed in export or transit, not to exceed one anna per diem per cart or cart-load and pies 6 per each bundle, box or package. All perishable commodities remaining uncleared or unclaimed after 48 hours shall be sold by public auction to the highest bidder at the bonded warehouse. All other goods remaining uncleared or unclaimed for a longer period than six months shall be sold in like manner. After payment of the dues and storage fees incurred thereon the balance of cash if any, if not claimed within one year shall be credited to the municipality. Any person depositing goods in the bonded warehouse shall have no claim for compensation for any damage that may be caused while the goods are passed into or out of the warehouse or while they remain therein, unless such damage shall have been proved to have been caused by the wilful neglect of the warehouse-keeper or other person charged with the safe custody of the goods.

Penalty for evading town duty.

62I. Any person who shall import or attempt to import, or convey into municipal limits any article on which town duty is leviable without complying with the requirements of section 62G of these Regulations evading or attempting to evade thereby the duty to which such article is liable, shall on conviction before a Magistrate be liable to a fine double the value of such article, together with the duty leviable thereon, and in any case not exceeding the sum of ₹500 or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term which may extend to six months, and the goods shall also be liable to confiscation.

List of warehouses and ou posts to be published, etc.

62J. A list of warehouses and of enclosures and of Ookads or outposts situated in different localities shall be published under the signature of the President and the common seal of the Commissioners. All railway stations shall be deemed to be Ookads or outposts for the purpose of giving effect to these Regulations Avoidance of public roads and thoroughfares with such goods as may be subject to town duty may be taken as reasonable grounds of suspicion to evade the duty leviable.

Seizure of dutiable articles liable to confiscation.

62K. Any town duty officer may stop and detain any person suspected to be conveying or to be in possession of any dutiable articles liable to confiscation under these Regulations, and may seize the articles with the vessels, packages or coverings in which they are contained, and the animals and conveyances used in carrying them, and may also convey them to the nearest Police Station.

Inspection of buildings to examine whether dutiable articles have passed through the warehouse.

62L. Any town duty officer above the rank of a peon may, under the warrant of a Magistrate, enter and inspect at any time by day or night the shop, building or enclosure in which any licensed dealer shall carry on trade in the articles mentioned in Schedule CIII annexed to these Regulations, and satisfy himself that all the dutiable articles in the shop, building or enclosure have duly passed through the warehouse, and that the duty has been paid for them.

Inspection of buildings to examine whether articles on which town duty has not been paid to be concealed.

62M. Whenever any town duty officer above the rank of a peon shall have reason to believe that any dutiable article on which duty has not been paid is kept or concealed in any shop, building or enclosure, such officer may obtain a warrant and enter such place and may open any door, or force any obstacle, and may seize and carry away any such article.

Dutiable articles and persons seized to be produced before a Magistrate.

62N. Whenever any town duty officer shall seize any person or articles he shall immediately make a full report to his superior, and shall produce the person and the articles seized before a Magistrate exercising jurisdiction within the municipal limits within twenty-four hours from the time of the arrest.

Police officers to assist town duty officers.

62O. In all cases of resistance to the lawful authority of the town duty officers, all Police officers shall be bound to assist the town duty officers when required, and for that purpose, they shall have the same power which they have in the exercise of their ordinary police duties.

Magistrates to take cognizance of the reports made by town duty officers.

62P Any Magistrate having jurisdiction within municipal limits may take any information that may be laid by a town duty officer, issue his summons or warrant for the arrest of a defaulter and for search of any shop, building or enclosure and for seizure of any property liable to confiscation and hold the same or order it to be held till he adjudicates the case.

Provisions of the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure to apply to fines imposed in connection with the levy of the town duties.

62Q. The provisions of sections 64 to 70 both inclusive of the Indian Penal Code and of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882, Section 386), shall apply to fines imposed under the provisions made in these Regulations as regards the levy of town duties, and forfeitures shall be dealt with as if they were fines.

SCHEDULE CIII.

(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 62B).

*Town Duties.*

| | R | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Green cocoanuts per 1,000 No. . | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Dry do. per maund of 24lb | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Betel-leaves per 100 No. . . | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Tobacco per maund of 24lb . | 3 | 0 | 0 |

NOTE.—Six green cocoanuts, 6 dry cocoanuts, 25 betel-leaves, and 2 pounds of tobacco if brought for personal consumption by *bonâ fide* travellers or passengers in a railway train shall be allowed free of duty.

(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 62D).

*Town Duty License Fees.*

CLASS I.

| | Yearly. R |
|---|---|
| Wholesale dealers in dry and green cocoanuts . . . . . | 6 |
| Wholesale dealers in betel-leaves and tobacco or any one of them . . | 6 |

CLASS II.

| | |
|---|---|
| Retail dealers in betel-leaves selling 10 pindies and upwards monthly and in tobacco 50 maunds and upwards or any one of them . . . . . | 5 |

CLASS III.

| | |
|---|---|
| Retail dealers in dry and green cocoanuts . . . . . | 3 |
| Retail dealers in betel-leaves selling below 10 pindies monthly and in tobacco below 50 maunds or any one of them . . . . . | 3 |

NOTE.—A "Pindie" is a package consisting of 100 bundles, each bundle containing 100 leaves.

H. M. DURAND,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

### LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

*Calcutta, the 23rd March, 1892.*

No 1235.—Mr. J. A. Robertson, Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, is granted leave on private affairs for six months, with effect from the 28th April, 1892.

No. 1239.—Mr. K. J. Badshah, Post Master General, North-Western Provinces, is granted furlough for 21 months, with effect from the afternoon of the 2nd April, 1892.

Mr. Charles Stewart-Wilson, I.C.S., whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Department, is appointed to officiate as Post Master General, North-Western Provinces, *vice* Mr. K. J. Badshah.

*The 25th March, 1892.*

No. 1252.—Mr. S. Jacob, Comptroller and Auditor General, and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, with effect from the 7th May 1892.

Mr. R. Logan, Accountant General, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Comptroller and Auditor General, and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, *vice* Mr. S. Jacob.

Mr. A F. Cox is appointed to be Accountant General, Bombay.

No. 1281.—Mr. C. E. Collings, Chief Superintendent in the Office of the Accountant General, Bengal, is granted furlough for one year, with effect from the 4th April 1892, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. H. W. Ronaldson, Superintendent in the, Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General is appointed to act as Chief Superintendent, during the absence of Mr. Collings on leave, or until further orders.

No. 1282.—Mr. G. H. R. Hart is appointed to officiate as Deputy Auditor General, with effect from the 16th March 1892.

A. KENSINGTON,

for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Fort William, the 25th March, 1892.*

### APPOINTMENTS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

No. 296.—Captain D. W. Hickman, 34th Pioneers, Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Sirhind District, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General on the Establishment, *vice* Captain P. A. Buckland, whose tenure of the appointment has expired. Dated 21st January, 1892.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 297.—Lieutenant H. H. Jones, Staff Corps, 4th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from 4th February, 1892. (Joined his appointment 5th March, 1892.)

No. 298.—Lieutenant N. T. Parker, Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 9th January, 1891.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 299.—Surgeon-Colonel F. W. Wade, Medical Staff, is brought on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, *vice* Surgeon-Colonel T. N. Hoysted transferred on promotion to the Madras Establishment. Dated 30th January, 1892.

No. 300.—The undermentioned Surgeon-Captain, appointed to the Bengal Establishment in G. G. O. No. 961 of 1891, reported his arrival at Karachi on the date specified:—

Edmund Wilkinson, 7th December, 1891.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 301.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Sawyer, Military Accountant, 1st class, is appointed to officiate as Controller, Military Accounts,

Bombay Circle, during the absence of Colonel H. H. P. Cowper on leave, or until further orders.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 302.—Lieutenant St. J. A. D. Muter, Royal Artillery, to officiate as an Ordnance Officer, 4th class, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 18th March, 1892.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 303.—The undermentioned officer appointed by the Secretary of State for India a probationer for the Indian Staff Corps is posted as follows, with effect from the date of his arrival in India :—

*Bengal.*

Lieutenant H. M. Le Fleming, Dorsetshire Regiment.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 304.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India under clause 155, India Army Circular, 1891 :—

Surgeon-Colonel J. C Morice, Administrative Medical Officer, Presidency District, (m. c.) till 23rd October 1892.

No. 305.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Captain W. H. Jameson, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), for one year. Pension Service—18th year, commenced 13th June, 1891. (This cancels G. G. O. No. 1118 of 1891.)

Captain A. N. Carr, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 3rd Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, for six months. Pension Service—15th year, commenced 30th January, 1892.

No. 306.—Lieutenant P. H. duP. Casgrain, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Department, is granted leave out of India, (p. a.) for one year, under the leave rules applicable to officers of the British Army serving in India.

No. 307.—The undermentioned Warrant Officer is granted furlough out of India :—

Sub-Conductor M. Carroll, Barrack Master, 2nd class, Military Works Department, (m. c) for one year, under rule VI of the regulations of 1875.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 308.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

*London Gazette, dated the 23rd February, 1892, pages 990, 992 and 993.*

*Whitehall, February 23rd, 1892.*

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting the dignity of a Baron of the said United Kingdom unto General Sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts, Bart., G C.B., G C I.E., V.C., Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in India, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Roberts of Kandahar, in Afghanistan, and of the city of Waterford.

* * * * *

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
*23rd February, 1892.*

* * * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel George Ralph Collier Westropp to be Major-General. Dated 1st November, 1891.

The undermentioned Colonels to be Major-Generals on the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 1st November, 1891 :—

Alexander Wardrop.
Thomas Bell.
Stewart Fellows.

The undermentioned Officers are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List :—

Major-General George Ralph Collier Westropp. Dated 1st November, 1891.

Colonel Alexander Copland, C.B. Dated 14th January, 1892.

Colonel Montague Charles Perreau. Dated 4th February, 1892.

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Colonel Gilbert James Pasley to be Major-General. Dated 1st November, 1891.

Lieutenant-General Thomas Edward Gordon, C.B., C.S.I., who became liable to be transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List on 13th January, 1892, is temporarily exempted therefrom by the Secretary of State for India in Council, under paragraph 4 of the Regulations for such transfers, and he will be retained on the Effective List as a Supernumerary.

Major-General Sir John Hudson, K.C.B., to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 13th January, 1892.

Colonel Brooke Rynd Chambers to be Major-General. Dated 13th January, 1892.

INDIAN ARMY.

Major-General Edward John McNair, Bengal Infantry, to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 20th December, 1891.

The undermentioned Colonels to be Major-Generals :—

Henry Russell Wintle, Bengal Infantry. Dated 20th December, 1891.

Albert Joseph Howes, Madras Infantry. Dated 26th January, 1892.

---

Major-General George Edward Henry Beauchamp, Madras Infantry, is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 26th January, 1892.

## MEDALS.

### SAMANA.

No. 309.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 61 of 1892, it is notified that Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India has approved of the India medal with clasp Samana, 1891, being granted to all the troops and followers employed in the late Miranzai Expedition, who came on the field service scale of rations between the 4th April and 25th May, 1891, instead of between the 5th April and 25th May, 1891.

## PENSIONS.

No. 310.—The undermentioned Warrant Officers of the Ordnance Department have been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the dates noted against their names respectively:—

Conductor John Cooper—24th March, 1892.

Sub-Conductor James Benyon—22nd March, 1892.

## PROMOTIONS.

No. 311.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

### STAFF CORPS.

*To be Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Major George Lloyd Reilly Richardson—23rd March, 1892.

### NATIVE ARMY.

No. 312.—*9th Bengal Lancers*—

Jemadar Muhammad Ali Beg to be Ressaidar, Kot-Dafadar Muzaffar Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Malik Muhammad Mubaraz Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 8th March, 1892.

## RETIREMENTS.

No. 313.—Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph MacNaughton Fleming, M.D., 26th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 9th April, 1892, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

## MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### APPOINTMENTS.

No. 314.—Colonel E. D'O. Twemlow, R.E., is appointed to the Military Works Department as Executive Engineer, 1st grade, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, class II, temporary rank, with effect from the 23rd November, 1891.

## MARINE DEPARTMENT.

### APPOINTMENTS.

No. 15.—Captain A. Gwyn, Royal Indian Marine, Assistant Director of the Royal Indian Marine, to officiate as Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine, *vice* Captain A. Campbell, D.S.O., Royal Indian Marine, granted 8 months leave on private affairs.

Captain W. M. Edwards, Royal Indian Marine, Staff Officer, Kidderpore Dockyard, to officiate as Assistant Director of the Royal Indian Marine, *vice* Captain A. Gwyn.

### FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 16.—Captain A. Campbell, D.S.O., Royal Indian Marine, Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine, is granted leave out of India (p.a.) for 8 months, under paragraph 5 of Military Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 33, dated the 25th February, 1892.

No. 17.—Captain H. B. Simpson, Royal Indian Marine, Deputy Conservator of the Port, Madras, is granted furlough out of India, for one year, with effect from the 30th May, 1892, under paragraph 560, Rule I, Marine Regulations, India, Vol. I.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 25th March, 1892.*

Under Clause 25 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned Warrant Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 19th and the 25th March, 1892:—

| Corps. | Rank and Name. | Date of decease. | Place of decease. | Testate or intestate. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordnance Department . . . | Sub-Conductor J. A. Cahill . | 21st March, 1892 . | Allahabad. | | |

E. H. H. COLLEN,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 19th March, 1892.*

**No. 107.**—Major B. Scott, C.I.E., R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, and Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, is granted furlough for six months, with effect from the 7th April, 1892, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

**No. 108.**—It is hereby notified, for information, that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India has, in Railway Despatch No. 19, dated 11th February, 1892, accorded sanction to an expenditure of ₹40,17,874 on capital account for the construction of the Chenab Bridge at Sher Shah, North-Western Railway.

*The 21st March, 1892.*

**No. 109.**—It is hereby notified for information that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India has, in Despatch No. 21 Railway, dated 18th February, 1892, accorded sanction to an expenditure of ₹63,59,319 on eliminating all gradients steeper than 1 in 100 throughout the line between Jhelum and Rawal Pindi on the North Western Railway, and on improving the permanent way in that section.

**No. 110.**—Mr. R. Sivewright, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta.

**No. 111.**—*Corrigendum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 102 of the 17th March, 1892, *for* "G. T. St. A. Mixon," *read* "G. T. St. A. Nixon."

*The 22nd March, 1892.*

**No. 112.**—Mr. Hari Prassan Chattopadhya, passed student of the Poona College of Science, is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Apprentice Engineer, and is posted to the Central Provinces.

**No. 114.**—Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. O. Boughey, R.E., Officiating Manager, North-Western Railway, is granted special leave for six months under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 12th May 1892 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

**No. 115.**—Lieutenant-Colonel M. C. Brackenbury, R.E., class I, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is, on return from leave, appointed to officiate as Manager, North Western Railway, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. O. Boughey, R.E.

*The 23rd March, 1892.*

**No. 116.**—Mr. F B. Henslowe, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is permitted, at his own request, to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the 1st April, 1892.

*The 24th March, 1892.*

**No. 117.**—The services of Mr. W. J. Weightman, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, State Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Madras Government for employment on Railways.

**No. 118.**—Mr. J. H. L. Patterson, Officiating Port Store-keeper, State Railway Department, Calcutta, and Store-keeper, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in class II, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed Store-keeper of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

**No. 119.**—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 118, dated 24th March, 1892, Mr. P. Barrie, Head Stock Verifier, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed to officiate as Store-keeper of that line, with temporary rank in class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, until relieved by Mr. J. H. L. Patterson.

**No. 120.**—Mr. W. P. Godfrey, Accountant, 1st grade, and Honorary Assistant Examiner in the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Burma, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Examiner of Accounts, 2nd grade.

**No. 121.**—Mr. W. A. Lesmond, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Way and Works, Eastern Bengal State Railway, with the rank of Officiating Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, during the absence of Mr. W. Nicholson on privilege leave.

**No. 122.**—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions in and to the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers, with effect from the dates specified:—

| NAMES. | From | To | Nature of promotion. | With effect from |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1892. |
| Harrison, Colonel C. W.I., R.E. | Chief Engineer, 2nd class | Chief Engineer, 1st class | Permanent . | March 5 |
| Wickes, T. H. . . | " " 3rd class | " " 2nd class | Ditto . | " 5 |
| Beresford, J. S. . . | Superintending Engineer, 2nd class | Superintending Engineer, 1st class. | Temporary . | " 5 |
| Wright, W. C. . . | Superintending Engineer, 3rd class. | Superintending Engineer, 2nd class. | Sub. *pro tem.* . | " 5 |
| McArthur, Lieutenant-Colonel A.D., R.E. | Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary rank.* | Superintending Engineer, 2nd class. | Ditto . | " 5 |

| NAMES. | From | To | Nature of promotion. | With effect from |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1892. |
| Oates, E. W. . . . | Superintending Engineer, 3rd class. | Superintending Engineer, 2nd class. | Temporary . | March 5 |
| Nightingale, W. H. . | Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.* | Superintending Engineer, 3rd class. | Permanent . | " 5 |
| Buckley, R. B. . . | Executive Engineer, 1st grade. | Superintending Engineer, 3rd class. | Sub. *pro tem.* . | " 5 |
| Cumming, Colonel W. G., R.E. | Chief Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary rank.* | Chief Engineer, 2nd class | Permanent . | " 7 |
| Dowden, Colonel T. F., R.E. | Chief Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary rank.* | " " 3rd class | Ditto . | " 7 |
| Corbett, Lieutenant-Colonel F. V., R.E. | Superintending Engineer, 1st class, sub. *pro tem.* | Superintending Engineer, 1st class. | Ditto . | " 7 |
| Ramsay, J. . . . | Superintending Engineer, 1st class, *temporary rank.* | Superintending Engineer, 1st class. | Sub. *pro tem.* . | " 7 |
| Wright, W. C. . . | Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem.* | Superintending Engineer, 2nd class. | Permanent . | " 7 |
| Richard, H. J. . . | Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary rank.* | Superintending Engineer, 2nd class. | Sub. *pro tem.* . | " 7 |
| List, G. H. . . . | Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, *temporary rank.* | Superintending Engineer, 3rd class. | Permanent . | " 7 |
| Ramsay, J. . . . | Superintending Engineer, 1st class, sub. *pro tem.* | Superintending Engineer, 1st class. | Ditto . | " 16 |
| Bell, J. R. . . . | Superintending Engineer, 1st class, *temporary rank.* | Superintending Engineer, 1st class. | Sub. *pro tem.* . | " 16 |
| Gatherer, A. B. . . | Superintending Engineer, 2nd class. | Superintending Engineer, 1st class. | Temporary . | " 16 |
| McArthur, Lieutenant-Colonel A D., R.E. | Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem.* | Superintending Engineer, 2nd class. | Permanent . | " 16 |
| Jacob, Lieutenant-Colonel S. L., R.E. | Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary rank.* | Superintending Engineer, 2nd class. | Sub. *pro tem.* . | " 16 |
| Upcott, F. R. . . . | Superintending Engineer, 3rd class. | Superintending Engineer, 2nd class. | Temporary . | " 16 |
| Pulford, Lieutenant-Colonel R. R., R. E. | Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.* | Superintending Engineer, 3rd class. | Permanent . | " 16 |
| Heinig, J . . . | Executive Engineer, 1st grade. | Superintending Engineer, 3rd class. | Sub. *pro tem.* . | " 16 |

No. 123.—Mr. G. V. Martyn, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, sub *pro tem.*, State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, is granted furlough for seven months, with effect from the 16th April, 1892, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, under Article 371 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 124.—Mr. J. T. Rollo, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Assam, is transferred permanently to the establishment under the Chief Commissioner, Burma.

*The 25th March, 1892.*

No. 125.—The undermentioned Royal Engineer Officers, who are at present on furlough in England, are permitted to join the Chatham Course of instruction of 1892, under Clause 176 of India Army Circular, dated the 31st October, 1887 :—

Major S. Smith, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways.
Captain R. S. Maclagan, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab.

No. 126.—Captain H. E. S. Abbott, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Punjab, is permitted to proceed to England for the purpose of going through a course of instruction at Chatham, under Clause 176 of India Army Circular, dated the 31st October, 1887, with effect from such date as he may be relieved of his duties.

TELEGRAPH.

*The 22nd March, 1892.*

No. 113.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following permanent promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, with effect from the 1st January, 1892 :—

| NAMES. | From | To |
|---|---|---|
| Fahie, J. J. . . . | Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, Persian Section. | Superintendent. |
| Navana, W. S. . . | Inspector, 1st grade, Persian Section. | Assistant Superintendent. |

J. G. FORBES, *Colonel, R.E.*,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

### GAZETTE OF INDIA.

### NOTICE.

*The 26th March, 1892.*

From the 2nd April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 26th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

*Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.*

| | Per annum. R | a. | p. |
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Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

*Publisher, Gazette of India.*

## BANK OF BENGAL.

*Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 22nd March, 1892.*

| LIABILITIES. | R | a | p. | R | a | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital paid up | | | | 2,00,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve Fund | | | | 47,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 77,62,840 | 2 | 5 | 2,04,99,923 | 9 | 5 |
| Public Deposits at Branches | 1,27,37,083 | 7 | 0 | | | |
| Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches | | | | 4,56,70 010 | 8 | 4 |
| Bank Post Bills, etc. | | | | 3,65,594 | 5 | 5 |
| Sundries | | | | 30,71,982 | 9 | 5 |
| RUPEES | | | | 9,43,07 511 | 0 | 7 |

| ASSETS. | R | a. | p. | R | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government Securities | | | | 71,23,967 | 0 | 0 |
| Other authorized Investments | | | | 50,63,586 | 0 | 0 |
| Loans on Government and other authorized Securities | | | | 1,48,05,200 | 10 | 7 |
| Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities | | | | 92,87,121 | 6 | 5 |
| Bills discounted and purchased | | | | 2,62,39,659 | 6 | 9 |
| Balances with other Banks | | | | 5,32,264 | 11 | 6 |
| Bullion | | | | 6,82,263 | 15 | 3 |
| Dead Stock | | | | 12,21,775 | 15 | 4 |
| Stamps | | | | 11,292 | 5 | 9 |
| Sundries | | | | 14,28,313 | 8 | 8 |
| | | | | 6,63,95,445 | 0 | 3 |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office | 1,58,16,022 | 7 | 0 | 2,79,12,066 | 0 | 4 |
| Cash and Currency Notes at Branches | 1,20,96,043 | 9 | 4 | | | |
| RUPEES | | | | 9,43,07,511 | 0 | 7 |

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
*Secretary and Treasurer.*

BANK OF BENGAL,
*Calcutta, the 24th March, 1892.*

E. J. BIRCH,
*Offg. Chief Accountant.*

Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.
Percentage 40.

## THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Bangalore, the 16th March, 1892.*

No. 841—411-91.—1. Notice is hereby given that the right of selling country spirits in each of the thirty shops in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, specified in the subjoined schedule, for the year beginning 1st April 1892 and ending 31st March 1893, will be put up to public auction at the upset annual prices, specified in the schedule hereunto annexed. The sale will be conducted by the Collector at his office in the Mayo Hall, commencing at 12 noon on Tuesday, 22nd March 1892, and the following days. The limits within which the shops shall be established are also shown in the said schedule, and purchasers will be allowed to open their shops in any place approved by the Collector within the limits prescribed.

2. Each bidder at the auction will deposit a sum of R50 previous to bidding. The shops will be knocked down to the approved highest bidder above the upset price mentioned in the aforesaid schedule, subject to a reference to the Police as to his personal character. Parties intending to bid must attend either in person or by duly accredited agents. Should there be no bid above the upset price, the officer conducting the sale may lower the upset price at his discretion.

3. As soon as the auction is completed, the deposits made by the unsuccessful bidders, and not forfeited as hereinafter provided, will be returned to them. As the auction proceeds, the person whose bid is accepted for each shop, shall at once deposit a sum equal to half a month's rent for that shop. Should he fail to do so, the deposit made by him under paragraph 2 will be forfeited, the shop will at once be put up again on the above conditions, and he will be debarred from bidding again for the same or for any other shop.

4 No one shall bid for, buy, retain, or be interested in more than one shop. Should two or more persons bidding separately have a joint interest in more than one shop, the deposit made by them under paragraph 2 will be forfeited, and their shop or shops will at once be put up again on the above conditions at the risk of the original purchaser, and he will be debarred from bidding again for the same or for any other shop or retaining an interest in any shop.

5. Persons to whom shops have been knocked down, and who have made deposits as provided in paragraphs 2 and 3, shall also, within seven days from the date of the auction, deposit such further sum as, with the first and second deposits will make up an amount equal to two months' rent of each shop knocked down to them; and shall take out licenses in the appended form A on the conditions hereinafter set forth. On the failure of any person to make the deposit, or to take out licenses as aforesaid, the shop or shops will be resold at the risk of such person, or, if the auction hereby notified, has already been completed, will be otherwise disposed of at the discretion of the Collector of the Civil and Military Station. In the case of the purchaser's death after the confirmation of the sale, it will be binding on his heirs or assigns.

6. Re-sales effected under clause 5 will be at the risk of the defaulting bidder who will forfeit all gain; and in the event of a loss by re-sale, he will make good the deficiency between the total amount payable for the whole period under the terms of the original sale and the total amount payable by the successful bidder at the re-sale. In the latter case the forfeited deposit will be deducted from the loss arising from the re-sale, and the remainder, if any, will be recovered from the bidder in the same manner as if it were an arrear of land revenue. Should, however, the forfeited deposit be greater than the loss by re-sale, the whole of such deposit will be credited to Government.

7. The details of the existing and proposed shops are given in the schedule.

CONDITIONS.

(1) The privilege conferred by the license, extends only to the sale of country spirits of the strength of 20° under-proof, and with the special permission and passes of the Collector or other Officer authorized by him, to the sale of double distilled liquors and "milk punch" in bottles duly corked and labelled in the Central Distillery.

(2) The amount for which the privilege has been purchased, shall be payable into the Resident's Treasury in equal monthly instalments commencing from April 1892; each instalment shall be regarded as the rent for the month in respect of which it is payable. Each month's rent shall be payable on the 15th of the month following. The deposit of two months' rent made by the licensee will be taken in payment of the rents due for the last two months of the period of the farm. Failing payment by the 15th of the next month the Collector shall at once proceed to recover the arrears together with interest at 6 per cent under the rules in force for the collection of land revenue. No remission or abatement of the rent shall, on any account whatever, be claimable by the licensee.

(3) The licensee shall purchase the spirits to be sold in his shop from Messrs. Parry & Co., who have been appointed Distillers for the manufacture of country spirits, at the rate of 10½ annas per gallon of 20° under-proof delivered at the distillery, or from any bonded warehouse established under the sanction of Government, and at proportionate rates for higher or lower strengths according to Casella's Rules. The spirits shall be sold to the public at R5-5-0 per gallon of 20° under-proof and at proportionate rates for higher or lower strengths.

(4) The licensee of every shop in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore shall pay a registration fee under the Municipal Regulations at the rate of R180 per annum in advance for the period of the license for his shop; and he shall pay also a license fee of 4 annas per gallon on all arrack sold by him in excess of 55 gallons a month in each.

(5) The above rates and fees are in addition to the Excise duty which shall be prepaid into the Resident's Treasury, as per following conditions (6), and 6 (*a*) at the prescribed rate of R4 per gallon of 20° under-proof, and at proportionate rates for higher or lower strengths, before the removal of the spirits from the Distillery, or any bonded warehouse established under the sanction of Government.

(6) The licensee shall pay the above duty into the Resident's Treasury and obtain a receipt in the prescribed printed form. On production of such receipt and an indent for the supply of the liquor covered by the receipt, and on payment of the prescribed price of such liquor to the Distiller or his agent, or any person appointed by Government on this behalf, the Assistant Supervisor or other Officer in charge of the Distillery or Warehouse shall issue the quantity of liquor equal to the amount of duty shown in the Treasury Officer's receipt, which will be forwarded to the Collector's Office under the endorsement of the Assistant Supervisor or other Officer aforesaid, as to the date and hour when the liquor was issued. The Assistant Supervisor or other Officer aforesaid shall issue a pass in the prescribed form for the transport of liquor from the Distillery or warehouse. These passes shall be duly sent by that officer to the 2nd Magistrate for disposal under the rules in force.

(6 *a*) As each shop is estimated to sell 258 gallons a month or 9 to 10 gallons per day, duty on the stock for the day must be paid into the Treasury before 1 P. M. In case of holidays, duty shall be paid previously on 10 gallons per day for the period for which the Treasury may be closed. Payment of duty for less than 10 gallons will not be received at the Treasury—The shop-keeper can, on the Treasury receipt, purchase the liquor in instalments of not less than 2 gallons from the bonded warehouse.

(7) The licensee shall use such measures as may from time to time be prescribed by Government. The present measure is fixed at 51 drams per Imperial gallon.

(8) The licensee shall be bound by the rules in force, and which may be issued from time to time by Government.

(9) The remaining terms and conditions shall be as set forth in Appendix (A).

8. In case of any breach of the above conditions either by the licensee, or with his connivance and privity, by any person in his employment, it shall be competent to the Collector to impose upon the licensee a fine not exceeding R10 for every such breach, or at the option of the Collector to declare the money deposited with him forfeited, and to cancel the license and to re-sell the exclusive privilege at the risk of the licensee, and all loss thereby caused shall be made good by him When a lease is cancelled, the rent for the whole period of the lease shall become due at once which shall be recovered as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

9. The penalties laid down in the last preceding clause shall not exempt the licensee or his employés from prosecution for any offence committed against the Excise laws or rules in force.

10. A bonded warehouse in place of the existing wholesale Depôt will be established in the Civil and Military Station. The shop-keepers will draw their supply from such warehouse, prepaying the price of liquor and duty, at the prescribed rates, into the Resident's Treasury.

11. The following table gives the rates of duty, price, etc., per gallon :—

| | | R | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Duty and local cess | | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Price of liquor | | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| WHOLESALE RATE | | 4 | 10 | 6 |
| ADD—Registration and License fees due to municipality | 0 4 2 | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| Profits | 0 6 4 | | | |
| RETAIL RATE | | 5 | 5 | 0 |

By Order,

C. W. RAVENSHAW, *Captain*,

*First Assistant to the Resident.*

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## Appendix A.

*License for Retail Sale of Arrack (Sections 12 and 13 of Act XXII of 1881).*

### Retail Arrack License.

Register No.

Name of License-holder

Names of Vendors and shopmen

Locality

I Collector and Superintendent of Excise Revenue, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, do hereby grant a license for the retail vend of Arrack manufactured in the Mysore country to in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore on the following conditions :—

I. This license is not transferable by sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise, and no persons except such as are named herein shall have power to act under it.

II. The vendor or vendors shall equally with the license-holder be responsible in the penalties herein set forth for breach of any of the conditions of the license, *viz.*:—

III. The license-holder shall purchase the spirits from the distiller who is authorized to manufacture country spirits, or from a Bonded Warehouse established under the sanction of Government. The rates to be charged by distiller for spirits supplied by him are as under per Imperial gallon (delivered at the distillery) :—

| | R | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| For spirits 20° under-proof | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| For spirits of higher or lower strengths. Proportionately according to Casella's rules. | | | |

IV. The license-holder shall pay a Registration fee under Section 58 of the Municipal Regulations at the rate of R(180) one hundred and eighty per annum or for any portion of the year in advance for the time this license is granted, and he shall pay a license fee of (4) four annas per gallon on all arrack sold by him in excess of 55 gallons a month.

V. The above rates are in addition to excise duty, which shall be prepaid to Government at the rates specified below per Imperial gallon, before the removal of the spirits from the distillery or from any Bonded Warehouses; namely, on spirits of 20° under-proof R4, and proportionately on spirits of higher or lower strengths.

VI. Sales of liquor under this license shall be made only in the shop for which this license is granted at the rate of R5-5 per gallon of 20° under-proof, and at proportionate rates for higher or lower strengths. The measures to be used shall be only those as may from time to time be prescribed by Government. For sales of liquor of higher strength than 10° under-proof and of lower strength than 20° under-proof, the special orders of the Collector shall be obtained. Liquor of 10° under-proof shall be sold only to respectable individuals under special passes issued by the Excise Department, and in bottles duly corked and labelled by the Senior Officer in charge of the Distillery.

VII. They (license-holder or vendor or vendors) shall not sell nor give any arrack to any individual to convey out of their shops or premises, except that they may do so only on special passes issued by the Excise Department.

VIII. They (license-holder or vendor or vendors) shall not sell nor give any arrack in any quantity whatever, either directly or indirectly, to any European Non-Commissioned or Warrant Officer, or Private Soldier, or to any European or East Indian woman connected with or related to men of these classes, and they shall not permit drunkenness or disorderly behaviour in their shops or premises, nor suffer any gambling whatsoever therein, and shall not knowingly permit prostitutes or persons of notoriously bad character to meet or remain therein, or wilfully harbour or conceal therein soldiers or others, knowing or having reason to believe such

soldiers or others to be deserters ; nor shall they permit more than two drams to be drunk by the same person at the same time on their premises.

IX. They (license-holder, vendor or vendors) shall not receive any articles whatsoever in barter or pledge. Payment for liquor shall be received by them in ready money only, and they shall not knowingly sell or give any liquor to any person under 12 years of age.

X (*a*). The liquor 20 degrees below proof, as purchased from the Distillery, shall not be diluted or adulterated, and all liquor found to be below that strength shall, if there is reason to believe it became so owing to the conduct of the license-holder or his vendor, be seized and placed before a Magistrate, who, after testing it, shall summarily confiscate it, if he agrees that it is owing to the license-holder or vendor's neglect. In cases where there is evidence of dilution, the case will be heard and tried under paragraph XVIII of this license.

X (*b*). No water or liquor other than arrack of any quantity whatever shall be kept or sold in the shop in which arrack is sold, or on the person or in possession of the license-holder or vendor or any of his employés in the shop. Ærated waters and ginger beer may be sold in the shop but on a separate bar.

XI. Bad characters shall not be allowed to resort to the shop, and gaming, disorderly conduct, etc., therein shall be prevented ; and information of suspicious characters shall be given to the Magistrate or Police Officer.

XII. The license-holder shall fix in a conspicuous place outside of his shop a board on which shall be legibly printed his name and the number of his shop and the articles he is licensed to deal in.

XIII. The license and shop accounts which shall be true and correct, shall be produced for inspection to the Collector or any Magistrate having local jurisdiction, or any officer acting under the warrant of a Magistrate, or any Excise Officer authorized to require such production; and entry to the shop shall be allowed to any Police Officer of and above the rank of Chief or Head Constable, or to any Excise Officer at any hour. The sales of liquor of higher or lower strength than 20° under-proof shall be accounted for separately in the prescribed forms.

XIV. The amount of fees payable from the shops under condition IV above, shall be paid to the Officers appointed by the President, Municipal Commission, to receive the same.

XV. A stock of 2 gallons of arrack shall always remain on hand with the license-holder and not be trenched upon.

XVI. The shop shall be closed by 9 P.M., and not be opened before 6 A.M., except on special permit in cases of festivals, &c.

XVII. The shop shall have only one door, and no windows or other openings shall be allowed to the rear or at the ends of the building. The bar at which the arrack is sold shall be opposite the entrance door, and so situated that all persons inside can be seen by any one passing to and fro in the street, and no second room shall be used for the sale of liquor, or be kept open for customers.

XVIII. A breach of any one of the above conditions and restrictions will subject the holder of the license and shops-vendor, on conviction before a Magistrate, to fine under Act XXII of 1881 or to forfeiture of the license under Section 13 of the Act, or both. The license-holder shall further conform himself to all such Rules as may, from time to time, be framed and published under the provisions of the Excise Act, No. XXII of 1881, or other Regulation for the time being in force, and any breach of such Rules shall subject him to the penalties provided by the said Rule.

XIX. This license shall continue in force till the 31st March 189 , and no longer, but it may be re-called or resigned at any time under provisions of Sections 14 and 15 of Act XXII of 1881.

*Collector and Superintendent of Excise,*
*Revenue, C. & M. Station, Bangalore.*

*Dated*

Received from
the sum of Rupees (180) one hundred and eighty only on account of Registration fee for opening the shop in accordance with the above license from to 31st March 189 .

*President, Municipal Commission*
*C. & M. Station, Bangalore.*

Registered as No. in the Police Office.

*Dated*

*Dt. Supdt. of Police, C. & M. Station,*
*Bangalore.*

Impress Stamp.

*Counterpart engagement.*

We, the undersigned, the above named license-holder and vendor for ourselves and our heirs, legal representatives and assigns, hereby agree to all the terms and conditions written, printed, and expressed in the above license.

Signed, sealed and delivered in our presence, at the Collector's office, this day of

*Witness*—

1._____

2._____

3._____

License-holder and
vendor.

## Schedule.

*Detailed List of present and proposed Retail Arrack Shops in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.*

| Name of Circle. | Police Divisions. | PRESENT. Locality. | License No. | Consumption in shop in 1890-91. | PROPOSED. No. of Shops. Reduced to. | License No. | Probable consumption per shop per annum. | Upset annual price below which bids will not be accepted for the shops. | Place of sale. | Date of sale. | Officer by whom sale will be conducted. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | I.—Infantry Lines and Blackpally Road. (Eight Shops.) | | | | | | | | | | |
| | B. I. Division. | No. 18, Blackpally Road | 33 | 1,385 0 | 4 | ... | 3,096 0 | 153 2 6 | Military Station, Bangalore. | 1892. | officer authorized by him. | |
| | | „ A 2-37, Do. do. | 5 | 2,428 13 | | 1 | | | | | | |
| | | „ 1, Do. do. | 34 | 1,638 0 | | 2 | | | | | | |
| | | „ 32, Cemetery Road (Infantry Lines) | 49 | 1,638 39 | | 3 | | | | | | |
| | | „ 76, Chandy Chowk Road | 23 | 1,952 0 | | 4 | | | | | | |
| | | „ 53, Do. do. | 36 | 1,830 0 | | ... | | | | | | |
| | | „ 13, Chick Bazaar Road | 16 | 1,034 3 | | ... | | | | | | |
| | | „ 55, Chandy Chowk Road | 29 | 904 6 | | ... | | | | | | |
| | | II.—General Bazaar, north of Main-sewer. (Ten Shops.) | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | No. 37, Arnachalla Moodliar's Road | 47 | 2,219 0 | 6 | 5 | 3,095 0 | 153 2 6 | | | | |
| | | „ 9, Sultanji Gunta | 43 | 1,968 0 | | 6 | | | | | | |
| | | „ 18, Do. do. | 20 | 1,468 0 | | 7 | | | | | | |
| | | „ A 4-5, Cook's Road (Old Poor House Road) | 14 | 1,872 0 | | 8 | | | | | | |
| | | „ 8, Thimmiah Road | 32 | 2,874 0 | | 9 | | | | | | |
| | | „ 2-37, Seppings Road | 12 | 918 0 | | 10 | | | | | | |
| | | „ 2-44, Makkhan Road | 15 | 2,940 0 | | ... | | | | | | |
| | | „ 38-21, Thimmiah Road | 35 | 1,170 0 | | ... | | | | | | |
| | | „ 9, Grass-cutters A Street (Old Poor House Road) | 37 | 2,068 0 | | ... | | | | | | |
| | | „ 6, Tannery Road (*a*) | 19 | 668 0 | | ... | | | | | | (*a*) Will be closed. |
| | | III.—General Bazaar, south of Main-sewer. (Ten Shops.) | | | | | | | | | | |
| STATION, BANGALORE. | Division. | No. 69-72, 4th Division, No. 2, Street side of Beef Market | 45 | 1,582 24 | 5 | ... | 3,096 0 | 153 2 6 | | | | |
| | | „ 4, Dharmaraja Street | 24 | 2,329 0 | | ... | | | | | | |
| | | „ 22, New Market Road | 7 | 1,300 40 | | 11 | | | | | | |
| | | „ 3-3, Nalla Road (Old Poor House Road) | 13 | 3,201 0 | | 12 | | | | | | |
| | | „ 3-174, Old Poor House Road | 25 | 886 24 | | 13 | | | | | | |
| | | „ 63, Do. do. | 10 | 2,343 0 | | 14 | | | | | | |

CIVIL AND MILITARY

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B. II. | „ 58, Do. do. | 2 | 1,568 | 38 | | 15 | | | | | | | |
| | „ 3-138, Do. do. | 9 | 1,815 | 15 | | ... | | | | | | | |
| | „ 6, Jeweller Street | 4 | 1,669 | 24 | | ... | | | | | | | |
| | „ 48, Dharmaraja Street | 1 | 957 | 16 | | ... | | | | | | | |
| | IV.—EBRAHIM SAIB STREET TO FRUIT STREET. (TWELVE SHOPS.) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| B. I. DIVISION. | No. 40, Ibrahim Saib Street | 28 | 1,751 | 10 | | ... | | | | | | | |
| | „ 16, Marriammah Kovil Street | 17 | 1,682 | 0 | | ... | | | | | | | |
| | „ 26, Cavalry Road | 39 | 1,638 | 0 | | 16 | | | | | | | |
| | „ 42, Do. | 18 | 735 | 50 | | 17 | | | | | | | |
| | „ 12, Armstrong Road | 38 | 1,108 | 0 | | 18 | | | | | | | |
| | „ 4, Do. do. | 8 | 1,444 | 27 | 6 | 19 | 3,096 | 0 | 153 | 2 | 6 | Collector's Office, Civil and | March | Collector or any other | |
| | „ 210, Cavalry Road | 41 | 926 | 32 | | 20 | | | | | | | | | |
| | „ B. I., Sivanna Chetty Garden Street | 50 | 1,257 | 35 | | 21 | | | | | | | | | |
| | „ 28, 4th Division, No. 6 Street do. | 26 | 1,129 | 40 | | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| | „ A I, 4th Division, No. 6 Street, Cavalry Road | 54 | 1,284 | 11 | | — | | | | | | | | | |
| | „ 2-164, Cavalry Road | 22 | 1,376 | 5 | | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| | „ 27, Fruit Street | 21 | 1,188 | 0 | | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| | V.—KNOXPETT. (FOUR SHOPS.) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| B. II. DIVN. | No. 5, E Street, Knoxpett | 11 | 3,280 | 20 | | ... | | | | | | | |
| | „ 8, G Do. do. | 30 | 2,415 | 36 | 3 | 22 | 3,096 | 0 | 153 | 2 | 6 | | | | |
| | „ 9, F Do. do. | 31 | 2,006 | 24 | | 23 | | | | | | | | | |
| | „ 2, H Do. do. | 44 | 1,188 | 8 | | 24 | | | | | | | | | |
| | VI.—SHOOLAY NEWPERCHERRY AND ARAB LINES. (ELEVEN SHOPS.) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| B. III. DIVISION. | No. 4, Newpercherry Longford Street | 40 | 1,976 | 16 | | ... | | | | | | | |
| | „ 3-4, Arab Lines B 5 Street | 55 | 2,195 | 8 | | ... | | | | | | | |
| | „ 17 L, No. 5 Street Shoolay (*b*) | 51 | 3,087 | 0 | | 25 | | | | | | | |
| | „ 4-6, K Street do. (*b*) | 42 | 1,496 | 0 | | 26 | | | | | | | |
| | „ 2-21, Anthony Nicholas Street do. | 48 | 1,[illegible]27 | 21 | | 27 | | | | | | | |
| | „ 4, No. 5, H No. 3 Street, 2nd Division do. | 27 | 2,092 | 28 | 6 | 28 | 3,096 | 0 | 153 | 2 | 6 | | | | (*b*) No shop to be opened in these localities. |
| | „ 2 22, Pullyar Kovil Street | 46 | 1,680 | 22 | | 29 | | | | | | | | | |
| | „ 1, Do. do. | 6 | 1,006 | 4 | | 30 | | | | | | | | | |
| | „ 15, Bazaar Street do. | 53 | 1,056 | 31 | | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| | „ 5 J, No. 6 Street do. | 52 | 2,207 | 27 | | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| | „ 2-20 J, No. 3 Street do. | 3 | 1,826 | 0 | | ... | | | | | | | | | |

NOTE.—(1) The purchaser may open his shop anywhere within the limits of the group he bids for, excepting near shops Nos. 51 and 42 in Division B. III, and shop No. 19 in Division B. I.
(2) In case of two purchasers applying for the same site or place the first purchaser will be given the preference.
(3) No shop shall be within 200 yards of another by the shortest route connecting them.

## BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

*Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th March, 1892.*

| PARTICULARS. | 3½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54. | 4 per cent. Loans | | | | | | | 4½ per cent. Loans | | | | Transfer Loan of 1879, Seven Shillings per cent. Portion. | 5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57. | GRAND TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Of 1832-33. | Of 1835-36. | Of 1842-43. | Of 1854-55. | Transfer of 1865. | Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879. | Total. | Of 1870. | Of 1878. | Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion. | Total. | | | |
| Balance of 29th February, 1892 . . . . | 54,700 | 11,01,120 | 22,50,600 | 3,87,73,500 | 7,57,56,500 | 5,05,31,400 | 1,96,25,000 | 18,80,38,120 | 36,000 | 60,30,500 | 8,49,56,900 | 9,10,23,400 | 1,34,800 | 32,200 | 27,92,83,220 |
| *Add—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount of ¾ Stock transferred to ⅝ Notes in London | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,000 | ... | ... | 6,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6,000 |
| Amount of ¾ Stock transferred to ⅝ Notes in London | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,500 | ... | ... | 2,500 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,500 |
| Amount of transferred to in London | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th March, 1892 . . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th March, 1892 . . . | ... | ... | 2,500 | 7,82,500 | 1,66,500 | 1,08,500 | 9,000 | 10,69,000 | ... | 2,000 | 12,500 | 14,500 | ... | ... | 10,83,500 |
| Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th March, 1892 . . . | ... | ... | ... | 59,500 | 4,100 | 72,500 | ... | 1,36,100 | ... | 5,000 | 2,02,500 | 2,07,500 | ... | ... | 3,43,600 |
| | 54,700 | 11,01,120 | 22,53,100 | 3,96,15,500 | 7,59,35,600 | 5,07,12,400 | 1,96,34,000 | 18,92,51,720 | 36,000 | 60,37,500 | 8,51,71,900 | 9,12,45,400 | 1,34,800 | 32,200 | 28,07,18,820 |
| *Deduct—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amount written off in the London Registers . . | ... | 6,080 | 2,500 | 2,78,300 | 1,84,500 | 9,87,300 | 53,000 | 15,11,680 | ... | 10,000 | 59,500 | 69,500 | ... | ... | 15,81,180 |
| Balance on 15th March, 1892 . . . . | 54,700 | 10,95,040 | 22,50,600 | 3,93,37,200 | 7,57,51,100 | 4,97,25,100 | 1,95,81,000 | 18,77,40,040 | 36,000 | 60,27,500 | 8,51,12,400 | 9,11,75,900 | 1,34,800 | 32,200 | 27,91,37,640 |

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 15th Jan., 1892, enfaced from India 7,746 lakhs; re-transferred from London 6,324 lakhs.
" 16th Jan., 1892, " 31st " " ditto 35 " ditto 28 "
" 1st Feb. " " 15th Feb. " ditto 45 " ditto 16 "
" 16th " " " 29th " " ditto 10 " ditto 31 "
" 1st Mar. " " 15th Mar. " ditto 14 " ditto 15 "

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | 7,850 lakhs. | 6,414 lakhs. |
| | 6,414 " | |
| Balance against India . | 1,436 lakhs. | |

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL,
*Calcutta, 18th March, 1892.*

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
*Secretary & Treasurer.*

## CALCUTTA MINT.

*Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 23rd March, 1892.*

| | R | R |
|---|---|---|
| Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 16th March, 1892 . . | 41,14,275 | |
| Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date . . | 31,97,416 | |
| | | 73,11,691 |
| ADD— | | |
| Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department | 13,27,022 | |
| Ditto ditto Government | ... | |
| | | 13,27,022 |
| | | 86,38,713 |
| DEDUCT— | | |
| New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week . | 18,00,000 | |
| Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes . . . | ... | |
| | | 18,00,000 |
| Balance on the evening of the 23rd March, 1892 . . . | ... | 68,38,713 |
| The Balance comprises— | | |
| Silver held on account of the Currency Department . | 34,29,962 | |
| Ditto ditto Government | 34,08,751 | |
| | | 68,38,713 |
| There is in addition awaiting assay— | | |
| Bullion belonging to Private Individuals . . . | 19,92,829 | |
| Ditto ditto Government | ... | |
| | | 19,92,829 |

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
*Master of the Mint.*

CALCUTTA MINT,
*The 24th March, 1892.*

## AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Indore Residency, the 17th March, 1892.*

**No. 1518.**—Lieutenant G. de H. Smith, of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted sixty days' privilege leave from the 20th March, 1892, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

*The 18th March, 1892.*

**No. 1533.**—Colonel G. R. Peart, Commandant, Bhopal Battalion, held charge of the Bhopal (Sehore) Treasury from the forenoon of the 26th November, 1891, to the afternoon of the 4th March, 1892.

By Order,

B. E. M. GURDON,
*Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.*

## INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF FORESTS.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 22nd March, 1892.*

**No. 189.**—Privilege leave for three months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Mr. C. G. Rogers, Instructor at the Forest School, Dehra Dun, with effect from the 30th March, 1892, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

B. RIBBENTROP,
*Inspector-General of Forests.*

## REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

*Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave, from the 11th Company, Southern Division, Royal Artillery, dated at Colaba, Bombay, this 21st day of March, 1892.*

Number, Rank, and Name, — No. 45500, Gunner, William Ryan.
Age,—27 years 8 months.
Height,—5 feet 10 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, sallow; Hair, light brown; Eyes, grey.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—16th March, 1892.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Colaba, Bombay.
Date of Enlistment,—1st October, 1884.
At what Place Enlisted,—Saidaput, Madras.
Parish and County in which born,—Secunderabad.
Place of residence for last 12 months before enlistment,—Secunderabad.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Labourer.
Regimentals, or plain clothes,—Regimentals (khaki).
REMARKS,—
Under 8 years' service.

C. L. PEACOCKE, *Lieut., R.A.,*
*Commdg. 11th Co., Southern Divn., R.A.*

## POST OFFICE.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 17th March, 1892.*

**No. 13723.**—Babu Kasi Nath Banerjee, Postmaster, Barisal, is appointed to be Postmaster, Howrah, *vice* Babu Akshay Kumar Sanyal, reduced.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
*Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 22nd March, 1892.*

Brown, E. S.
Corrie, Mrs. E.
Elworthy, H. S.
Greengrass, C.
Jenkins, Allen.
Kemp, Master G. Frank.
Leonard, J.
Logan, D. M.
Manager, Calcutta Co-operative Sewing Department.
Mowis, Paul.
Phillips and Burrows, Messrs.
Roberts, John (Junior).
Simpson, Sir B.
Stevens, G. R and Co.
Stiff and Co.
Wilkinson, Mrs. (Midwife).
Young, G. B.

*Letters marked "Care of Post Office."*

Aaron, Charles.
Ameera.
Ancell, Frederick.
Anderson, Aleck.
Ashburton, Lord.
Babind, Mrs. H.
Baron, Ch.
Batchelor, Mrs. F.
Batten, F. G.
Beal, Rev. Arthur.
Beale, H. K.
Berryman, T.
Berry, Adolph.
Bindley, Lt.-Col.
Braml, E. W.
Brown, Norman P.
Bruhl, Henri.
Bryant, W. M.
Buckland, Henry.
Busey, Duncan C.
Butt, W.
Carlander, Axel.
Carmichael, R. S.
Cautlie, Mrs.
Chase Levi, Major.
Chaphn, R. O.
Christison, Geo. W.
Clark, Harry.
Colville, Mr. H. S.
Cooke, E. J., Mrs.
Cooper, W.
Cole, C. S.
Crow, W. H. F. R
Cullen, Lillian M., Miss.
Currie, John.
Daly, Mrs. A.
Damoy, C.
Detilloux, Theo.
Dwar, Major D. E.
Douglass, Miss L.
D'Souza, P. B.
Dutch, A.
Dyer, Mrs.
Ewan, Captain D. S.
Eyers, J.
Fanning, Mrs. F. C.
Farrell, Mrs. M.
Ferguson, Fred.
Flynn, W.
Folk, S.
Folk, S. M.
Gay, Mrs. A.
Gedeon, E.
Goetze, Robert.
Grahl, Capt. H.
Graves, Clarence.
Greaves, E. S.
Greenhalgh, Capt. J. H.
Hamilton, G. S.
Harris, Mrs.
Harrison, James.
Harrison, J. J.
Harrison, Mrs. A. M.
Henry, John J.
Herklots, Mrs.
Herklots, Rev. G.
Hesse, Chas.
Hibbard, J. M.
Hicks, George.
Holland, H. C.
Holmberg, W.
Homan, Leonard.
Home, P.
Hulton, Eustace.
Hume, Col.
Johnson, E. T. S.
Johnson, W. G.
Johnston, Seymour Campbell.
Keay, J. Seymour.
Kerk, J.
Kitson, H. H.
Langley, W. E.
Letchfield, W. G.
Law, G.
Lawrence, A. J.
Lunge, Dr. Carl.
Lynch, H. W.
Lyon, Palyhemus.
Macleman, A. C.
Martin, Mrs. Mabel L.
Massy, Miss F. G.
Maystein, Monsieur.
McCartie, Surgeon-Major.
Metcalfe, M. S.
Meyerhof, Madame.
Miller, E.
Molloy, P.
Morgan, Lt. G. A.
Mosenthal, H.
Munro, James.
Norton, Mrs.
O'Brien, G.
O'Clein, Percy.
Oomregur, Mr.
Oppassana, Monsieur.
Parker, William.
Paterson, Mrs.
Patey, Miss Vera.
Paton, Jas.
Patten, L. P.
Paul, Dr. Cecil.
Paul, Dr. D. R.
Payne, Professor W. J.
Poach, John.
Penfold, George W.
Peatling, T. H.
Phear, W
Piercy, Mr.
Radford, Major.
Roberts, Miss L.
Robinson, Miss A. S.
Robertson, Graham.
Rose, J.
Roussac, J. A.
Ryder, Mrs. H.
Saldan, Paul.
Salvatori, Mons.
Salomon, J. O.
Sanderson, P. J.
Shaw, Mrs.
Sidstone, C. A.
Simes, George.
Simmons, E.
Slater, Mrs. C.
Sleeman, J.
Smith, Chaloner.
Smith, Miss M. A.
Steward, Wm.
Stewart, Miss Burnett.
St. John, Mrs. D.
St. Clair, Mrs. F.
Stretton, Capt.
Stow, A. W.
Swayne, Capt. H. G. C.
Tate, Mrs.
Valentine, T. H.
Vincent, A. G.
Wakefield, L. C.
Williams, Fred.
Wildeman, Adolf.
Workman, E.

*Registered Letters.*

Crowe, W.
Jones, H.
Marchetto, Alberto.
Stengel, V. S.

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.*

Altschul, J.
Allass, R. H.
Ashir, H., Mrs.
Armstrong, W., Miss.
Anderson, Mrs.
Arline, N., Miss.
Addie, P.
Ariggi, Madam.
Bahr, M.
Beaver, F., Maj.
Blake, W., Mrs.
Bruhl, H.
Backer, F. S.
Blonchard, J. A.
Beale, H. K.
Brown, L., Mrs.
Brown, T. R.
Buchrur, E. M., Miss.
Braby, N.
Bradley, A. H.
Cadwil, C. J.
Carr, Mrs. E.
Cox, A. F.
Christie, J. T.
Cashello, R. J.
Couttie, Dr.
Cahill, Mrs.
Crowe, Capt.
Cooper, Mrs.
Carr, W.
Callot, A. G.
Clarke, R. T.
Crawford, A. T.
Cameron & Co.
Crowder, J.
Denton, F., Mrs.
Dutton, J. F.
D'Costa, C. S.
Dante, B.
Davidson, W. J.
DeCamberford, Marques.
DeMello, J. S.
Davey, Mrs.
Dombly, M., Mrs.
D'Souza, R. R.
Douglas, K., Miss.
Drury, F. W., Capt.
Ellis, H.
Evans, L. J. S.
Elliott, F.
Foy, W.
Fudler, A.
Farshaw, L., Mrs.
Feldman, G.
French, R. H. M., Mrs.
Fletcher, W. M.
Glen, J. M.
Glascock, W., Capt.
Greathead, C.
Gallien, C. L.
Genseppe, L.
Gibson, E.
Greenfield.
Gerrish, F. S.
Greenshields, E.
Giffert, G. G.
Good, D.
Gallaghir, M. P.
Greene, Dr.
Gaulter, E. D., Mr.
Hukey, D.
Harrington, P. C.
Haughton, H.
Hewlett, Dy. Surg.-General.
Hill, C. G.
Helby, H. S., Sister.
Hibbard, J. M.
Indoprakash.
Jardine, M. D. P.
John, A.
James, W.
Jacquemyer, G. R.
Jones, T. E. S.
Jolliffi, F.
Kirby, H. E.
Kilton, P.
Knight, G. S.
Karam, G.
Krauss, H., Madam.
Kistin, H. H.
Kery, S.
Lynn.
Long, J.
Liddeard.
Leviston, M., Miss.
Lyell, J. I.
Lloyd, G. F.
Madley, F.
Marshall, F. E.
Murtunza, Proff.
Mathews, F. D.
Morris, Miss.
McDonald.
Morley & Co.
MacDonald, W.
McTaggart, W. A.T.
Milder, B.
Mowfi, A.
Moran, D.
Mowray, T.
Milchell, J., Mrs.
Nese, W.
Newton, C. B., Revd.
Newcombe, J., Revd.
Nabob, T.
Norris, R. J.
Nothmier.
Naidu, P. V. R.
Nayes, L. H., Capt.
Naniak.
Owen, W. S.
Owaris, R.
Oswald.
Oliver, R., Mrs.
Patmore, H. A.
Phipps, C. E.
Peters, T. M.
Playford, T. H.
Pryareelal.
Powell, T. W., Mrs.
Pasha, A.
Pereira, Miss.
Pereira, A.
Price, F.
Pearce, C. M.
Park, W. C.
Rose, A. S.
Robinson, J.
Rebello, M.
Rogers, A.
Raynaud, H.

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office*—continued.

Rosenberg, M.
Rundle, C. S. D.
Runninghans, G.
Rebarbar, M.
Ross, B.
Rangor, Surg.
Rice, W.
Robinson, A. S., Miss.
Richards, F.
Stephen, A.
Sheerdock, J. W. M.
Schile, T. G.
Schiffer, A.
Smith, C.
Steele, J., Dr.
Schore, S.
Smith, E., Miss.
Shenbery, A. F.
Schanger, N.
Sauft, N.
Sinclair, T.
Samuel, T.
Spiche, L.
Sunoex, Miss.
Sandill, J. W. H.
Theophels, D.
Traval, A.
Temple, C. L. M.
Unwin, F.
Vincent, Col.
Vehail, G.
Vemziars, C.
Venour, W. E.
Ware, H., Mrs.
Wright, T. A. B.
Wrighton, A. W.
Wright, W. R.
Waran.
Wingfield, R., Mr.
Walters, Mr.
Wyman, A.
Wright, W. R.
Walker, P. C.
Wilkinson, C. B., Maj.
White, J. A.
Walace, J.
Zeighr, L.

*Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 15th March, 1892.*

Briggs, C.
Burt, Walter.
George, J.
Gow, C.
Johnston, W. J. E.
John, P. S.
Kacchap, Rev. P. P.
Madden, G.

E. HUTTON,
*Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.*

*The 26th March, 1892.*

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

| Mails for | Date of closing at Calcutta. | Route by which despatched. |
|---|---|---|
| | 1892. | |
| Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom. | 30th Mar. | Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay. |
| Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets). | 29th " | Ditto. |
| Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be, and Réunion. | 30th " | Ditto. |
| Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan. | 4th Apl. | Ditto. |
| Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania. | 4th " | Ditto. |
| Straits, China, and Japan . . | 26th Mar. | Per Steamer *A. Apcar.* |
| Rangoon and Moulmein . . | 29th " | Per Steamer *Purnea.* |
| Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore. | 1st Apl. | Per Steamer *Nuddea.* |
| Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon. | 30th Mar. | Per Steamer *Kistna.* |
| Port Blair . . . . . | 29th " | *Vid* Rangoon. |

*N.B.*—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

E. HUTTON,
*Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.*

## REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

From 1st April, 1891, and until further orders, Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *ten pounds* at a time, from the Superin-

tendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; eight-ounce tin, *R5*; one pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only* at the under-noted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

## জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনার মূল্য কম করণ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি যাবৎ অন্য আজ্ঞা না হয় তাবৎ কলিকাতার বোটানিকেল গার্ডেনের অর্থাৎ কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণ এবং অপর কোন ব্যক্তি এক কালীন দশ পৌণ্ড ক্রয় করিলে নিম্নলিখিত হিসাবে জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনা পাইবেন অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ২।০ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৫৲ টাকায় ও এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১০৲ টাকায় পাইবেন। সর্ব্ব সাধারণে কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট নগদ মূল্য দিলে এই এই হিসাবে অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ৬৲ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৬৲ টাকায় এবং এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১২৲ টাকায় পাইতে পারিবেন। কলিকাতার প্রধান প্রধান ইউরোপীয় ও দেশীয় ঔষধ বিক্রেতাগণ ও এই ঔষধ বিক্রয় করিয়া থাকেন। উপরোক্ত হার ছাড়া চারি ঔন্স টিনের ।০, আট ঔন্স টিনের ॥০ ও এক পৌণ্ড টিনের ৸০ ডাক মাশুল দিতে হইবে।

## REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF THE PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

*Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.*

On and after 1st April, 1891, the price of this Quinine will be as follows :—

1 pound tin, R16, or post free, R16-12.
½ „ R 8, „ R 8-8.
¼ „ R 4, „ R 4-8.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta. It can be had either white or coloured pink.

## বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইনের মূল্য কম করণ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন . ১৬৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ১৬৸০
½ আধ „ „ ৮৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৮॥০
¼ সিকি „ „ ৪৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৪॥০

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# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1892.

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## PART III.

### Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

### PROMISSORY NOTES.

#### Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 191030 and 191031 of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for R1,000 each, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Hazari Lall, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

HAZARI LALL,
*Metiabrus, Mudially,*
*24-Pergunnahs.*

### NOTICE.

The Power-of-Attorney given by me to Henry Brittain, dated 10th January, 1891, is hereby revoked.

J. M. STONEY.

CALCUTTA,
*The 25th March, 1892.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1892.

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## PART IV.

### Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 25th March, 1892, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

### ACT NO. IV OF 1892.

*An Act to amend the Bengal Court of Wards Act, 1879.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Court of Wards Act, 1879, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council; It is hereby enacted as follows :— X (B. C.) of 879.

Construction and commencement.

1. (1) This Act shall be read with, and taken as part of, the Act aforesaid; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Addition to section 3.

2. In section 3, at the end of the clause defining "estate" the following words shall be added, namely :—" and includes a share in or of an estate other than an undivided share held in coparcenary as the property of a Hindu joint family governed by the *Mitakshara* or *Mithila* law."

Addition to section 6.

3. To section 6 the following clause shall be added, namely :—

"(*e*) persons as to whom the Local Government has declared, on their own application, that they are disqualified, and that it is expedient in the public interest that their estates should be managed by the Court."

Addition to section 7.

4. To section 7 the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

"Provided that the Court shall not be empowered to take charge of the person of a proprietor disqualified on his own application under clause (*e*) of section 6."

Addition to section 9.

5. At the end of section 9 the following shall be added, namely :—

"And in any case in which the Court has taken charge of the property of a person disqualified from managing his own estate under the provisions of section 6, clause (*e*), it may in its discretion—

(*e*) at any time withdraw from such charge, or

(*f*) retain such charge, notwithstanding the death of the proprietor, until all debts and liabilities incurred by, or due from, the said proprietor, or which are a charge upon the property or any part thereof, together with all interest due thereon, have been discharged :

Provided that, after the death of the proprietor, the Court shall not retain charge on account of any debt or liability which has been declared by a competent Civil Court not to be binding on the representative of such deceased proprietor."

Amendment of section 10.

6. In section 10, in the place of the first two clauses the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"Whenever a Civil Court is satisfied that an order should be made under section 7 of the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890, appointing a guardian of the person or property of a minor or both; VIII of 1890.

"whenever a Civil Court removes under section 39 of the same Act the guardian of a minor."

Substitution of new section 11.

7. For section 11 the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Procedure when any of joint proprietors ceases to be disqualified.

"Whenever one or more of the joint proprietors of whose properties the Court has taken charge ceases to be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court, the Court may retain charge of the persons and properties of the still disqualified proprietors during the continuance of their disqualification.

"And in case any person entitled to any property jointly with any disqualified proprietor shall consent thereto, the Court may retain or resume the charge of the property of such proprietor or any part thereof so long as the property of any such disqualified proprietor as aforesaid remains in charge of the Court."

Amendment of section 12.

8. In section 12, for the words "which before the commencement of this Act was placed," the following words shall be substituted, namely:—"which either before or after the commencement of this Act was or is placed;" and at the end of the first clause, after the figures 1858, the following words shall be added, namely:—"or under any other enactment for the time being in force."

Repeal of proviso in section 48.

9. In section 48 the proviso in class III is hereby repealed.

Amendment of section 49.

10. In section 49 for the words "remains under the charge of the Court with his consent under section 11" the following words shall be substituted, namely:—"is under the charge of the Court under clause (*e*) of section 6, or under the second clause of section 11."

Amendment of section 56.

11. In section 56, instead of the words "who has consented to leave his property under the charge of the Court of Wards, as provided in the second clause of section 11," the following words shall be substituted, namely:—"whose property is under the charge of the Court under clause (*e*) of section 6, or under the second clause of section 11."

Addition to section 60.

12. To section 60 the following words shall be added, namely:—"or to assign over or charge any allowance to be received by him from the Court."

Insertion of new section after section 60.

13. After section 60 the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Exemption of ward's property from execution proceedings in certain cases.

"60A. No property which is or has been under the charge of the Court shall be liable at any time, except with the leave of the Court, to be taken in execution of a decree made in respect of any contract entered into by the ward without the leave of the Court while his property was under such charge."

S. HARVEY JAMES,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 25th March, 1892, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

## ACT NO. V OF 1892.

*An Act for the Regulation of the Bengal Military Police.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for the better regulation of the Bengal Reserve Police; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Bengal Military Police Act, 1892.

(2) It extends to the whole of the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal: and

(3) It shall come into force on such day as the Local Government may, by notification in the Calcutta Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "Military Police-officer" means a person appointed to the Bengal Police Force under section 7 of Act V of 1861, who has signed the statement in the schedule to this Act, in accordance with the provisions of this Act:

(2) "active service" means service against hostile tribes or other persons in the field:

(3) "District Magistrate" includes a Deputy Commissioner, an Assistant Commissioner in charge of a sub-division, and the Superintendent of the South Lushai Hills:

(4) "Commandant" means a person appointed by the Local Government to be a Commandant of Military Police and includes a District Superintendent of Police and an Assistant District Superintendent of Police in charge of the civil police of a district or of a sub-division:

(5) "Second-in-Command" means a person appointed by the Local Government to be a Second-in-Command of Military Police, and includes an Assistant District Superintendent of Police not in charge of the civil police of a district or of a sub division: and

(6) the expressions "reason to believe," "criminal force," "assault," "fraudulently" and "voluntarily causing hurt" have the meanings assigned to them respectively in the Indian Penal Code.

XLV of 1860.

Enrolment and discharge of Military Police-officers.

3. (1) Before an officer appointed to the Bengal Police Force under section 7 of Act V of 1861 is appointed to be a Military Police-officer, the statement in the schedule shall be read and if necessary explained to him in the presence of a Magistrate, Commandant or Second-in-Command, and shall be signed by him in acknowledgment of its having been so read to him.

(2) Notwithstanding any notice given under section 9 of Act V of 1861, a Military Police-officer shall not be entitled to be discharged from the Bengal Police Force except in accordance with the terms of the statement which he has signed under this Act.

Classes and grades of Military Police-officers.

4. (1) There may be all or any of the following classes of Military Police-officers, which shall take rank in the order mentioned, namely :—

(i) subadars-major,
(ii) subadars,
(iii) jamadars,
(iv) havildars-major,
(v) havildars,
(vi) naiks,
(vii) buglers, and
(viii) sepoys,

and such grades in each class as the Local Government may direct.

(2) The expression "superior officer" in this Act means in relation to any Police-officer—

(a) any officer of a higher class than or of a higher grade in the same class as himself, and

(b) any Second-in-Command, Commandant or District Magistrate.

More heinous offences.

5. A Military Police-officer who—

(a) begins, excites, causes or joins in any mutiny or sedition or, being present at any mutiny or sedition, does not use his utmost endeavours to suppress it, or, knowing or having reason to believe in the existence of any mutiny, or of any intention to mutiny, does not without delay give information thereof to his commanding or other superior officer; or

(b) uses, or attempts to use, criminal force to, or commits an assault on, his superior officer, whether on or off duty; or

(c) shamefully abandons or delivers up any garrison, fortress, post or guard which is committed to his charge or which it is his duty to defend; or

(d) directly or indirectly holds correspondence with, or assists or relieves, any person in arms against the State, or omits to discover immediately to his commanding or other superior officer any such correspondence coming to his knowledge: or

who, while on active service,—

(e) disobeys the lawful command of his superior officer; or

(f) deserts the service; or

(*g*) being a sentry, sleeps upon his post, or quits it without being regularly relieved or without leave ; or

(*h*) without authority leaves his commanding officer, or his post or party, to go in search of plunder ; or

(*i*) quits his guard, picquet, party or patrol without being regularly relieved or without leave ; or

(*j*) uses criminal force to, or commits an assault on, any person bringing provisions or other necessaries to camp or quarters, or forces a safeguard, or without authority breaks into any house or any other place for plunder, or plunders, destroys or damages any property of any kind ; or

(*k*) intentionally causes or spreads a false alarm in action, camp, garrison or quarters,

shall be punished with transportation for life or for a term of not less than seven years, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to fourteen years, or with fine which may extend to three months' pay, or with fine to that extent in addition to such sentence of transportation or imprisonment, as the case may be, as may be passed upon him under this section.

Less heinous offences.

6. A Military Police-officer who—

(*a*) is in a state of intoxication when on or for any duty or on parade or on the line of march ; or

(*b*) strikes or attempts to force any sentry ; or

(*c*) being in command of a guard, picquet or patrol, refuses to receive any prisoner duly committed to his charge, or without proper authority releases any prisoner, or negligently suffers any prisoner to escape ; or

(*d*) being under arrest or in confinement, leaves his arrest or confinement before he is set at liberty by proper authority ; or

(*e*) is grossly insubordinate or insolent to his superior officer in the execution of his office ; or

(*f*) refuses to superintend or assist in the making of any field-work or other work of any description ordered to be made either in quarters or in the field ; or

(*g*) strikes or otherwise ill-uses any Military Police-officer subordinate to him in rank or position ; or

(*h*) being in command at any post or on the march, and receiving a complaint that any one under his command has beaten or otherwise maltreated or oppressed any person, or has committed any riot or trespass, fails, on proof of the truth of the complaint, to have due reparation made as far as possible to the injured person and to report the case to the proper authority ; or

(*i*) designedly or through neglect injures or loses, or fraudulently disposes of, his arms, clothes, tools, equipments, ammunition, accoutrements or Military Police necessaries, or any such articles entrusted to him or belonging to any other person ; or

(*j*) malingers, or feigns or produces disease or infirmity in himself, or intentionally delays his cure, or aggravates his disease or infirmity ; or

(*k*) with intent to render himself or any other person unfit for service, voluntarily causes hurt to himself or any other person ; or

who, while not on active service,—

(*l*) disobeys the lawful command of his superior officer ; or

(*m*) plunders, destroys or damages any property of any kind ; or

(*n*) being a sentry, sleeps upon his post or quits it without being regularly relieved or without leave ; or

(*o*) deserts the service ;

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to three months' pay, or with both.

Minor punishments.

7. (*1*) A District Magistrate, Commandant or Second-in-Command, or an officer not being below the rank of subadar commanding a separate detachment or an outpost or in temporary command at the head-quarters of a district during the absence of the District Magistrate, Commandant and Second-in-Command, may, without a formal trial, award to any Military Police-officer who is subject to his authority any of the following punishments for the commission of any petty offence against discipline which is not otherwise provided for in this Act, or which is not of a sufficiently serious nature to call for a prosecution before a Criminal Court, that is to say—

(*a*) imprisonment to the extent of seven days in the quarter-guard or such other place as may be considered suitable, with forfeiture of all pay and allowances during its continuance ;

(*b*) punishment drill, extra guard, fatigue, or other duty, not exceeding thirty days in duration, with or without confinement to quarters.

(*2*) Any one of these punishments may be awarded separately or in combination with any one or more of the others.

Place of imprisonment.

8. A person sentenced under this Act to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months shall, when he is also dismissed from the Bengal Police Force, be imprisoned in the nearest or such other jail as the Local Government may, by general or special order, direct; but, when he is not also dismissed from that force, he may, if the convicting officer or District Magistrate so directs, be confined in the quarter-guard or such other place as the convicting officer or District Magistrate may consider suitable.

Saving of prosecutions under other laws.

9. (1) Nothing in this Act shall prevent any person from being prosecuted under Act V of 1861, or under any order or rule made under that Act or under any other enactment for the time being in force for any act or omission punishable hereunder, or from being liable if so prosecuted to any other or higher penalty than is provided for that act or omission by this Act:

(2) Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

Conferment of magisterial powers on Police-officers.

10. Notwithstanding anything in Act V of 1861 or in any other enactment for the time being in force, the Local Government may invest any Police-officer not below the rank of Commandant with the powers of a Magistrate of any class for the purpose of enquiring into or trying any offence committed by a Military Police-officer and punishable under Act V of 1861 or this Act.

Disciplinary and other powers of Commandants and Seconds-in-Command of Military Police otherwise than in respect of Military Police.

11. Subject to such rules as the Local Government may make in this behalf, a Commandant or Second-in-Command of Military Police shall have, with respect to Police-officers appointed to the Bengal Police Force under section 7 of Act V of 1861, who are not Military Police-officers, the same disciplinary powers as a District Superintendent of Police has with respect to them under that section.

Privileges of Commandants and Seconds-in-Command of Military Police as Police-officers.

12. A Commandant or Second-in-Command of Military Police shall be entitled to all the privileges which a Police-officer has under sections 42 and 43 of Act V of 1861, section 125 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, and any other enactment for the time being in force. I of 1872.

Power to make rules.

13. The Local Government may, as regards the Military Police, make such orders and rules consistent with this Act as it thinks expedient.

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## THE SCHEDULE.

### STATEMENT.

(*See sections 2 and 3.*)

AFTER you have served for three years in the Bengal Military Police, you may, at any time when not on active service, apply for your discharge, through the officer to whom you may be subordinate, to a Commandant of Military Police or to the District Magistrate of the district in which you may be serving, and you will be granted your discharge after two months from the date of your application, unless your discharge would cause the vacancies in the Bengal Military Police to exceed one-tenth of the sanctioned strength; in that case you must remain until this objection is waived by competent authority or removed. But when on active service you have no claim to a discharge, and you must remain and do your duty until the necessity for retaining you in the Bengal Military Police ceases, when you may make your application in the manner hereinbefore prescribed. In the event of your re-enlistment, after you have been discharged, you will have no claim to reckon for pension or any other purpose your service previous to your discharge.

(Signature of Police-officer in acknowledgment of the above having been read to him.) } *A.B.*

Signed in my presence after I had ascertained that *A. B.* understood the purport of what he signed. } *C. D.*, *Magistrate, Commandant or Second-in-Command.*

S. HARVEY JAMES,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the Regulation of the Bengal Military Police, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 18th March, 1892 :—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill for the Regulation of the Bengal Military Police was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill, as revised by us, annexed thereto.

From Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 810-P., dated 3rd March, 1892 [Paper No. 1].
From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 808, dated 11th March, 1892 Paper No. 2].

2. We consider the Bill as introduced to be open to very little objection. Such amendments as we have proposed are printed in italics in the revised Bill and do not call for special notice.

3. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

*In English.*

| *Gazette.* | *Date.* |
|---|---|
| Gazette of India | 20th February, 1892. |
| Calcutta Gazette | 24th February, 1892. |

*In the Vernaculars.*

| *Province.* | *Language.* | *Date.* |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal | Bengali | 1st March, 1892. |
| | Hindi | 1st March, 1892. |

4. We consider that the Bill, as revised by us, may be passed without further publication.

JOHN EDGAR.
PHIL. P. HUTCHINS.
ALEX. EDW. MILLER.
G. H. P. EVANS.
RASHBEHARY GHOSE.

*The 18th March, 1892.*

S. HARVEY JAMES,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART V.

### Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 25th March, 1892 :—

### No. 8 OF 1892.

*A Bill to amend the Law of Partition.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law of partition ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Partition Act, 1892.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India ; and

(3) It shall come into force at once.

Saving of certain local laws.

(4) But nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect any local law providing for the partition of immoveable property paying revenue to the Government.

Power to Court to order sale instead of division in partition suits.

2. Whenever in any suit for partition in which, if instituted prior to the commencement of this Act, a decree for partition might have been made, it appears to the Court that, by reason of the nature of the property to which the suit relates, or of the number of parties interested therein, or of any other special circumstance, a division of the property cannot reasonably or conveniently be made and that a sale of the property and distribution of the proceeds would be more beneficial for all the parties interested, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the request of any party or parties interested individually or collectively to the extent of one moiety or upwards, direct a sale of the property and a distribution of the proceeds.

Procedure when sharer undertakes to buy.

3. (1) If, in any case in which the Court is requested under the last foregoing section to direct a sale, any other shareholder shall undertake to buy the share or shares of the party or parties asking for sale, the Court shall, instead of directing a sale, order a valuation of the share or shares in such manner as it thinks fit, and may give all necessary and proper directions in that behalf.

(2) If two or more shareholders undertake to buy as provided in sub-section (1), but do not agree as between or among themselves with regard to the respective proportions in which they should buy, the Court shall sell the share or shares to the shareholder who offers to pay the highest price above the valuation made by the Court.

Partition suit by transferee of share in dwelling-house.

4. (1) Where the transferee of a share of a dwelling-house belonging to an undivided family not being a member of the family sues for partition, the Court shall, if any member of the family shall undertake to buy the share of such transferee, make a valuation of such share in such manner as it thinks fit and direct the transfer of the share on payment of the purchase-money so fixed by the Court.

(2) If in any case described in sub-section (1) two or more members of the family undertake to buy, but do not agree as between or among themselves with regard to the respective proportions in which they should buy, the Court shall follow the procedure prescribed by sub-section (2) of the last foregoing section.

5. In any suit for partition a request for sale, may be made or an undertaking to buy given on behalf of any party under disability by any person authorized to act on behalf of such party in such suit, but the Court shall not be bound to comply with any such request or undertaking unless it is satisfied that the sale or purchase will be for the benefit of the party under such disability.

Representation of parties under disability.

6. (1) On any sale under this Act any of the parties interested in the property shall be at liberty to bid at the sale on such terms as to non-payment of deposit or as to setting off or accounting for the purchase-money or any part thereof instead of paying the same as to the Court may seem reasonable.

Power to shareholders to bid at sale.

(2) If two or more persons, of whom one is a shareholder in the property, respectively advance the same sum at any bidding at such sale, such bidding shall be deemed to be the bidding of the shareholder.

7. When any property is directed to be sold under this Act, the following procedure shall, as far as practicable, be adopted, namely :—

Procedure to be followed in case of sales.

(a) if the property be situated within the town of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, the procedure of the High Court in its original civil jurisdiction for the sale of property by the Registrar ;

(b) if the property be situated elsewhere such procedure as the High Court may from time to time by rules prescribe in this behalf, and until such rules are made the procedure prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure in respect of sales in execution of decrees.

XIV of 1882.

8. (1) On a sale of immoveable property becoming absolute under this Act, the Court shall grant a certificate stating the property sold and the name of the person who at the time of sale is declared to be the purchaser.

Certificate to purchaser of immoveable property.

(2) Such certificate shall bear the date of the confirmation of the sale ; and, so far as regards the parties to the suit and persons claiming through or under them, the title to the property sold shall vest in the purchaser from the date of such certificate and not before.

9. When any property is sold under this Act, the proceeds, after deducting the costs of the sale, shall be distributed among the parties according to their respective interests as ascertained by the Court.

Distribution of proceeds of sales.

10. (1) Any order made by the Court under section 2 or section 4 shall be deemed to be a decree within the meaning of section 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure and to be appealable as such.

Appeals.

XIV of 18

(2) All other orders shall be appealable only when such orders are of the same nature as appealable orders under section 588 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and the orders passed in appeals in such cases shall be final.

11. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Court from making a decree for a partition of part of the property to which the suit relates and a sale of the remainder.

Saving of power to order partly partition and partly sale.

12. This Act shall apply to suits pending at the commencement thereof, in which no commission for the purpose of making a partition shall have been executed.

Application of Act to pending suits.

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE present statutory law on the subject of partition, apart from various local laws dealing with the partition of land paying revenue to Government, is contained in sections 265 and 396 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Section 265 simply enacts that the partition or separation of a revenue-paying estate shall be made only by the Collector, and need not therefore be noticed further, as the present Bill leaves untouched all local laws dealing with the partition of such property. Section 396 lays down the procedure which should be adopted in the partition of lands not paying revenue to Government. That section, however, only authorizes the Court to divide the property, and in some exceptional cases where an equal division is not practicable to award a money compensation for the purpose of equalizing the value of the shares. But as the law now stands the Court *must* give a share to each of the parties and cannot direct a sale and division of the proceeds in any case whatever. Instances, however, occasionally occur where there are insuperable practical difficulties in the way of making an equal division, and in such cases the Court is either powerless to give effect to its decree, or is driven to all kinds of shifts and expedients in order to do so. Such difficulties are by no means of very rare occurrence, although in many cases where the parties are properly advised they generally agree to some mutual arrangement, and thus relieve the Court from embarrassment.

2. It is proposed in the present Bill to supply this defect in the law by giving the Court, under proper safeguards, a discretionary authority to direct a sale where a partition cannot reasonably be made and a sale would, in the opinion of the Court, be more beneficial for the parties. But, having regard to the strong attachment of the people of this country to their landed possessions, it is proposed to make the consent of parties interested at least to the extent of a moiety in the property a condition precedent to the exercise by the Court of this new power. In order at the same time to prevent any oppressive exercise of this privilege, it is proposed to give such of the shareholders as do not desire a sale the right to buy the others out at a valuation to be determined by the Court. The power, moreover, which it is proposed to give to the Court will be a discre-

tionary one to be exercised on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case. It should be added that, where the Court is obliged to direct a sale, a right of pre-emption is given by the Bill to the parties similar to that conferred on shareholders by section 310 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

3. It is also proposed in the Bill to give the Court the power of compelling a stranger, who has acquired by purchase a share in a family dwelling-house when he seeks for a partition, to sell his share to the members of the family who are the owners of the rest of the house at a valuation to be determined by the Court. This provision is only an extension of the privilege given to such shareholders by section 44, paragraph 2, of the Transfer of Property Act, and is an application of a well known rule which obtains among Muhammadans everywhere and by custom also among Hindus in some parts of the country.

4. The other sections of the Bill only deal with matters of procedure and do not call for any detailed notice.

RASHBEHARY GHOSE.

*The 23rd March, 1892.*

S. HARVEY JAMES,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes of Madras was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 25th March, 1892 —

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes of Madras was referred, have re-considered the Bill together with Bill No. II (a Bill to establish a Civil Court for the City of Madras) and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our further Report, with the Bill No. II as amended by us annexed thereto.

Endorsement from Home Department, No. 183, dated 10th February, 1892, and accompaniment [Papers No. 5 relative to Bill as introduced].

From Secretary, Mylapore Athæneum, G. No. 1, dated 22nd February, 1892 [Paper No. 1 relative to Bill No. II].

From Secretary, Madras High Court Vakils Association, dated 23rd February, 1892 [Paper No. 2 relative to Bill No. II].

Telegram from President, Mahajana Sabha, Madras, dated 26th February, 1892 [Paper No. 3 relative to Bill No. II].

From Government of Madras, No. 395 (Judicial), dated 2nd March, 1892, and enclosures [Papers No. 4 relative to Bill No. II].

Endorsement from Home Department, No. 359, dated 11th March, 1892, and accompaniment [Papers No. 5 relative to Bill No. II].

Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 1, dated 7th January, 1892, and endorsement from Private Secretary to Viceroy, dated 24th February, 1892, and accompaniment [Papers No. 6 relative to Bill No. II].

2. We are strongly of opinion that the limit prescribed by Bill No. II, namely, Rs. 2,500, should not be exceeded. On the other hand, if the local authorities so desire, we see no reason why the cognisance of small causes between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 in value should not be transferred from the Court of Small Causes to the City Court. We have not provided for such a transfer, as we understand that the reduction of all the Presidency Small Cause Courts' jurisdiction to Rs. 1,000 is under consideration, but we think it desirable to point out that the establishment of the new Court will greatly facilitate such a reduction in Madras.

3. It has been suggested by Mr. Justice Handley of the Madras High Court that suits of the kinds mentioned in clauses (*q*) and (*r*) of section 19 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act (XV of 1882) should be excluded from the jurisdiction of the City Court. We do not, however, see sufficient grounds for adopting this suggestion. We prefer to give the new Court general jurisdiction, and to leave the High Court to call up cases which, in its judgment, should be tried by itself. Section 12 makes all reasonable provision regarding fees paid in cases so removed to the High Court.

4. We have inserted a section (11), based on section 73 of Act XV of 1882, providing for the refund of half the institution-fees paid in cases before the City Court which are settled by agreement of the parties before hearing.

5. It is not certain that the Indian Legislature is competent to abolish any part of the original jurisdiction of a chartered High Court. We have accordingly resolved expressly to maintain the High Court's concurrent jurisdiction (section 14), adding a provision as to costs similar to that contained in section 22, Act XV of 1882.

6. Various other points have been raised in the letter, dated 2nd March, from the Government of Madras, and we will briefly advert to each of them in order:—

(1) By section 3 (*c*) we have excluded suits cognizable by the Court of Small Causes.

(2) has been met by section 10.

(3) We are of opinion that the new Court should be confined to the trial of petty cases and should not be a District Court. All matters reserved by law for a principal Court of original jurisdiction should go to the High Court.

(4) The Court-fees Act and the Code of Civil Procedure are general and apply to all Courts not specially exempted from their operation.

(5) has been met by section 3 (*b*).

(6) A majority of the Committee considered that section 7, Act XV of 1882, applied to all Judges who are *ex officio* Judges of the Small Cause Court, and that no further provision was expedient.

(7) has been met by section 4; and (8) and (9) by section 6.
(10) By section 5 (2) we have empowered the Chief Justice of the High Court to control the Judges of the new Court with reference to Small Cause work.
(11) We consider it sufficiently clear that it is only when trying small causes that a Judge of the City Court can exercise Small Cause powers.
(12) has been met by section 15.
(13) The control of the ministerial establishment is provided for by section 7.
(14) It seems unnecessary specially to prohibit Judges in a presidency-town from trying cases in which they are personally interested.
(15), regarding the law to be administered, is met by section 8; and (16), regarding the valuation of suits, by section 9.
(17) The Legal Practitioners Act, 1879, seems to make all necessary provision regarding the persons who may practise in the City Court.
(18), regarding holidays, is met by section 16
(19) It seems unnecessary to make any exemptions from arrest.
(20) It has been proposed, simultaneously with the establishment of the new Court, to reduce the scale of fees levied in the Court of Small Causes, and to introduce in its place the scale prescribed by the Court-fees Act. We consider that this matter is beyond the scope of our instructions. We may, however, remark that section 75, Act XV of 1882, gives the Local Government full power to vary the fees payable under sections 71 and 72.
(21) has been met by section 7, and (22) by section 13.
(23) is disposed of in paragraph 3 of this Report, and (25) in paragraph 5.
(24) is met by section 14 (2).

7. We recommend that the Bill as now amended be remitted to the Government of Madras for further consideration, and that it be re-published.

8. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

*In English.*

| *Gazette.* | *Date.* |
|---|---|
| Gazette of India | 30th January, 1892. |
| Fort Saint George Gazette | 16th February, 1892. |

*In the Vernaculars.*

| *Province.* | *Language.* | *Date.* |
|---|---|---|
| Madras | Tamil | 16th February, 1892. |
| | Telugu | 16th February, 1892. |
| | Hindustani | 1st March, 1892. |
| | Kanarese | 16th February, 1892. |

PHIL. P. HUTCHINS.
ALEX. EDW. MILLER.
RASHBEHARY GHOSE.
P. CHENTSAL RAO.

*The 23rd March, 1892.*

I REGRET my inability to concur in this Report. In the first place, I do not think that it has been satisfactorily established that any new Court is needed in the City of Madras; and, in the second place, I am strongly of opinion that, if such a Court is established, the law should provide that the Judges thereof should be Advocates of the High Court. Without such a provision, the establishment of the new Court will, in my judgment, tend to the further decadence of the Madras Bar, to the serious injury both of private interests and of the public weal. By private interests, I mean the interests of private suitors, not those of individual members of the Bar.

*The 23rd March, 1892.* H. W. BLISS.

I THINK the Bill as amended is now a workable scheme. I am not certain that all the advantages of it might not be equally well or better secured by modifications of the original scheme. I desire to reserve my opinion as to the points raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Bliss in view of the possibility of further representations from Madras. The necessity for this legislation (if it is necessary) must depend on the peculiar circumstances of Madras, as such a measure would, in my opinion, be wholly out of the question for Calcutta. The position of Madras as regards the original jurisdiction of the High Court appears to be very peculiar.

*The 23rd March, 1892.* G. H. P. EVANS.

## No. III.

## THE MADRAS CITY CIVIL COURT BILL, 1892.

CONTENTS.

SECTIONS.

1. Title and commencement.
2. Definitions.
3. Constitution of the City Court.
4. Appointment, suspension and removal of Judges.
5. Judge of City Court to be Judge of Small Cause Court.
6. Powers of Judges when City Court consists of more than one Judge.
7. Appointment, powers, duties and punishment of ministerial officers
8. Questions arising in suits, &c., under Act to be dealt with according to law administered by High Court.
9. Valuation of land for jurisdictional purposes.
0. Amendment of Act XV of 1882, section 31.
11. Repayment of half fees on settlement before hearing
12. Allowance for fees paid in City Court in cases removed to High Court.
13. Appeals.
14. Saving of original civil jurisdiction of High Court.
15. Seal to be used.
16. Holidays and vacations.

*The Madras City Civil Court Bill, 1892.*

*(Sections 1-9.)*

## No. III.

*A Bill to Establish an additional Civil Court for the City of Madras.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to establish *an additional* Civil Court for the City of Madras; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Madras City Civil Court Act, 1892; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) *"City Court" means the Court established under section 3:*

(2) "City of Madras" means *the area* within the local limits for the time being of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court:

(3) "High Court" means the High Court of Judicature at Madras: and

(4) "Small Cause Court" means the Court of Small Causes of Madras.

Constitution of the City Court.

3. The *Local Government* may, by notification *in the official Gazette*, establish a Court, to be called the Madras City Civil Court, with jurisdiction to receive, try and dispose of all suits and other proceedings of a civil nature not exceeding two thousand five hundred rupees in value and arising within the City of Madras, except suits *or proceedings* which are cognizable—

(a) by the High Court as a Court of Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty or as a Colonial Court of Admiralty, or as a Court having testamentary, intestate or matrimonial jurisdiction, or

(b) *by the* Court for the relief of insolvent debtors, or

(c) *by the Small Cause Court.*

*Appointment, suspension and removal of Judges.*

4. *The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint so many persons as it may think fit to be Judges of the City Court; and may, for any misconduct, by a like notification, suspend or remove any Judge so appointed.*

Judge of City Court to be Judge of Small Cause Court.

5. (1) Every person appointed a Judge of the City Court shall be, by virtue of his office, a Judge of the Small Cause Court with respect to cases cognizable by that Court.

(2) Every such Judge shall be liable to perform any duties of a Judge of the Small Cause Court which the *Chief Justice* of the *High Court* may require him to perform.

*Powers of Judges when City Court consists of more than one Judge.*

6. *When the City Court consists of more than one Judge,—* [*Act XV of 1882, ss. 8, 10.*]

(a) *each of the Judges may exercise all or any of the powers conferred on the Court by this Act or any other law for the time being in force;*

(b) *the Local Government may appoint any one of the Judges to be the principal Judge, and*

(c) *the principal Judge may, from time to time, make such arrangements as he may think fit for the distribution of the business of the Court among the various Judges thereof.*

*Appointment, powers, duties and punishment of ministerial officers.*

7. (1) *The Judge of the City Court, or, when the Court consists of more than one Judge, the principal Judge, may, from time to time, subject to the control of the Local Government, appoint as many clerks, bailiffs and other ministerial officers as may be necessary for the administration of justice by the Court, and for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties conferred and imposed on it by this Act or any other law for the time being in force.* [*Act XV of 1882, ss. 13, 78.*]

(2) *The officers so appointed shall exercise such powers, and discharge such duties, of a ministerial nature, as the said Judge or principal Judge may from time to time direct.*

(3) *The said Judge or principal Judge may, subject to the control of the High Court,—*

(a) *suspend or remove any officer so appointed, or*

(b) *fine any such officer who is guilty of misconduct in the performance of the duties of his office.*

(4) *Any fine imposed on an officer under sub-section (3) may be deducted from his salary.*

*Questions arising in suits, &c., under Act to be dealt with according to law administered by High Court.*

8. *All questions which arise in suits or other proceedings under this Act in the City Court shall be dealt with and determined according to the law for the time being administered by the High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original civil jurisdiction.* [*Act XV of 1882, s. 16.*]

*Valuation of land for jurisdictional purposes.*

9. *Sections 3, 4 and 5 of the Suits Valuation Act, 1887, are hereby extended to the City Court.* *VII of 1887.*

## *The Madras City Civil Court Bill, 1892.*

*(Sections 10-16.)*

*Amendment of Act XV of 1882, section 31.*

10. *In clause (a) of section 31 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, for the words "to the High Court" the words "to the Madras City Civil Court or the High Court of Judicature at Fort William or Bombay, as the case may be," shall be substituted.*

of 2.

*Repayment of half fees on settlement before hearing.*

11. *Whenever any suit or proceeding in the City Court is settled by agreement of the parties before the hearing, half the amount of the institution fees paid by the plaintiff shall be repaid to him by the Court.*

XV of s. 73.]

Allowance for fees paid in City Court in cases removed to High Court.

12. When, under section 13 of the Letters Patent for the High Court, dated the twenty-eighth day of December, 1865, or under section 25 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the High Court has removed for trial by itself any suit from the City Court, fees on the scale for the time being in force in the High Court as a Court of ordinary original civil jurisdiction shall be payable in that Court in respect of the suit and proceedings therein:

of 1882.

Provided that, in the levy of any such fees which, according to the practice of the Court, are credited to the Government, credit shall be given to the plaintiff in the suit for any fee which in the City Court he has already paid under the Court-fees Act, 1870, on the plaint.

Appeals.

13. The Court authorized to hear appeals from the City Court shall be the High Court.

of 1870.

*Saving of original civil jurisdiction of High Court.*

14. *Nothing in this Act contained shall affect the original civil jurisdiction of the High Court: Provided that—*

*(1) if any suit is instituted in the High Court which, in the opinion of that Court, ought to have been instituted in the City Court, then, unless the Judge who tries the same shall otherwise direct, no costs shall be allowed to a successful plaintiff, and a successful defendant shall be allowed his costs as between attorney and client; and*

*(2) in any suit pending in the High Court which, in the opinion of that Court, is within the jurisdiction of the City Court and can be more conveniently tried there, the High Court may at any stage of the suit make an order transferring the same to the City Court.*

*Seal to be used.*

15. *The City Court shall use a seal of such form and dimensions as may be for the time being prescribed by the Local Government.* [Act XV of 1882, s. 12.]

*Holidays and vacations.*

16. *(1) The Judge of the City Court, or, when the Court consists of more than one Judge, the principal Judge, shall, at the commencement of each year, draw up a list of holidays and vacations to be observed in the Court, and shall submit the same for the approval of the Local Government.* [Act XV of 1882, s. 92.]

*(2) Such list, when it has received such approval, shall be published in the official Gazette, and the said holidays and vacations shall be observed accordingly.*

S. HARVEY JAMES,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1892.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.


## PART VI.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 18th March, 1892.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.C.M.G. G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., R.A.
The Hon'ble Sir P. P. Hutchins, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. E. Miller, Kt., Q.C.
The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General H. Brackenbury, C.B., R.A.
The Hon'ble Colonel R. C. B. Pemberton, R.E.
The Hon'ble H. W. Bliss, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Nugent.
The Hon'ble J. Woodburn, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble J. L. Mackay, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Dr. Rash Behari Ghose.
The Hon'ble Sir John Edgar, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Palli Chentsal Rao Pantulu, C.I.E.

### INDIAN LIMITATION ACT, 1877, AND CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER moved for leave to introduce a Bill

to amend the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, and the Code of Civil Procedure. He said:—

"Before I explain the reason why it has been thought necessary to introduce this Bill, I wish to say one or two words to make it quite clear as to what the position, as I take it, of the Legislature in this matter is. In the construction of an Act of Parliament, or an Act of this Legislature, it is clear that the Courts of Law are the only authority that can decide as to what is the true construction, and that where two High Courts have, as in this case has happened in three instances, come to different conclusions upon the true construction of an Act, there is no authority in India which has any right to say which of the two High Courts is right and which is wrong. It may be that both are right or both wrong; but what the Legislature has a right to do is this: if it considers either that one of the two conflicting views ought to prevail for the future, or that some view different from either would be the best rule to introduce for the future, it can alter the law so as to put an end to the conflict of authority without expressing any opinion as to which conclusion was right or which was wrong in the past.

"This is the course which I am about to ask the Council to take in regard to three cases in which a difference of opinion has arisen between different High Courts in this country.

"The first is a comparatively small matter. In the construction of the Limitation Act the Court at Calcutta has taken one view as to the manner in which time for obtaining copies of decrees ought to be counted for purposes of appeal. The Court at Madras has, I understand, taken a different view; and as long as each Court consistently follows its own view, as a mere matter of law procedure, no harm is done; but it so happened that the Court in the North-Western Provinces, after following for some time the practice of the Calcutta Court, suddenly discovered in a case reported in the 12th volume of the Allahabad series of the Indian Law Reports that that view was wrong and that it ought to have adopted the practice of the Madras Court. The consequence is that a number of cases which would have been in time if the Court had continued to follow its old practice were thrown out of time by the change of practice. That no doubt was felt to be a hardship, and the first section of the Bill is designed to prevent the occurrence of a similar hardship in the future. I may say that the form in which the first section has been put was suggested by the Chief Justice of the Allahabad Court himself with a view to prevent the operation in the future of such a decision as that to which I have referred: so that it is introduced here with, if I may say so, the full co-operation, with the full concurrence and approbation, of the Judge against whom it might otherwise be supposed that the section was directed.

"The second and fourth clauses of the Bill refer to a somewhat different case. It had been decided again and again by the High Court in Calcutta that the twenty-second chapter of the Code of Civil Procedure, which refers to what I may, for convenience, call cases of nonsuit, has no application to proceedings after decree. By an interpretation of the 647th section of the Code, which differed from that put upon it by the Court of Calcutta, the Court of the North-Western Provinces has come to the conclusion that Chapter XXII does refer to proceedings after decree. Without saying which is right and which is wrong, I personally, and I think I may say the Executive Department most concerned, are strongly of opinion that that chapter ought not to refer to such proceedings; and that, whether it does do so or not, we ought to declare that it shall not do so for the future; and accordingly the second section of the Bill proposes to add to Chapter XXII of the Code of Civil Procedure a clause providing that nothing in that Chapter shall have any application to any proceedings subsequent to a decree; and the fourth section of the Bill proposes to add to section 647 an explanation which will prevent the same interpretation being put upon it in future as that which has been put upon it by the Allahabad Court.

"Finally, the third section of the Bill, which I have passed over for a moment, applies to a case in which I am not sure that there is a difference of opinion between two High Courts, but in which an interpretation has been put

upon the limitation in respect of memoranda of appeal and applications for review of judgment, which has had this effect, that where a memorandum of appeal has been presented in proper time, and has been duly received, bearing a stamp which at the time when it was presented was supposed both by the appellant and by the Registrar of the Court to be sufficient, but where, after the time for appealing had expired, it was discovered that the stamp was insufficient, the Court has held that there was no proper memorandum of appeal, for want of a proper stamp, that it was too late to amend the error, and that therefore the appeal failed.

"I think that it will be obvious to every one that where there is a *bonâ fide* mistake of that kind which is not discovered until it is too late, and where the applicant is ready and willing to amend it as soon as he has discovered it, the appellant ought not to have his suit fail upon the merits merely because he and the officer of the Court had been under a mistake as to what stamp ought to have been affixed.

"We accordingly propose to add a section to the Code of Civil Procedure to the effect that if an appeal is presented which is otherwise correct, but is insufficiently stamped by reason of a mistake as to the amount of the proper stamp, it shall be as valid as if it had been properly stamped, provided that, if the proper stamp is not put on within a reasonable time after the mistake is discovered, the appeal is to be rejected. That, I think, will meet the justice of the case without imposing any risk of loss to the revenue, which of course it is part of our duty to preserve."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

## BENGAL MILITARY POLICE BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN EDGAR presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the Regulation of the Bengal Military Police.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 25th March, 1892.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

*Secretary to the Government of India,*
*Legislative Department.*

CALCUTTA;
*The 22nd March, 1892.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

# The Gazette of India.

No. 13.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1892.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*A* SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

*Non-Subscribers to the* GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

*No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

## Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a. m., on Saturday, March 12th, 1892.

Quiet weather has prevailed throughout India during the week under review, and the principal feature in the changes which have occurred has been the gradual approach towards hot weather conditions. Up to the present time variable light breezes have been general throughout Northern India, but during the present week the wind has more or less settled into north-west and west down the Gangetic plain. These winds are characteristic of the hot season, and their temperature has slowly increased as the week has progressed.

On the 6th the barometer was falling over north-western India and was rising elsewhere. Readings were highest over the central parts of the country, and low over the north of the Gangetic plain, over Burma and over the south of the Peninsula. The wind was southerly at Khushab and south-easterly at Murree and feebly cyclonic over Burma, but elsewhere the directions were anticyclonic. The force was strong down the Gangetic plain. On the 7th a large shallow low pressure area was shown over Sind, the west of Rajputana and the Punjab, while the low pressure area over the north of the Gangetic plain had disappeared. In other respects the distribution was similar to that reported on

the 6th. The wind exhibited irregular cyclonic movements in the north-west but elsewhere the directions were little changed. The force was lower down the Gangetic plain. Slight rain had fallen at Srinagar, Murree and Rawalpindi. The chart of the 8th showed that the barometer had risen in the north-west and fallen in Central, North-Eastern and Southern India. The low pressure area in the north-west was less distinctly marked than on the 7th, while on the contrary the low pressure over the north of the Gangetic plain had reappeared; otherwise there was little change. The cyclonic movements of the air in the north-west had given way to variable breezes, and south-westerly and southerly winds had taken the place of the westerly winds in the North-Western Provinces and Bengal. The only rainfall was a shower at Cochin. On the 9th the chart showed that the low pressure in the north-west had disappeared and that a high pressure area was forming in that region. Except in Northern India readings were very uniform and the winds throughout India varied very considerably in direction. There was no rain in any part of India. The chart of the 10th showed that the barometer was rising almost everywhere, and the high pressure area which was appearing in north-western India on the 9th had extended south-eastward and spread right across the country. Slight depressions were shown over Sind, over Behar and North Bengal and over Central Burma. The winds remained generally variable but the westerly current down the Gangetic plain was reappearing. Light rain had fallen at Murree, Rawalpindi and Mercara. On the 11th the barometer was falling except in the Indus Valley and the high pressure area, though still shown extending from the north of the Punjab south-eastward to the central parts of the country, had contrasted considerably in size. On the other hand, the low pressure in Behar and North Bengal had developed and the westerly winds down the Gangetic plain were more general and stronger. Light rain had fallen at Kushab, Murree and Srinagar. On the morning of the 12th the barometer was falling except in Sind and the south-west of the Peninsula. The general distribution was the same as on the 11th, readings being high in north-western India and low over Behar Gradients had, however, slightly increased in the north-west as the low pressure area had moved somewhat in that direction. In consequence the north-westerly and westerly current down the Gangetic plain had increased in force and gales were reported from several places. Elsewhere variable breezes prevailed. There was no rain in any part of India.

*Temperature.*—The general mean temperature for India has been below the average during the week under review. It will be remembered that at the close of the previous week a cold wave of considerable intensity was passing across India. On the 6th this cold wave covered almost the whole of India, the only province outside its influence being Madras. On the 7th, however, the commencement of a warm wave was shown over the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana. Between the 8th and the 10th the cold wave retreated eastward and the warm

wave advanced eastward, so that on the latter date the mean temperature was excessive over the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, Sind and Rajputana, and in defect in Burma, Bengal, Bombay, the Central Provinces Central India, Guzerat and Madras. By the 11th the warm wave had extended to all provinces except Burma, Bombay and Madras, and by the 12th to all provinces except Burma and Madras.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India :—

| PROVINCE. | 6th. | 7th. | 8th. | 9th. | 10th. | 11th. | 12th. | Mean variation of week. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burma . . . . | −2·0 | −2·8 | −2·6 | −1·1 | −0·9 | −2·1 | −1·8 | −1·9 |
| Bengal and Assam . . | −5·8 | −5·6 | −3·5 | −2·1 | −0·9 | +0·1 | +0·9 | −2·4 |
| North-Western Provinces and Oudh . . . . | −5·5 | −3·1 | −0·8 | +0·3 | +0·2 | +2·4 | +3·2 | −0·5 |
| Punjab . . . . | −3·1 | +0·2 | +2·6 | +2·6 | +3·3 | +4·4 | +3·5 | +1·9 |
| Bombay . . . . | −2·2 | −1·5 | −1·2 | −1·4 | −1·0 | −0·5 | +0·3 | −1·1 |
| Berar and Central Provinces | −8·8 | −6·0 | −3·5 | −1·7 | −0·3 | +1·2 | +1·4 | −2·5 |
| Guzerat and Central India . | −7·4 | −4·8 | −3·7 | −2·1 | −0·8 | +0·4 | +2·2 | −2·3 |
| Sindh and Rajputana . . | −5·7 | +0·3 | +0·6 | +1·1 | +2·2 | +2·4 | +4·2 | +0·7 |
| Madras . . . . | +0·7 | +0·4 | +0·3 | −0·9 | −1·8 | −1·6 | −1·0 | −0·6 |
| MEAN FOR WHOLE INDIA . | −4·4 | −2·5 | −1·3 | −0·6 | 0 | +0·7 | +1·4 | −1·0 |

The above figures show that the mean temperature of the whole of India was 1° below the normal average on the mean of the week. From the 6th to 9th the mean was in defect by decreasing amounts, on the 10th it was exactly normal, and on the 11th and 12th it was excessive. The maxima began to exceed 100° in parts of the Peninsula, Berar and Guzerat at the close of the week

*Rain.*—The earlier paragraphs of the summary have shown that the rainfall of the week was extremely light, and the concluding table shows that during the week rain was received in only four of the fifty-one rainfall divisions, and that in one division only did the average rainfall of the division exceed 0·1″. The divisions which received rain were Eastern Bengal, the North-West Punjab, Malabar, and Madras (South Central). In Malabar the actual rainfall exactly equalled the normal ; in the other three divisions it was in defect.

The columns showing the state of the rainfall for the two weeks, February 28th to March 12th, exhibit a deficiency in all divisions except Malabar, Coorg and Madras (South), where the fairly heavy rain of last week still occasions an excess.

| Provinces. | Division. | Rainfall data for week ending 12th March 1892. | | | Rainfall data from 28th February to 12th March 1892. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Average actual rainfall of Division. | Average normal rainfall of Division. | Excess or defect in inches. | Average actual rainfall of season to date. | Average normal rainfall, 28th February to 12th March. | Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage. |
| | | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Per cent. |
| Burma | Tenasserim | 0 | 0·05 | —0·05 | 0 | 0·05 | —100 |
| | Lower Burma | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0·05 | —100 |
| | Central ditto | 0 | 0·03 | —0·03 | 0 | 0·03 | —100 |
| | Upper ditto | 0 | ? | ? | 0 | ? | ? |
| | Arrakan | 0 | 0·06 | —0·06 | 0 | 0·12 | —100 |
| Bengal and Assam | Eastern Bengal | 0·01 | 0·47 | —0·46 | 0·12 | 0·98 | —88 |
| | Assam (Surma) | 0 | 1·24 | —1·24 | 0·37 | 2·20 | —83 |
| | Ditto (Brahmaputra) | 0 | 0·59 | —0·59 | 0·07 | 1·00 | —93 |
| | Deltaic Bengal | 0 | 0·35 | —0·35 | 0·05 | 0·80 | —94 |
| | Central ditto | 0 | 0·20 | —0·20 | 0 | 0·36 | —100 |
| | North ditto | 0 | 0·22 | —0·22 | 0 | 0·32 | —100 |
| | Orissa | 0 | 0·27 | —0·27 | 0·35 | 0·42 | —17 |
| | Chota Nagpur | 0 | 0·31 | —0·31 | 0·03 | 0·44 | —93 |
| | Bihar (South) | 0 | 0·14 | —0·14 | 0 | 0·19 | —100 |
| | Ditto (North) | 0 | 0·16 | —0·16 | 0 | 0·20 | —100 |
| North-Western Provinces and Oudh. | North-Western Provinces (East) | 0 | 0·09 | —0·09 | 0 | 0·13 | —100 |
| | Oudh (South) | 0 | 0·12 | —0·12 | 0 | 0·13 | —100 |
| | Ditto (North) | 0 | 0·17 | —0·17 | 0 | 0·20 | —100 |
| | North-Western Provinces (Central) | 0 | 0·13 | —0·13 | 0 | 0·16 | —100 |
| | North-Western Provinces (West) | 0 | 0·14 | —0·14 | 0 | 0·21 | —100 |
| | North-Western Provinces (Submontane) | 0 | 0·38 | —0·38 | 0·01 | 0·54 | —98 |
| Punjab | Punjab (South) | 0 | 0·16 | —0·16 | 0·05 | 0·24 | —79 |
| | Ditto (Central) | 0 | 0·19 | —0·19 | 0 | 0·27 | —100 |
| | Ditto (Submontane) | 0 | 0·44 | —0·44 | 0·09 | 0·62 | —85 |
| | Ditto (Hill Districts) | 0 | 0·86 | —0·86 | 0·17 | 1·51 | —89 |
| | Ditto (North-West) | 0·02 | 0·51 | —0·49 | 0·61 | 0·81 | —22 |
| | Ditto (West) | 0 | 0·16 | —0·16 | 0·03 | 0·25 | —80 |
| Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras). | Malabar | 0·13 | 0·13 | 0 | 0·43 | 0·17 | +153 |
| | Madras (South Central) | 0·01 | 0·13 | —0·12 | 0·14 | 0·24 | —42 |
| | Coorg | 0 | 0·11 | —0·11 | 0·18 | 0·16 | +13 |
| | Mysore | 0 | 0·07 | —0·07 | 0·06 | 0·08 | —25 |
| | Konkan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0·01 | —100 |
| | Bombay (Deccan) | 0 | 0·01 | —0·01 | 0 | 0·03 | —100 |
| | Hyderabad (North) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Khandeish | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0·01 | —100 |
| Central Provinces and Berar. | Berar | 0 | 0·02 | —0·02 | 0 | 0·06 | —100 |
| | Central Provinces (West) | 0 | 0·02 | —0·02 | 0·01 | 0·08 | —88 |
| | Ditto ditto (Central) | 0 | 0·08 | —0·08 | 0·01 | 0·14 | —93 |
| | Ditto ditto (East) | 0 | 0·22 | —0·22 | 0·02 | 0·31 | —94 |
| Bombay (North) | Guzerat | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Kattiawar | 0 | 0·06 | —0·06 | 0 | 0·10 | —100 |
| | Sind | 0 | 0·14 | —0·14 | 0·01 | 0·18 | —94 |
| Rajputana and Central India. | Central India (East) | 0 | 0·03 | —0·03 | 0 | 0·09 | —100 |
| | Rajputana (East) Central India (West) | 0 | 0·05 | —0·05 | 0 | 0·07 | —100 |
| | Rajputana (West) | 0 | 0·01 | —0·01 | 0 | 0·10 | —100 |
| Madras | East Coast (North) | 0 | 0·15 | —0·15 | 0 | 0·22 | —100 |
| | Ditto (ditto) (a) | 0 | ? | ? | 0 | ? | ? |
| | Hyderabad (South) | 0 | 0·08 | —0·08 | 0 | 0·10 | —100 |
| | Madras (Central) | 0 | 0·09 | —0·09 | 0 | 0·11 | —100 |
| | East Coast (Central) | 0 | 0·06 | —0·06 | 0 | 0·05 | —100 |
| | Ditto (South) | 0 | 0·09 | —0·09 | 0·18 | 0·19 | —5 |
| | Madras (South) | 0 | 0·16 | —0·16 | 0·71 | 0·30 | +137 |

W. L. DALLAS,
*Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

*Simla, the 17th March, 1892.*

E. C. BUCK,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

# Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

**Madras.**—*For week ending 19th March.*—No change in agricultural prospects. Harvest still proceeding in southern districts. In distressed areas of Nellore and Deccan scarcity of fodder seriously affecting cattle. Water-supply very deficient in many parts, but no serious failure of drinking water yet anticipated. Prices almost stationary and generally slightly easier, except in Ganjam, Cuddapah, South Arcot, Coimbatore and Malabar. FAMINE RELIEF:—*Numbers on works*:—Deccan—men 7,859, women 12,323, children 5,426, besides 9,313 sex not stated; East Coast—men 3,018, women 2,912, children 773; South Central—men 741, women 1,692, children 322; *Total* 44,379 against 38,208 last week. *Gratuitous relief*:—Deccan—men 62, women 109, children 452; East Coast men 2, women 5, children 37; South Central—men 22, women 70, children 128; *Total* 887 against 1,012 last week, decrease being in children voluntarily removed by parents Loans for construction and repair of wells: Deccan R2,40,514; East Coast R5,88,894; South Central R3,51,032; *Total* R11,80,440 disbursed. Wells constructed 94, 1,942, 306; under construction 2,235, 3,619, 2,031 in respective blocks Agricultural Loans Act:—R55,895; R32,190; R79,328; *Total* R1,67,413 disbursed in respective blocks.

**Bombay.**—*For week ending 23rd March.*—Standing crops damaged by frost, rats or insects in parts of Sind, and cotton blighted in Dhárwar. Fodder scarce in parts of twelve and water in parts of six districts. Cattle distressed in parts of five districts. Prices generally steady. Harvesting of late crops and preparations for the next season continue. FAMINE RELIEF:—*Numbers on relief works*: Professional Agency—Bijapur 70, Belgaum 215, on 19th; Dhárwar 961; Civil Agency—Belgaum 443, on 19th; Dhárwar 295; *Total* 1,984.

**Bengal.**—*For week ending 22nd March.*—Rain continues to hold off, and the weather is abnormally dry. Rain is now generally much required for ploughing and for sowing of the autumn crops. Early rice and jute are being sown in places in Eastern and Northern Bengal, and the sowings of *cheena*, *mung* and paddy are in progress in the low lands of Bihar. Spring rice promises to be a good crop, but is in want of rain in some districts. Indigo sowings are nearly finished and are doing well. *Rabi* crops are still being gathered, the general outturn is not expected to be satisfactory, and in some parts it will be very poor. Opium collections are nearly over with fair results, but the yield has been reduced in some places owing to high west winds. Mango and *mahua* prospects are good. Prices have slightly risen in some parts of the Patna Division: The condition of cattle is generally good and there is still plenty of fodder and water. Scarcity of water is, however, apprehended in a few localities. FAMINE RELIEF:—There has been no change of importance in the condition of affairs in any of the affected districts of the Bhagalpur, Patna, and Rajshahi divisions. Relief works are being carried on in Monghyr, Bhagalpur and Purnea, and works have also been started in Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga and in Dinajpur. *Numbers on relief works*, according to the latest reports; Monghyr 84; Bhagalpur 2,995; Purnea 3,353; Muzaffarpur 1,711; Darbhanga 1,985; Dinajpur 293; *Total* 10,421. *On gratuitous relief*: Monghyr 233; Purnea 1,075; Total 1,308.

**North-Western Provinces and Oudh.**—*For week ending 23rd March.*—Weather seasonable, but rain is wanted in Almora. Harvesting of *rabi* continues and a good outturn is expected. Sugarcane is being sown. Opium collections in progress. Prices are generally steady, but show a tendency to fall in a few districts. Fodder is still scarce in Saharanpur.

**Punjab.**—*For week ending 23rd March.*—Rainfall *nil.* Prices unsettled in one District, falling in four others; stationary elsewhere. Harvesting of barley and gram commenced, sowings of extra *rabi* crops continue. Ploughings for sugarcane commenced. Crops on irrigated lands generally fair, but suffering for want of rain on *barani* lands in most districts. Prospects below average in Rawalpindi and not good in Jullundur and parts of Amritsar and Lahore. Crops are reported to have been damaged to some extent for want of rain and by strong cold winds in parts of the Dera Ismail Khan district. Condition of cattle is generally good, they are suffering for want of fodder in Shahpur. Fodder scarce in seven districts; sufficient elsewhere.

**Central Provinces.**—*For week ending 23rd March.*—Reaping of *rabi* crops in full swing in the northern districts, practically completed in the southern districts. Prospects of *rabi* harvest, as given in the wheat nd linseed forecasts, are unchanged except in Raipur where the outturn of both crops is now estimated at 10 annas compared with 8 and 9 annas respectively given in the forecasts. Fodder sufficient except in Seoni, where it is reported to be poor. Prices unchanged.

**Burma.**—*For week ending 19th March.*—LOWER BURMA: Reaping, threshing and winnowing almost finished. UPPER BURMA: Dry-weather paddy progressing; peas, gram and wheat are being reaped. Price of paddy has risen slightly in Henzada, considerably in Akyab, Sandoway, Tharrawaddy, Bassein, Thayetmyo, Upper Chindwin, Kyaukse, largely in Thongwa, Toungoo, and very largely in Shwebo, Meiktila, and Pyinmana; stationary in Rangoon and Mandalay; fallen slightly in Prome, Amherst and Pakokku, and largely in Katha. Price of rice keeps high. FAMINE RELIEF:—*Numbers on relief works:* Shwebo 1,431 (exclusive of Shwebo-Yatha road); Yeu 1,350; Sagaing 270; Lower Chindwin 2,389; Myingyan 1,635; Minbu 1,722; Magwe (for week ending 12th instant) 169; Meiktila 7,948; and Yamethin 10,396; *Total* 27,310.

**Assam.**—*For week ending 23rd March.*—Weather hot, rain badly wanted. Pressing of sugarcane and sowing of summer rice continues. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder and water becoming scarce.

**Mysore and Coorg.**—*For week ending 23rd March.*—MYSORE:—Crops withering. Harvest poor. Ordinary public works generally in progress. Drinking water scanty in parts and wells sunk where necessary. Prices risen slightly in two districts.

COORG:—The hot weather rice crop thriving. Prices stationary. Forage for cattle scarce in some parts. Water sufficient.

**Berar and Hyderabad.**—*For week ending 23rd March.*—BERAR:—Weather warm. Threshing of *rabi* crops continues. Fodder in one and water in another taluk insufficient. Prices almost stationary.

HYDERABAD:—No rain during week. Scarcity of water and fodder is being felt in almost all taluks, and tanks are getting dry in many places. Cattle are getting weaker and leaner day by day for want of water and grass. Prices: wheat $9\frac{1}{4}$, coarse rice $8\frac{3}{4}$, white *juar* $13\frac{1}{4}$, yellow *juar* $16\frac{1}{4}$, and *tur* $12\frac{1}{4}$, seers per current rupee.

**Central India.**—*For week ending 23rd March.*—Agricultural operations in Gwalior and Neemuch completed. Condition of pasturage indifferent in Neemuch. No other changes since last report.

**Rajputana.**—*For week ending 23rd March.*—Standing crops good, later sown crops still irrigated in Ajmere. Harvests good, one-third in Ajmere, slightly injured by winds in Bikaneer. Cattle poor in six States, Ajmere and Kherwarra. Pasturage and fodder scarce in seven States, Ajmere and Kherwarra. Prices steady in six States, Kherwarra and Ajmere, falling in six, and fluctuating in two States. FAMINE RELIEF: 33 immigrants and 12 cattle in Kotah; in Marwar

2,460 relief labourers and 1,804 gratuitously treated; in Kishengurh, 1,190 relief labourers and 109 gratuitously treated; in Bikaneer 6,351 relief labourers, and 2,420 gratuitously treated; in Ajmere 24,710 relief labourers, 3,707 gratuitously treated, labour ordinary 1,420;—*Total*—Relief labourers 34,711; gratuitous relief 8,040.

**Nepal.**—*For week ending 17th March.*—Weather seasonable. Days growing warmer. Wheat crop in good condition. Prices rising.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

## RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1892.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

| Districts. | Wheat. | | Barley. | | Rice, best sort. | | Rice, common. | | Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). | | Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). | | Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). | | Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). | | Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). | | Maize (*Zea Mays*). | | Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). | | Firewood. | | Salt. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. |
| | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| **Burma—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Tenasserim—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mergui | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 4 | 10 4 | 11 11 | 11 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 428 0 | 428 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| Tavoy | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 13 | 14 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 399 3 | 399 3 | 11 5⅜ | 11 5⅜ |
| Moulmein and Amherst | 7 14 | 7 14 | ... | ... | 9 2 | 10 6 | 10 6 | 12 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 2 | 10 2 | 12 2 | 12 2 | ... | ... | 220 0 | 220 0 | 17 12 | 17 12 |
| *Pegu (deltaic)—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pegu | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 7 | 6 7 | 8 5 | 8 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 2 | 11 2 | 20 8 | 20 8 | ... | ... | 143 0 | 143 0 | 14 3 | 14 3 |
| Rangoon | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 8 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 135 0 | 135 0 | 18 8 | 18 8 |
| Thôngwa | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 4 | 8 11 | 14 10 | 14 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 150 0 | 150 0 | 14 4 | 14 4 |
| Bassein | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 9 | 13 12 | 14 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 13 | 9 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 213 15 | 213 15 | 19 4 | 19 4 |
| *Pegu (inland)—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shwegyin | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 15 | 7 15 | 8 14 | 8 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 250 0 | 250 0 | 14 2 | 14 2 |
| Tharrawaddy | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 4 | 9 4 | 16 2 | 16 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 6 | 11 6 | ... | ... | ‡ | ‡ | 450 0 | 450 0 | 14 3 | 14 3 |
| Henzada | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 5 | 9 5 | 8 5 | 9 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 183 8 | 183 8 | 16 2 | 16 2 |
| Prome | 10 6 | 10 6 | ... | ... | 8 1 | 9 3 | 9 7 | 10 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | ... | ... | 9 6 | 9 6 | 193 3 | 193 3 | 18 14 | 18 14 |
| Toungoo | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 3 | 13 3 | 12 6 | 14 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 6 | 11 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 326 8 | 326 8 | 14 3 | 14 3 |
| Thayetmyo | ‡ | ‡ | ... | ... | 10 0 | 8 12 | 11 8 | 10 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 10 | 10 4 | 28 3 | ‡ | ... | ... | 326 0 | 326 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 |
| *Upper Burma—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mandalay | 9 13 | 9 2 | ... | ... | 7 8 | 6 13 | 6 11 | 7 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 5 | 10 5 | 15 8 | 16 8 | 9 8 | 9 2 | 68 0 | 68 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 |
| Bhamo | ‡ | ‡ | ... | ... | 9 12 | 9 12 | 11 0 | 10 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 10 | 9 0 | ... | ‡ | 5 0 | ‡ | 218 0 | 215 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Pakôkku | ‡ | ‡ | ... | ... | 6 3 | 6 3 | 8 10 | 8 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 14 | 12 14 | 18 8 | 18 10 | 5 9 | ‡ | 113 0 | 112 0 | 14 3 | 16 0 |
| Meiktila | 4 0 | 4 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 14 | 8 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 12 | 8 7 | 7 10 | 8 8 | 5 13 | ‡ | 356 4 | 356 4 | 16 0 | 14 4 |
| *Arakan—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sandoway | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 12 | 20 9 | 24 0 | 28 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 469 11 | 469 11 | 28 0 | 28 0 |
| Kyaukpyu | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 13 4 | 15 0 | 14 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 5 0 | *b* | *b* | ... | ... | 340 0 | 340 0 | 27 0 | 24 0 |
| Akyab | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 8 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 |
| **Assam—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Surma—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sylhet | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 8 | 14 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 6 | 13 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 108 0 | 108 0 | 11 6 | 10 14 |
| Cachar | 8 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | 10 8 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 80 0 | 80 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Khási and Jaintiá Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 12 | 9 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 100 0 | 100 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 |
| Garo Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 12 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 |
| *Brahmaputra—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goálpára | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Kámrúp | 9 0 | 9 8 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 10 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Darrang | 6 0 | 6 8 | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 150 0 | 150 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Nowgong | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 0 | 120 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Sibságar | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 80 0 | 80 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Lakhimpur | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | 6 8 | 6 8 | 11 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 8 | 8 0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Eastern hill tracts—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chittagong Hill Tracts | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 6¾ | 10 11¼ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 240 0 | 240 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 |
| Hill Tippera(*a*) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nágá Hills | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 4 | 3 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 0 | 4 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 8 | 3 4 |
| *Eastern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Backergunge | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 4 | 11 10 | 12 12 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 5 | 13 5 | ... | ... | 12 0* | 14 8* | 80 0 | 80 0 | 10 0 | 10 8 |
| Noakhali | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Chittagong | 10 0 | 9 12 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 9 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 110 0 | 110 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Tippera | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 13 5½ | 13 5½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 7 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Dacca | 10 8 | 10 8 | 24 0 | 29 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 14 8 | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 0 | 10 8 |
| Mymensingh | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 10 8 | 14 2 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 8 | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| *Deltaic—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Khulna | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 3 | 14 0 | 14 8 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| 24-Parganas | 10 0 | 10 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 16 8 | 18 0 | ... | ... | 17 0 | 16 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Midnapore | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 |
| Howrah | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 8 | 17 0 | ... | ... | 11 4 | 11 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Calcutta | 11 13 | 10 13 | 17 3 | 18 5 | 8 3 | 8 10 | 11 14 | 12 3 | 15 5 | 15 14 | 15 2 | 15 1 | ... | ... | 12 9 | 12 1 | 15 2 | 15 8 | 16 8 | 17 8 | 14 11 | 14 12 | 95 0 | 95 0 | 11 6 | 11 6 |
| Hooghly | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Nadia (Krishnagar) | 12 3 | 12 9 | 22 14 | 22 14 | 10 13½ | 10 5¼ | 12 13 | 12 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 4¾ | 17 12½ | ... | ... | 17 12½ | 17 12½ | ... | .. | 10 10½ | 10 8½ |
| Jessore | 10 0 | 10 0 | .. | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 4 | 15 4 | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 9 2 | 9 2 |
| Faridpur | 12 0 | 12 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 14 0 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 11 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | 10 8 | 10 0 |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bankura | 11 8 | 11 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 17 8 | 17 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 11 2 | 11 2 |
| Burdwan | 11 8 | 12 0 | ... | ... | 11 10 | 12 0 | 13 14 | 14 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 19 12 | ... | ... | 17 0 | 16 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 |
| Birbhum | 12 8 | 12 8 | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Murshidabad | 12 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 14 0 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 17 12 | ... | ... | 16 0 | 14 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 8 | 11 12 |
| Sonthal Parganas | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Pabna | 12 0 | 12 12 | ... | ... | 7 2 | 7 2 | 13 8 | 13 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | 17 4 | 16 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 9 12 | 9 12 |
| Bogra | 8 10 | 8 10 | ... | ... | 10 2 | 12 0 | 13 2 | 12 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 2 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 90 0 | 90 0 | 9 12 | 9 12 |
| Rajshahi | 9 12 | 9 12 | 26 4 | 26 4 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 12 0 | 13 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 19 8 | ... | ... | 19 8 | 20 12 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 9 9 | 9 9 |
| Malda | 11 8 | 11 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 |
| *Northern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rangpur | 9 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 10 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 8 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 |
| Dinaipur | 10 8 | 10 10 | 17 8 | 17 0 | 9 9 | 9 9½ | 13 3 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 12 | 12 12 | ... | ... | 19 3 | 19 3 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 4 | 10 4 |
| Jalpaiguri | 10 0 | 10 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 11 8 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Darjeeling | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 12 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 11 0 | 13 12 | 14 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 |
| *Orissa—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Puri | 8 6 | 8 6 | ... | ... | 9 6 | 9 6 | 13 8 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0† | 12 0† | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 11 13 | 11 13 |
| Cuttack | 9 3 | 10 2 | ... | ... | 9 13 | 10 8 | 11 2 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 12† | 15 12† | ... | ... | 15 12 | 15 12 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Balasore | 11 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 17 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 140 0 | 140 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| *Chota-Nagpur—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Singhbhum | 14 0 | 14 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Manbhum | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 0 | 17 8 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 18 0 | 18 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 10 | 10 10 |
| Lohardaga | 8 2 to 11 0 | 9 2 to 12 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 11 4 | 11 8 | 13 0 to 15 0 | 13 8 to 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 0 | 30 0 | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 14 8 to 18 8 | 14 0 to 19 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 9 12 | 9 12 |
| Palámau | 12 6 | 12 6 | ... | 16 14 | 13 9 | 13 8 | 13 13 | 14 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 4 | ... | ... | 13 9 | 15 12 | 20 4 | 20 4 | 16 14 | ... | ... | ... | 9 1 | 9 0 |
| Hazáribágh | 11 8 | 11 8 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |

* Khesari, husked. † Kalai. ‡ Not sold. (*a*) Not stated. (*b*) R1 per 100 cobs.

## RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1892—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

| Districts. | Wheat. | | Barley. | | Rice, best sort. | | Rice, common. | | Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). | | Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). | | Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). | | Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). | | Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). | | Maize (*Zea Mays*). | | Arhar, or thur, cadian pea (*Cajanus indicus*). | | Firewood. | | Salt. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. |
| | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| **Bengal**—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Bihár, south*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Monghyr | 13 10 | 13 10 | 21 0 | 22 1 | 9 7 | 9 7 | 12 9 | 12 9 | 17 13 | 17 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 11 | 13 6 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 20 7 | 16 4 | 15 12 | 168 0 | 168 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Gaya | 12 8 | 12 8 | 22 8 | 22 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 8 | 15 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | . | 17 8 | 17 8 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Patna | 12 8 to 13 8 | 12 0 to 13 8 | 24 0 | 25 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 14 0 | 13 8 | 20 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | 24 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 |
| Shahabad | 12 8 | 12 8 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| *Bihár, north*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Purnea | 11 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 25 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Bhágalpur | 12 10 | 12 10 | 20 3 | 22 11 | 9 7 to 11 6 | 9 7 to 11 6 | 11 10 to 12 10 | 10 11 to 12 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 18 15 | 20 3 | 18 15 | 18 15 | 15 2 | 15 12 | 176 12 | 176 12 | 10 11 | 10 11 |
| Darbhanga | 13 3 | 13 3 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 13 0 | 13 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 19 12 | ... | ... | 19 12 | 19 12 | 21 0 | 20 14 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Muzaffarpur | 12 0 | 12 0 | 22 8 | 22 0 | 11 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Saran | 12 4 | 12 4 | 25 8 | 24 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 12 13 | 13 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 0 | 21 0 | 16 0 | 15 8 | 20 5 | 19 0 | 21 12 | 21 0 | 17 4 | 17 4 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 12 | 10 12 |
| Champaran | 10 4 | 10 12 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 8 8 | 9 0 | 13 8 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | 18 8 | 19 0 | 20 4 | 20 4 | 14 4 | 14 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| **N.-W. Provinces**— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Eastern*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mirzapur | 12 0 | 12 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Benares | 11 11 | 11 11 | 17 11½ | 16 10½ | 9 10 | 9 12 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 19 12½ | 17 9¾ | 17 7¼ | 16 15 | ‡ | ‡ | 11 4 | 11 8¼ | 18 4½ | 17 5 | 21 15 | 20 5½ | 17 14 | 17 9 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 10 9 | 10 5 |
| Ghazipur | 11 9 | 12 3 | 18 10 | 17 6 | 6 7 | 7 1 | 11 9 | 11 9 | 18 0 | 18 10 | 17 6 | 16 12 | 25 12 | 23 3 | 10 5 | 10 5 | 19 5 | 19 5 | 19 5 | 19 5 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 154 10 | 154 10 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Jaunpur | 12 0 | 11 8 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 19 8 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 18 0 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 19 0 | 170 0 | 170 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Allahabad | 12 2 | 12 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 8 8 | 8 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 23 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 20 8 | 18 8 | 95 0 | 98 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| *Central*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bánda | 18 0 | 17 8 | 23 0 | 20 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 21 8 | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Fatehpur | 13 0 | 13 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 22 8 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | 19 12 | 19 12 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 12 | 10 12 |
| Hamirpur | 17 4 | 17 0 | 22 0 | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 23 0 | 23 12 | 20 12 | 20 8 | ... | ... | ... | . | 21 12 | 21 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 140 0 | 140 0 | 11 0 | 11 4 |
| Jalaun | 18 0 | 17 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 |
| Cawnpore | 14 0 | 13 8 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 24 0 | 21 8 | 20 0 | 19 8 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 20 8 | 20 0 | 22 8 | 22 0 | 19 0 | 18 8 | 120 0 | 110 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| Etáwah | 14 4 | 13 10 | 17 4 | 16 14 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 20 4 | 19 4 | 19 0 | 18 10 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 17 0 | 17 4 | 19 0 | 18 8 | 20 8 | 20 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Farukhabad | 13 4 | 12 12 | 20 8 | 17 0 | 5 4 | 5 4 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 18 8 | 17 0 | 17 4 | 15 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 4 | 15 8 | 20 8 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 17 12 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 9 0 | 11 0 |
| Mainpuri | 14 4 | 13 8 | 18 0 | 17 8 | 4 8 | 4 8 | 12 0 | 8 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 12 | 16 0 | 18 8 | 18 0 | 19 8 | 18 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Etah | 14 12 | 14 4 | 21 8 | 19 4 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 19 8 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 17 4 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 10 4 | 9 8 | 19 8 | 20 4 | 20 8 | 20 8 | 14 8 | 14 4 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 11 12 |
| *Western*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jhánsi | 16 12 | 16 3 | 22 1 | 20 14 | 8 9 | 9 4 | 13 1 | 13 12 | 22 0 | 20 8½ | 19 7½ | 19 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 15 | 18 1 | 21 4 | 21 13 | 18 6 | 19 1 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Agra | 13 0 | 12 4 | 21 0 | 19 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 19 0 | 18 8 | 19 0 | 16 8 | ... | ... | 15 0 | 14 8 | 20 0 | 17 8 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 14 8 | 13 8 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Muttra | 14 0 | 12 0 | 23 0 | 20 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 12 8 | 11 0 | 23 8 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 22 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 20 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 12 | 12 0 |
| Aligarh | 13 4 | 13 0 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 5 4 | 5 8 | 10 4 | 10 4 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 17 8 | 17 8 | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 19 8 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 11 12 | 11 12 |
| Bulandshahr | 14 6 | 13 12 | 21 8 | 17 8 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 9 12 | 9 12 | 20 8 | 17 12 | 19 8 | 16 8 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 14 0 | 20 12 | 17 12 | 19 4 | 16 8 | 15 8 | 15 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 4 | 11 6 |
| *Submontane*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ballia | 13 4 | 13 8 | 21 8 | 21 2 | 9 4 | 9 8 | 13 8 | 13 12 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 19 4 | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 0 | 21 2 | 20 8 | 21 8 | 20 8 | 18 0 | 19 4 | 115 0 | 115 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Azamgarh | 11 7 | 11 8 | 17 5 | 15 14 | 8 14 | 8 14 | 12 6 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 4 | 19 4 | 21 0 | 19 4 | 14 12 | 11 14 | 177 8 | 177 8 | 9 13 | 9 13 |
| Gorakhpur | 9 14 | 10 12 | 19 12 | 19 12 | 9 0 | 9 7 | 13 8 | 14 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 9 | 21 9 | 14 6 | 14 6 | 20 10 | 20 10 | 19 12 | 19 12 | 16 10 | 17 1 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Basti | 11 0 | 12 8 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 24 0⅝ | 26 0⅝ | 11 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 12 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Sháhjahánpur | 14 4 | 14 0 | 21 8 | 20 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 12 8 | 11 12 | 21 0 | 19 0 | 18 8 | 17 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 19 8 | 18 8 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 17 8 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 |
| | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 8 0 | 10 0 | 18 8 | 17 8 | 18 8 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 18 8 | 192 0 | 192 0 | 11 4 | 11 8 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bareilly | 12 9 | 12 0½ | 18 12 | 17 6½ | 7 0½ | 7 0½ | 11 12 | 11 11½ | 18 2 | 17 0½ | 15 12½ | 14 13½ | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 17 6½ | 16 1½ | 18 12 | 16 6½ | 18 3 | 18 3½ | 112 8 | 112 8 | 10 8 | 11 8½ |
| Moradabad | 14 0 | 14 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 8 0 | 8 12 | 12 0 | 12 8 | 20 0 | 18 8 | 16 4 | 16 4 | ... | ... | 4 0 | 4 0 | 18 8 | 18 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 9 11 | 10 8 |
| Naini Tal | 14 6 | 14 6 | 17 8 | 17 8 | 8 12 | 8 12 | 12 8 | 12 8 | 18 12 | 18 12 | 16 4 | 16 4 | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 8 0 | 8 12 |
| Almora | 10 0 | 10 8 | 11 8 | 12 8 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 9 8 | 9 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 11 4 | 12 0 | ... | ... | 9 0† | 9 0† | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 11 | 10 11 |
| Bijnor | 12 10 | 12 6 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 10 2 | 10 2 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 16 5 | 16 5 | 16 5 | 15 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 12 | 17 2 | ... | 16 5 | 17 7 | 18 0 | 135 0 | 135 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Muzaffarnagar | 13 11 | 13 8 | 19 13 | 19 4 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 18 11 | 18 2 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 9 14 | 9 4 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 19 3 | 18 7 | 18 11 | 18 11 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 132 0 | 132 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 |
| Meerut | 13 4 | 12 8 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 19 0 | 17 8 | 18 8 | 15 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 18 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 19 8 | 90 0 | 100 0 | 10 8 | 11 4 |
| Sahâranpur | 12 0 | 12 12 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 7 0 | 7 8 | 10 0 | 10 12 | 15 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 17 0 | 18 8 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 12 0 | 14 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Dehra Dûn | 13 0 | 12 8 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 9 0 | 9 8 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 18 8 | 16 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 18 0 | 17 8 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Garhwâl | 14 0 | 14 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 6 4 | 6 4 | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 6 4 | 6 4 |
| **Oudh—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Southern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Partabgarh | 14 0 | 14 0 | 21 0 | 20 10 | 8 10 | 8 0 | 14 5 | 13 8 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 20 10 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 10 | 21 0 | ... | ... | 15 5 | 15 0 | 146 0 | 160 0 | 9 10 | 10 0 |
| Sultanpur | 14 0 | 14 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 28 0 | 21 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Rae-Bareli | 14 0 | 14 8 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 27 0 | 22 8 | 24 0 | 20 8 | 28 0 | 22 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 16 0 | 16 8 | 22 0 | 24 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 |
| Unao | 13 12 | 13 8 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 21 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 17 8 | 15 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 13 8 | 13 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Lucknow | 13 0 | 13 0 | 20 4 | 19 11 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 21 4 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 18 6 | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 18 2 | 17 6 | 22 4 | 20 6 | 20 0 | 19 8 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 10 4 | 11 0 |
| Hardoi | 15 0 | 14 4 | 20 0 | 21 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 21 0 | 20 8 | 17 8 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 19 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 8 | 11 0 |
| *Northern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fyzabad | 12 5 | 12 4 | 18 8 | 19 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 14 8 | 14 8 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 16 8 | 17 0 | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 19 0 | 19 8 | 22 12 | 24 0 | 18 12 | 18 12 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Barabanki | 12 4 | 12 4 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | 7 8 | 11 0 | 11 8 | 18 4 | 19 8 | 20 8 | 18 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 18 4 | 18 0 | 140 0 | 120 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 |
| Gonda | 12 14 | 13 10 | 18 8 | 18 0 | 12 4 | 12 8 | 13 14 | 14 12 | 23 12 | 24 8 | 21 0 | 21 12 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 20 12 | 20 12 | 26 0 | 26 8 | 20 8 | 20 8 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Bahraich | 12 0 | 12 12 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 25 8 | 25 8 | 16 8 | 17 0½ | 29 0 | 29 0 | 9 8 | 12 0 | 23 0 | 22 8 | 25 8 | 24 8 | 19 8 | 19 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Sitapur | 15 0 | 14 12 | 24 0 | 22 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 21 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | 23 8 | 20 4 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Kheri | 15 0 | 14 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 19 0 | 26 0 | 25 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 |
| **Rajputana—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Eastern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Partâbgarh | 11 4 | 11 4 | 18 12 | 15 0 | 8 10 | 8 2 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 17 8 | ... | 13 12 | 13 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | ... | 17 8 | 16 14 | 25 0 | 26 14 | ... | ... | 15 13 | 15 13 |
| Bânswara | 12 8 | 13 12 | 20 0 | 17 8 | 10 0 | 8 12 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 25 0 | 26 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 25 0 | 21 0 | 27 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 11 4 | 11 4 |
| Meywar (Oodeypore) | 9 15¼ | 9 9 | 14 1 | 13 8½ | 7 13 | 7 13 | 8 13½ | 8 9½ | 15 10 | 15 10 | 10 15 | 10 15 | *Nil* | *Nil* | 13 10¾ | 14 1 | 12 8 | 12 1¾ | 15 3¾ | 14 13½ | 8 9½ | 8 15¾ | 160 0 | 160 0 | 9 12½ | 9 12¼ |
| Sirohee | 9 8 | 9 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 11 0 | ... | 11 0 | 11 8 | ... | ... | 17 0 | 17 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Erinpura | 10 10 | 10 10 | 14 12 | 14 2 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 14 12 | 14 12 | 12 12 | 12 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 8 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 240 0 | 240 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| Ajmere | 11 12 | 11 5 | 16 9 | 15 3 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 | 17 0 | 15 8 | 16 8 | 13 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 9 | 16 9 | 17 0 | 15 8 | ... | ... | 87 8 | 87 8 | 11 8 | 12 8 |
| Abu | 9 8 | 9 8 | 13 8 | 13 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Kishengarh | 12 0 | 11 12 | 15 8 | 15 4 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 15 4 | 15 12 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | 16 4 | 16 0 | 15 8 | 15 0 | ‡ | ‡ | * | * | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| Boondee | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 8 | 20 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 25 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 15 0 | 25 0 | 27 0 | 7 8 | 8 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Kotah | 17 0 | 17 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 24 0 | 23 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 0 | 20 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Jhallawar | 14 7 | 14 5 | 22 12 | 23 0 | 7 13½ | 7 13½ | 10 3 | 10 3 | 20 8½ | 20 5 | 14 8½ | 14 0½ | ... | ... | 23 3½ | 24 5 | 16 12 | 16 5 | 22 3 | 23 3½ | 11 12½ | 11 12½ | 175 0 | 175 0 | 10 3 | 10 3 |
| Tonk | 12 12 | 13 2 | 17 0 | 17 8 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 9 8 | 9 8 | 21 0 | 21 14 | 15 8 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 7 | 15 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 100 0 | 11 8 | 11 12 |
| Jeypore | 12 12 | 12 8 | 18 8 | 18 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 7 12 | 7 12 | 19 8 | 18 8 | 17 8 | 16 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 13 0 | 13 0 | 17-8 to 19 8 | 17-0 to 18 0 | 20 8 | 19 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 115 0 | 115 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 |
| Kerowlee | 13 2 | 12 8 | 18 12 | 18 12 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 18 12 | 18 12 | 16 14 | 16 4 | ... | ... | 13 2 | 13 12 | 17 8 | 17 8 | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 11 9 | 11 9 |
| Dholpur | 13 5¼ | 13 3 | 18 4 | 18 4½ | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 7¼ | 10 6½ | 19 2½ | 18 5 | 17 10 | 17 8 | ... | ... | 15 12 | 12 6 | 18 2¼ | 17 11½ | ... | ... | 20 6¼ | 20 7½ | 90 0 | 90 0 | 11 8½ | 11 8½ |
| Bhurtpore | 14 10 | 13 10 | 21 8 | 19 8 | 7 12 | 7 12 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 19 8 | 17 8 | ... | ... | 11 12 | 11 12 | 21 0 | 18 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 220 0 | 220 0 | 11 12 | 11 12 |
| Ulwur | 14 1 | 13 11 | 20 11 | 19 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 22 12 | 20 6 | 19 12 | 17 9 | ... | ... | 12 12 | 12 12 | 20 6 | 19 2 | 20 6 | 19 13 | 21 12 | 21 12 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 11 10 | 12 12 |
| Deoli Cantonment | 12 10½ | 13 4 | 15 4 | 16 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 18 0 | ... | 16 1½ | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 4½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | 200 0 | 200 0 | 11 8 | 11 13 |
| Nusseerabad Cantonment | 11 8 | 11 8 | 14 10 | 14 13 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 15 8 | 15 10½ | 13 0 | 13 2½ | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | 16 8 | 16 8 | 15 8 | 15 10½ | 10 8 | 10 8 | 110 0 | 110 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| Hilly Tracts of Meywar | 12 8 | 12 8 | 18 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ‖ | ‖ | 11 8 | 11 8 |
| Balmer | 10 0 | 10 4 | ... | ... | 4 8 | 4 8 | 7 0 | 7 0 | ... | ... | 11 6 | 11 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 12 | 11 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 260 0 | 260 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| Anâdra | 9 8 | 9 8 | ... | ... | 6 8 | 6 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | ... | ... | 12 4 | 12 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| Shahpoora | 12 4 | 12 0 | 13 12 | 14 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 8 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 4 | 12 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 15 8 | 15 4 | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| *Western—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jodhpore | 11 4 | 10 10 | 14 1 | 14 6 | 6 4 | 6 4 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 15 0 | 14 6 | 13 12 | 12 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 14 11 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 2 | 13 2 |
| Jeysulmere | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | 6 4 | 6 7 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 6 | 10 6 | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 10 | 9 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 0 | 21 0 |
| Bickaneer | 10 0 | 10 4 | ... | ... | 2 14 | 2 14 | 7 0 | 6 8 | ... | ... | 10 13¼ | 10 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 5¼ | 15 8 | ... | ... | 9 8 | 8 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 |
| **Central India—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indore | 10 8 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Neemuch Cantonment | 12 0 | 11 8 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 9 6 | 9 8 | 18 12 | 18 9 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 8 | 15 0 | 19 0 | 18 12 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 130 0 | 120 0 | 11 0 | 12 8 |
| Goona | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 19 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | 200 0 | 200 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Gwalior | 14 8¾ | 15 2¼ | 17 8½ | 17 8½ | 7 7 | 6 14½ | 9 1½ | 9 0½ | 18 13½ | 19 2 | 18 5¼ | 18 1 | ... | ... | 14 14 | 13 13 | 13 8¾ | 13 13 | 21 4 | 20 11½ | 13 1¼ | 13 0¼ | 160 0 | 170 0 | 12 3½ | 11 15 |

* Sold in bundles. † Husked. ‡ Not sold. § Unhusked. ‖ Six pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1892—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

| Districts. | Wheat. Present fortnight. | Wheat. Past fortnight. | Barley. Present fortnight. | Barley. Past fortnight. | Rice, best sort. Present fortnight. | Rice, best sort. Past fortnight. | Rice, common. Present fortnight. | Rice, common. Past fortnight. | Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight. | Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight. | Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight. | Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Past fortnight. | Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight. | Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight. | Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight. | Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight. | Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight. | Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight. | Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight. | Maize (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight. | Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight. | Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight. | Firewood. Present fortnight. | Firewood. Past fortnight. | Salt. Present fortnight. | Salt. Past fortnight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| **Punjab—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Southern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hissar | 14 0 | 14 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | .. | ... | 9 0 | 10 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | † | † | † | † | 21 0 | 22 0 | † | † | † | † | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 |
| Ferozepore | 14 0 | 14 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 16 0 | 16 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| Montgomery | 13 0 | 12 0 | 20 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 18 0 | 19 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 280 0 | 280 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gurgáon | 15 0 | 14 0 | 24 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | † | † | † | † | 22 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Delhi | 14 0 | 13 0 | 23 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 11 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | † | † | 9 0 | 10 0 | 21 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 10 0 | 11 0 |
| Rohtak | 13 0 | 14 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | † | † | 16 0 | 14 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 8 | 11 0 |
| Karnál | 14 0 | 13 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Lahore | 13 0 | 12 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 17 0 | 20 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 85 0 | 85 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| *Sub-montane—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Umballa | 14 0 | 14 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 10 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 12 12 | 12 12 |
| Ludhiána | 16 0 | 15 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | † | † | 16 0 | 13 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 105 0 | 100 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 |
| Jullundur | 15 0 | 14 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 16 0 | 16 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 80 0 | 80 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 |
| Hoshiárpur | 15 0 | 14 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 10 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 22 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 12 12 | 12 12 |
| Gurdáspur | 15 0 | 14 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 11 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 16 0 | 16 0 | 21 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 120 0 | 120 0 | 13 4 | 13 4 |
| Amritsar | 14 0 | 13 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | † | † | 10 0 | 11 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | † | † | 90 0 | 90 0 | 12 0 | 13 0 |
| *Hills—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Simla | 10 0 | 10 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 14 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 97 0 | 75 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Kángra | 14 0 | 13 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| *North-western—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Siálkot | 14 0 | 13 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 16 0 | 16 0 | 21 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 |
| Gujránwála | 14 0 | 13 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | † | † | 12 0 | 12 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | † | † | 95 0 | 95 0 | 13 12 | 13 12 |
| Gujrát | 14 0 | 14 0 | 22 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | † | † | 10 0 | 10 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | † | † | 140 0 | 140 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 |
| Jhelum | 14 0 | 14 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | † | † | * | * | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | † | * | 120 0 | 120 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 |
| Ráwalpindi | 13 0 | 13 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 16 0 | 17 0 | * | * | 16 0 | 16 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 80 0 | 85 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 |
| Hazára | 13 0 | 12 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 13 0 | 12 0 | † | † | ‡ | ‡ | 15 0 | 14 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | † | † | 80 0 | 85 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Pesháwar | 13 0 | 13 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 23 0 | 24 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | † | † | 16 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 14 0 | 15 0 | 110 0 | 106 0 | 42 0 | 41 0 |
| Kohát | 13 0 | 14 0 | 23 0 | 25 0 | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | 23 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | ‡ | † | 26 0 | 23 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 19 0 | 20 0 | ‡ | † | 102 0 | 102 0 | 60 0 | 60 0 |
| *Western—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sháhpur | 14 0 | 14 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | † | † | 200 0 | 200 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| Jhang | 14 0 | 13 0 | 25 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 10 0 | 19 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 19 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | † | † | 200 0 | 240 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| Mooltan | 12 0 | 12 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | † | † | 14 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | † | † | 90 0 | 90 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 |
| Bannu | 16 0 | 16 0 | 27 0 | 28 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 11 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 23 0 | 23 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 40 0 | 40 0 |
| D. I. Khan | 14 0 | 14 0 | 26 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 6 0 | 6 0 | 22 0 | 23 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 100 0 | 100 0 | 39 0 | 39 0 |
| Muzaffargarh | 13 0 | 13 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | 18 0 | 17 0 | ‡ | ‡ | 11 0 | 11 0 | 100 0 | 110 0 | 11 8 | 12 0 |
| D. G. Khan | 13 0 | 13 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 6 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 15 0 | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | 18 0 | 18 0 | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | 100 0 | 100 0 | 25 0 | 25 0 |
| **Sind and Baluchistan—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Karáchi | 10 0 | 10 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | ‡ | 15 0 | 14 8 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar) | 10 4 | 10 8 | 16 8 | 16 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | 15 12 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| Thar and Párkar (Umarkot) | 9 0 | 9 0 | .. | ... | ... | | 9 8 | 9 8 | ... | ... | 11 8 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| Sukkur | 12 11 | 11 12 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 15 8 | 15 0 | 17 8 | 16 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | 9 12 | 9 12 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| Shikárpur | 11 8 | 11 0 | 18 12 | 17 12 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 11 8 | 12 12 | 14 2 | 14 2 | 17 4 | 17 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 8 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| Upper Sind Frontier | 11 0 | 10 2½ | 16 0 | 16 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 16 8 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 1½ | 213 0 | 213 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 |
| Quetta | 9 12 | 10 8 | 15 8 | 17 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 64 0 | 54 0 | 9 4 | 8 0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Bombay—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Konkan—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Karwar | 8 8 | 8 8 | * | * | 5 8 | 5 8 | 9 4 | 9 8 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 11 0 | 12 0 | 16 8 | 17 0 | * | * | 11 0 | 11 0 | * | * | 9 8 | 9 8 | 213 5 | 213 5 | 11 8 | 11 0 |
| Ratnágiri | 8 9 | 7 15 | * | ... | 9 4 | 8 9 | 12 0 | 11 5 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 10 7 | 11 0 | 17 10 | 17 10 | * | ... | 11 3 | 11 3 | * | ... | 9 9 | 8 14 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 12 15 | 12 15 |
| Colába (Alibág) | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 5 | 12 5 | 9 13 | ... | 9 13 | 9 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 13 | 9 13 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 101 0 | 91 0 | 12 0 | 12 8 |
| Bombay | 7 14 | 7 13 | 11 9 | 11 9 | 6 9 | 6 9 | 10 2 | 9 15 | 14 8 | 14 5 | 11 11 | 11 13 | 15 0 | 13 1 | 13 12 | 13 12 | 11 10 | 11 13 | 14 5 | 14 5 | 8 5 | 8 11 | 67 3 | 67 3 | 11 3 | 11 3 |
| Tanna (Salsette) | 7 5 | 7 5 | * | * | 7 3 | 7 3 | 7 8 | 7 8 | * | * | 12 0 | 12 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | * | * | 10 12 | 10 12 | * | * | 8 13 | 8 13 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 12 5 | 12 5 |
| *Deccan—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dharwar (Hubli) | 10 14 | 10 14 | * | * | 9 11 | 9 11 | 10 7 | 10 7 | 16 5 | 16 5 | 15 15 | 15 15 | 18 15 | 18 15 | * | * | 10 15 | 10 15 | * | * | 16 14 | 16 14 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 10 5 | 10 5 |
| Belgaum | 9 0 | 8 8 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 | 9 4 | 9 0 | 14 0 | 13 8 | 14 8 | 14 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 11 0 | 10 8 | * | * | 9 0 | 9 0 | 92 8 | 92 8 | 14 8 | 14 8 |
| Sátara | 8 5 | 8 2 | 13 1 | 13 1 | 6 13 | 6 13 | 7 14 | 7 14 | 12 10 | 12 10 | 12 4 | 12 4 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 9 | 14 9 | 10 6 | 11 0 | 15 2 | 15 2 | 8 15 | 8 15 | 108 0 | 108 0 | 12 2 | 12 2 |
| Sholapur | 11 4 | 10 13 | * | * | 9 12 | 9 12 | 10 5 | 10 5 | 19 10 | 18 15 | 16 14 | 15 8 | * | * | * | * | 13 7 | 12 10 | * | * | 10 10 | 10 3 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 11 4 | 11 4 |
| Bijápur | 8 7 | 7 5 | * | * | 5 10 | 5 10 | 8 8 | 7 8 | 17 8 | 15 12 | 15 12 | 16 0 | * | * | 9 0 | 9 0 | 12 5 | 7 5 | * | * | 10 14 | 7 4 | 100 0 | 100 0 | 9 10 | 9 10 |
| Poona (City) | 8 10 | 8 1 | 12 14 | 12 14 | 7 15 | 7 15 | 8 9 | 8 9 | 15 4 | 15 4 | 12 10 | 12 10 | 16 6 | 16 6 | ... | ... | 12 10 | 11 8 | ... | .. | 13 3 | 12 0 | 67 7 | 67 7 | 12 4 | 12 4 |
| *Khandesh—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ahmadnagar | 10 1 | 9 0 | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 21 3 | 17 0 | 15 4 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 4 | 12 0 | ... | ... | 14 4 | 13 3 | 91 0 | 91 0 | 13 0 | 12 3 |
| Násik | 10 12 | 10 12 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 | ... | ... | 15 1 | 15 1 | 19 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | 14 6 | 13 11 | ... | .. | 11 8 | 11 8 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 14 4 | 14 4 |
| Khandesh (Dhulia) | 9 14 | 9 5 | * | * | 7 4 | 7 4 | 9 6 | 9 6 | 21 6 | 21 6 | 16 5 | 16 5 | * | * | * | * | 11 6 | 10 4 | * | * | 18 12 | 18 12 | 106 0 | 91 0 | 11 6 | 11 6 |
| *Guzerat—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Surat | 9 0 | 9 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | * | * | 6 0 | 6 0 | 14 0 | 10 0 | * | * | 14 0 | 14 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| Broach | 11 0 | 11 0 | * | * | 8 0 | 8 0 | 11 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | * | * | * | * | 12 0 | 12 0 | * | * | 17 0 | 17 0 | 90 0 | 90 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 |
| Kaira | 9 2 | 9 2 | * | * | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 15 0 | 14 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | * | * | 13 5 | 12 12 | * | * | 20 0 | 20 0 | 107 0 | 107 0 | 12 12 | 12 12 |
| Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar) | 8 0 | 8 0 | 12 9 | 12 9 | 6 14 | 6 14 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 17 2 | 14 4½ | 13 11½ | 14 14 | 17 2 | 17 2 | * | * | 11 7 | 10 4½ | * | * | 12 0 | 12 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 10 13½ | 10 13½ |
| Ahmadabad (Daskrohi) | 7 9 | 7 0 | 19 0 | 15 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 19 0 | 18 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 12 0 | 12 9 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 13 8 | 13 8 |
| Panch Máháls (Godhra) | 8 0 | 9 0 | .. | | 8 0 | 9 4 | 9 0 | 10 4 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 21 0 | 21 0 | ... | .. | 16 0 | 16 0 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 12 4 | 12 4 |
| Deesa Cantonment | 10 0 | 9 0 | * | * | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 15 8 | 15 8 | 14 0 | 14 4 | * | * | * | * | 14 0 | 14 0 | * | * | 12 0 | 12 0 | 150 0 | 150 0 | 12 0 | 12 0 |
| *Kattywar—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rájkot | 10 4 | 9 4 | ... | ... | 5 8 | 5 8 | 9 4 | 8 0 | 17 0 | 16 8 | 14 4 | 13 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 8 | 12 4 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 50 0 | 50 0 |
| **Central Provinces—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Western—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nimar | 11 2 | 10 11 | ... | ... | 6 12 | 6 12 | 10 9 | 10 9 | 19 1 | 19 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | * | * | .. | ... | 11 10 | 11 10 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 11 6 | 11 6 |
| Khandwa-Ásírgarh Cant. | 10 0 | 10 12 | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 | 10 10 | 19 0 | 19 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | 13 0 | 11 12 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 |
| Hoshangabad | 12 4 | 11 9 | ... | ... | 7 1 | 7 1 | 9 6 | 9 6 | 15 7 | 15 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 6 | 14 6 | ... | ... | 10 5 | 10 5 | 140 0 | 140 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 |
| Betul | 12 5 | 12 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | 18 12 | 18 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 15 | 13 15 | ... | ... | 10 4 | 10 4 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 |
| Chhindwára | 12 11 | 11 11 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 7 8 | 10 14 | 10 15 | 14 6 | 14 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 3 | 15 3 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 9 0 | 160 0 | 160 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 |
| Nágpur | 11 14 | 11 14 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 9 6 | 11 4 | 10 5 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 4 | 16 4 | ... | ... | 12 8 | 11 4 | 95 0 | 95 0 | 10 11 | 10 11 |
| Wardha | 11 7 | 11 7 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | 11 7 | 11 7 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 9 | 14 9 | ... | ... | 14 9 | 14 9 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 10 11 | 10 11 |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Narsinghpur | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | 9 3 | 9 3 | 10 6 | 10 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | 18 14 | 18 14 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 9 2 | 9 2 |
| Saugor | 12 6 | 12 6 | ... | ... | 10 3 | 10 3 | 10 15 | 10 15 | 13 11 | 13 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 6 | 12 6 | ... | ... | 14 13 | 14 13 | 144 0 | 144 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 |
| Damoh | 14 4 | 15 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 12 | 12 10 | 13 3 | 18 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 3 | ... | ... | 11 7 | 10 2 | 160 0 | 200 0 | 9 2 | 9 2 |
| Jubbulpore | 12 12 | 12 8 | ... | .. | 10 12 | 11 0 | 12 12 | 13 0 | 16 8 | 16 8 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 0 | 17 12 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 10 8 | 110 0 | 115 0 | 9 0 | 9 4 |
| Baghalkhand (Sutna) | 17 0 | 16 8 | 27 0 | 26 8 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 14 8 | 15 8 | 24 0 | 23 8 | 20 0 | 18 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 18 8 | 18 8 | ... | 22 0 | 22 0 | 21 8 | 144 0 | 144 0 | 10 8 | 10 2 |
| Mandla | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 19 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 0 | 24 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 13 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 |
| Seoni | 13 5 | 13 5 | ... | ... | 9 12 | 9 12 | 13 9 | 13 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 16 9 | 16 9 | ... | ... | 13 9 | 13 9 | 190 0 | 190 0 | 9 2 | 9 2 |
| Bálaghát | 11 13 | 11 13 | ... | ... | 11 13 | 11 13 | 16 9 | 16 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 13 | 16 13 | ... | .. | 11 4 | 11 4 | 136 0 | 136 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 |
| Bhandára | 12 8 | 11 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 4 | 13 4 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | .. | 11 12 | 11 4 | 210 0 | 200 0 | 9 8 | 10 0 |
| Chanda | 13 6 | 13 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 2 | 12 11 | 18 8 | 18 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 14 6 | 13 2 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 10 11 | 13 4 |
| *Eastern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Biláspur | 14 7 | 14 7 | ... | ... | 13 8 | 13 8 | 19 3 | 19 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 14 | 18 11 | ... | ... | 16 8 | 13 2 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 |
| Raipur | 14 3 | 14 3 | ... | ... | 11 6 | 11 6 | 13 11 | 13 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 4 | 21 4 | ... | ... | 15 5 | 14 3 | 80 0 | 64 0 | 10 0 | 9 0 |
| Sambalpur | 10 8 | 9 10 | ... | ... | 14 0 | 14 0 | 18 6 | 18 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 4 | 17 4 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 9 0 | 120 0 | 120 0 | 9 10 | 9 10 |
| **Berar—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buldána | 12 0 | 11 0 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 24 0 | 24 0 | 18 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 200 0 | 200 0 | 9 0 | 9 0 |
| Básim | 13 2 | 12 13 | ... | ... | 8 5 | 8 10 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 23 0 | 23 5 | 20 0 | 20 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 10 | 13 10 | ... | ... | 13 13 | 13 0 | 80 0 | 80 0 | 9 6 | 9 5 |
| Akola | 10 0 | 9 0 | ... | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 21 0 | 20 0 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 0 | 64 0 | 64 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Ellichpur | 9 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 22 0 | 22 0 | 13 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 0 | 11 8 | ... | ... | 19 0 | 19 0 | 128 0 | 128 0 | 10 8 | 11 0 |
| Amraoti | 9 12 | 9 9 | ... | ... | 7 12 | 8 0 | 9 12 | 9 9 | 21 0 | 21 0 | 14 2 | 14 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 4 | 14 3 | ... | ... | 12 8 | 13 0 | 67 0 | 67 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Wún | 11 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | 7 0 | 6 8 | 8 0 | 7 8 | 20 0 | 20 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 0 | 13 0 | ... | ... | 20 0 | 20 0 | 180 0 | 180 0 | 9 0 | 10 0 |
| **Nizam's Territories—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Secunderabad | 9 13 | 9 13 | * | * | 6 10 | 6 10 | 8 1 | 8 3 | 14 7 | 14 13 | 15 2 | 14 2 | 15 8 | 21 7 | * | * | 11 11 | 11 1 | * | * | 14 7 | 12 3 | 135 0 | 140 0 | 9 4 | 9 4 |
| Boláram | 10 1 | 9 14 | * | * | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 14 | 8 2 | 15 10 | 14 3 | * | * | * | * | * | * | 12 5 | 11 7 | * | * | * | * | 110 14 | 116 14 | 9 5 | 9 5 |
| Chadarghat | 7 8 | 7 8 | * | * | 7 8 | 7 8 | 9 0 | 9 0 | 17 0 | 17 0 | 18 0 | 18 0 | * | * | * | * | 13 0 | 13 0 | * | * | * | * | 120 0 | 120 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 |

Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

## RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1892—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

| Districts. | Wheat. | | Barley. | | Rice, best sort. | | Rice, common. | | Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). | | Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). | | Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). | | Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). | | Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). | | Maize (*Zea Mays*) | | Arhar, or thêr, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). | | Firewood. | | Salt. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. | Present fortnight. | Past fortnight. |
| | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. | S. Ch. |
| **Madras—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Malabar Coast—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malabar | 7 14 | 7 14 | ... | ... | 10 2 | 10 5 | 10 8 | 10 11 | * | * | * | * | 19 0 | 19 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 136 2 | 136 2 | 11 11 | 11 11 |
| S. Canara | 7 6 | 7 6 | ... | ... | 10 10 | 10 10 | 11 5 | 12 0 | * | * | * | * | 15 14 | 15 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 121 8 | 121 8 | 14 3 | 14 3 |
| *South, central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coimbatore | 7 6 | 7 0 | ... | ... | 9 8 | 9 8 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 15 11 | 15 11 | 17 8 | 19 2 | 14 13 | 14 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 133 11 | 133 11 | 13 3 | 13 3 |
| Nilgiris | * | * | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 6 | 8 6 | 8 13 | 11 14 | 11 3 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 11 8 | 11 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 274 3 | 274 3 | 10 2 | 10 2 |
| Salem | 6 13 | 6 13 | ... | ... | 8 14 | 8 8 | 9 14 | 9 6 | 14 2 | 13 14 | 11 8 | 11 8 | 14 2 | 12 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 221 2 | 221 2 | 15 3 | 13 8 |
| *Central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bellary | 7 3 | 7 3 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 10 | 8 10 | 9 3 | 15 8 | 14 6 | 13 3 | 11 13 | 14 10 | 13 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 133 11 | 97 3 | 11 14 | 11 14 |
| Anantapur | 6 3 | 6 3 | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 10 | 8 10 | 13 14 | 13 14 | 11 5 | 11 5 | 14 10 | 14 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 97 2 | 97 3 | 11 14 | 11 14 |
| Cuddapah | 7 11 | 7 11 | ... | ... | 7 6 | 7 0 | 8 5 | 7 14 | 13 13 | 14 0 | * | * | 15 0 | 14 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 140 0 | 140 0 | 12 3 | 12 3 |
| Kurnool | 7 0 | 7 0 | ... | ... | 8 3 | 7 13 | 8 10 | 8 3 | 15 2 | 14 6 | 13 13 | 13 2 | * | * | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 142 14 | 142 14 | 11 11 | 11 11 |
| *East Coast, north—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ganjam | 7 2 | 7 2 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 8 | 11 0 | 11 0 | * | 15 6 | * | * | 18 3 | 17 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 119 2 | 119 2 | 11 13 | 11 13 |
| Vizagapatam | 7 0 | 6 8 | ... | ... | 7 13 | 7 13 | 9 10 | 9 10 | 14 10 | 14 0 | 17 5 | 16 13 | 15 3 | 15 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 97 3 | 97 3 | 11 11 | 11 11 |
| Godávari | 7 11 | 7 11 | ... | .. | 9 6 | 9 6 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 16 6 | 17 10 | 14 10 | 14 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 243 0 | 243 0 | 12 8 | 12 8 |
| *East Coast, central—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kistna | 7 8 | 6 14 | ... | ... | 9 13 | 9 13 | 10 8 | 10 8 | 15 13 | 12 10 | * | * | 16 6 | 16 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 140 14 | 140 14 | 13 3 | 13 3 |
| Nellore | 5 13 | 7 11 | ... | ... | 8 0 | 8 8 | 9 0 | 9 8 | 11 5 | 12 6 | 10 5 | 11 13 | 11 8 | 13 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 93 5 | 93 5 | 12 13 | 12 13 |
| *East Coast, south—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Madras | 7 5 | 7 5 | ... | ... | 7 14 | 8 10 | 8 14 | 9 5 | 11 8 | 11 8 | * | * | 13 3 | 13 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 123 14 | 123 14 | 12 11 | 12 11 |
| Chingleput | * | * | ... | ... | 8 10 | 8 10 | 9 6 | 9 6 | * | * | * | * | 13 0 | 12 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 136 2 | 136 2 | 12 6 | 12 6 |
| N. Arcot | 6 0 | 6 0 | ... | ... | 9 6 | 9 6 | 9 13 | 9 13 | 12 3 | 13 11 | 10 11 | 12 6 | 12 13 | 13 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160 10 | 160 10 | 11 5 | 11 5 |
| S. Arcot | 4 11 | 6 3 | ... | ... | 10 6 | 10 6 | 10 14 | 10 14 | * | * | 16 14 | 16 14 | 15 14 | 17 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 209 0 | 209 0 | 11 5 | 11 5 |
| Tanjore | 5 14 | 5 14 | ... | ... | 10 13 | 10 6 | 11 11 | 12 8 | * | * | 14 8 | 17 6 | 15 2 | 18 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 145 13 | 145 13 | 12 14 | 12 14 |
| Trichinopoly | 6 10 | 7 5 | ... | ... | 9 11 | 9 0 | 10 3 | 9 3 | * | * | 14 10 | 15 3 | 15 2 | 15 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 143 6 | 143 6 | 13 6 | 13 6 |
| *Southern—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tinnevelly | 6 0 | 7 8 | ... | ... | 8 11 | 8 11 | 9 10 | 10 6 | * | * | * | * | * | * | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 58 5 | 58 5 | 14 6 | 14 6 |
| Madura | 6 3 | 4 11 | ... | ... | 10 2 | 10 2 | 10 10 | 10 10 | 13 0 | 13 0 | 15 6 | 15 6 | 15 8 | 15 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 116 10 | 116 10 | 13 10 | 13 10 |
| **Mysore—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mysore | 6 4 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 6 12 | 6 12 | 7 12 | 7 4 | 14 0 | 14 0 | 14 4 | 15 8 | 14 8 | 13 0 | 12 8 | 13 0 | 9 0 | 9 12 | ... | ... | 16 12 | 10 12 | 108 0 | 108 0 | 10 0 | 9 8 |
| Bangalore | 6 9 | 6 14 | 6 11 | 6 8 | 6 9 | 6 4 | 7 3 | 7 0 | 14 0 | 13 8 | ... | ... | 14 4 | 14 0 | ... | ... | 8 11 | 8 13 | ... | ... | 10 10 | 10 11 | 96 0 | 96 0 | 10 8 | 10 0 |
| Kolar | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 4 | 7 4 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 12 0 | 12 4 | 15 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | 7 8 | 7 8 | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 4 | 130 0 | 130 0 | 9 8 | 9 8 |
| Túmkúr | 7 0 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 8 | 6 12 | 6 8 | 7 8 | 7 0 | 14 0 | 14 0 | ... | ... | 16 0 | 15 0 | ... | ... | 8 8 | 8 8 | ... | ... | 11 4 | 11 4 | 340 0 | 340 0 | 10 0 | 9 8 |
| Hassan | ... | ... | 6 8 | 6 0 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 8 8 | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 0 | 17 0 | ... | ... | 8 8 | 9 8 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | 72 0 | 72 0 | 8 8 | 8 0 |
| Kadur | 5 0 | 6 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 0 | 16 0 | ... | ... | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 7 0 | 8 0 | 240 0 | 240 0 | 9 0 | 8 0 |
| Shimoga | 6 13 | 6 11 | 7 6 | 7 6 | 7 13 | 8 6 | 10 0 | 10 0 | 18 14 | 16 13 | ... | ... | 21 8 | 18 6 | 16 13 | 12 10 | 10 0 | 9 7 | ... | ... | 12 10 | 12 10 | 480 0 | 480 0 | 10 8 | 10 8 |
| Chitaldroog | 7 0 | 6 8 | 7 8 | 7 8 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 8 0 | 8 4 | 19 0 | 17 0 | 16 0 | 14 0 | 20 0 | 18 0 | 16 0 | 16 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 | ... | ... | 12 8 | 12 8 | 320 0 | 320 0 | 8 8 | 8 8 |
| **Coorg—** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coorg | 8 0 | 8 0 | 7 0 | 7 0 | 7 8 | 7 0 | 9 0 | 8 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 0 | 15 8 | ... | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 110 0 | 110 0 | 10 0 | 10 0 |
| Aden | 8 0 | 8 0 | ... | ... | 6 3 | 6 3 | 8 0 | 8 0 | 10 3 | 10 3 | 9 4 | 9 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 4 | 9 4 | ... | ... | 5 9 | 5 9 | 65 5 | 65 5 | 32 0 | 32 0 |

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

J. F. FINLAY,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

### WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1891.

| Districts. | Average wages per month. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer. | Syce or Horse-keeper. | Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | R a. p. | R a. p. | R a. p. |
| **Burma—** | | | |
| *Tenasserim—* | | | |
| Mergui | 15 0 0 | 15 0 0 | 30 0 0 |
| Tavoy | 10 0 0 | 15 0 0 | 30 0 0 |
| Moulmein and Amherst | 25 0 0 | 12 0 0 | 25 0 0 |
| *Pegu (deltaic)—* | | | |
| Pegu | 12 8 0 | 10 0 0 | 15 0 0 |
| Rangoon | 10-0 to 12-0 | 12-0 to 14-0 | 30-0 to 45-0 |
| Thôngwa | 15 0 0 | 10 0 0 | 30 0 0 |
| Bassein | 15 0 0 | 14 0 0 | 25 0 0 |
| *Pegu (inland)—* | | | |
| Shwegyin | 20 0 0 | 14 0 0 | 30 0 0 |
| Tharrawaddy | 20-0 to 30-0 | 12-0 to 15-0 | 30-0 to 45-0 |
| Henzada | 15 0 0 | 12 0 0 | 22 0 0 |
| Prome | 17 8 0 | 15 0 0 | 30 0 0 |
| Toungoo | 15 0 0 | 14 0 0 | 25 0 0 |
| Thayetmyo | 15 0 0 | 12 0 0 | 30 0 0 |
| *Upper Burma—* | | | |
| Mandalay | 11 0 0 | 15 0 0 | 15 0 0 |
| Bhamo, Pakôkku, Meiktila | * | * | * |
| *Arakan—* | | | |
| Sandoway | 15 0 0 | 10 0 0 | 30 0 0 |
| Kyaukpyu | 10 0 0 | 14 0 0 | 25 0 0 |
| Akyab | 15-0 to 20-0 | 10-0 to 12-0 | 15-0 to 20-0 |
| **Assam—** | | | |
| *Surma—* | | | |
| Sylhet | 7 0 0 | 7-0 to 8-0 | 13-0 to 30-0 |
| Cachar | 6 0 0 | 7 0 0 | 15 0 0 |
| Khási and Jaintiá Hills | 7-0 to 15-0 | 7-0 to 12-0 | 9-0 to 30-0 |
| Garo Hills | 5-10 to 7-8 | 7-8 to 12-0 | 20-0 to 40-0 |
| *Brahmaputra—* | | | |
| Goálpára | 8-0 to 9-0 | 8-0 to 10-0 | 15-0 to 60-0 |
| Kámrúp | 6-0 to 8-0 | 8-0 to 12-0 | 12-0 to 30-0 |
| Darrang | 5-0 to 11-4 | 8-0 to 12-0 | 6-0 to 30-0 |
| Nowgong | 7-0 to 9-0 | 9-0 to 10-0 | 10-0 to 30-0 |
| Sibságar | 7-0 to 12-0 | 9-0 to 12-0 | 15-0 to 40-0 |
| Lakhimpur | 8-0 to 10-0 | 10-0 to 12-0 | 15-0 to 40-0 |
| **Bengal—** | | | |
| *Eastern hill tracts—* | | | |
| Chittagong Hill Tracts | 12 0 0 | ‡ | 20-0 to 25-0 |
| Hill Tippera | † | † | † |
| Nágá Hills | 15-0 to 22-8 | 12-0 to 15-0 | 25-0 to 35-0 |
| *Eastern—* | | | |
| Backergunge | 7 8 0 | 6 0 0 | 14 0 0 |
| Noakhali | 7-8 to 10-0 | 5-0 to 8-0 | 8-0 to 15-0 |
| Chittagong | 10 0 0 | 7 0 0 | 12 0 0 |
| Tippera | 7-8 to 10-0 | 6-0 to 8-0 | 7-8 to 15-0 |
| Dacca | 6-0 to 7-0 | 6-0 to 7-0 | 8-0 to 20-0 |
| Mymensingh | 7-0 to 10-0 | 7-0 to 8-0 | 12-0 to 30-0 |
| *Deltaic—* | | | |
| Khulna | 7-8 to 9-6 | 7-0 to 9-0 | 10-0 to 30-0 |
| 24-Parganas | 9-0 to 10-0 | 6-0 to 7-0 | 15-0 to 20-0 |
| Midnapore | 6 9 0 | 5 10 0 | 7-8 to 11-4 |

* Information not available. † Not stated. ‡ Not procurable.

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR NDING 31st DECEMBER 1891—*continued.*

| Districts. | Average wages per month. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer. | Syce or Horse-keeper. | Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | R a. p. | R a. p. | R a. p. |
| **Bengal**—*contd.* | | | |
| *Deltaic*—contd. | | | |
| Howrah | 7 8 0 | 6 0 0 | 12-0 to 25-0 |
| Calcutta | ... | 6 0 0 | 15 0 0 |
| Hooghly | 9 13 6 | 6-0 to 7-0 | 8-0 to 30 0 |
| Nadia (Krishnagar) | 7 8 0 | 6 0 0 | 7-8 to 15-0 |
| Jessore | 7-8 to 10-0 | 5-0 to 7-0 | 10-0 to 20-0 |
| Faridpur | 7 8 0 | 8 0 0 | 10-0 to 20-0 |
| *Central*— | | | |
| Bankura | 6-0 to 7-8 | 4-0 to 6 0 | 10-0 to 15-0 |
| Burdwan | 8 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 10-0 to 15-0 |
| Birbhum | 6-0 to 7-8 | 4-0 to 6-0 | 7-8 to 12-0 |
| Murshidabad | 3 12 0 | 4-0 to 5-0 | 7 8 0 |
| Sonthal Parganas | 3-12 to 4 0 | 5 0 0 | 7-8 to 15 0 |
| Pabna | 5-0 to 6-8 | 6-0 to 8-0 | 7-0 to 20-0 |
| Bogra | 7 8 0 | 5-0 to 7-0 | 10-0 to 20-0 |
| Rajshahi | 5-0 to 7-0 | 5 0 to 6-0 | 7-8 to 15-0 |
| Malda | 7 8 0 | 6 0 0 | 8-0 to 12-0 |
| *Northern*— | | | |
| Rangpur | 6 0 to 7-8 | 6-0 to 10-0 | 15-0 to 30 0 |
| Dinajpur | 7 8 0 | 6 0 to 8-0 | 10 0 to 15-0 |
| Jalpaiguri | 7 8 0 | 9 0 0 | 15-0 to 20-0 |
| Darjeeling | 7-8 to 8-0 | 8-0 to 10 0 | 15-0 to 20-0 |
| *Orissa*— | | | |
| Puri | 4 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 9-0 to 10-0 |
| Cuttack | 5 10 0 | 5 0 0 | 7-8 to 9-6 |
| Balasore | 4-0 to 5-0 | 4-0 to 6-0 | 7-0 to 10-0 |
| *Chota-Nagpur*— | | | |
| Singhbhum | 4 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 12 0 0 |
| Manbhum | 4 3 6 | 5 0 0 | 9-6 to 15-0 |
| Lohardaga | 3 12 0 | 3-8 to 5-0 | 5-10 to 11-4 |
| Hazáribágh | 3 12 0 | 4-0 to 5-0 | 7 8 0 |
| *Bihár, south*— | | | |
| Monghyr | 5 10 0 | 3-0 to 4-0 | 7-8 to 15-0 |
| Gaya | 2-8 to 3-0 | 3-0 to 5-0 | 5-8 to 8-0 |
| Patna | 4-0 to 5-0 | 4-8 to 5-0 | 7-0 to 8-0 |
| Shahabad | 4-0 to 5-8 | 4-0 to 6-0 | 3-0 to 10-0 |
| *Bihár, north*— | | | |
| Purnea | 4-11 to 5-10 | 4 0 to 6-0 | 8-0 to 13-0 |
| Bhágalpur | 4-0 to 5-0 | 4-0 to 5-0 | 7-8 to 15-0 |
| Darbhanga | 3-12 to 5-10 | 3 0 to 4-0 | 3-12 to 9-6 |
| Muzaffarpur | 3-12 to 5-10 | 3-0 to 4-0 | 3-12 to 9-6 |
| Saran | 3-12 to 7-8 | 4-0 to 7-0 | 5-10 to 10-0 |
| Champaran | 3-12 to 4-0 | 4-0 to 6-0 | 5-0 to 8-0 |
| **N.-W. Provinces**— | | | |
| *Eastern*— | | | |
| Mirzapur | 4 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 8 0 0 |
| Benares | 4 0 0 | 4 8 0 | 8 11 0 |
| Ghazipur | 2 8 0 | 5 0 0 | 7 8 0 |
| Jaunpur | 3 8 0 | 5 0 0 | 7 8 0 |
| Allahabad | 4 8 0 | 5 0 0 | 12 8 0 |
| *Central*— | | | |
| Bánda | 2-13 to 4-0 | 5 0 0 | 7-8 to 9-6 |
| Fatehpur | 2 8 0 | 4 0 0 | 5-10 to 7-8 |
| Hamirpur | 3 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 8 0 0 |
| Jalaun | 3 8 0 | 5 0 0 | 8 0 0 |
| Cawnpore | 4-0 to 5-0 | 4-0 to 5-0 | 8-0 to 10-0 |
| Etáwah | 4 4 0 | 5 0 0 | 9 8 0 |
| Farukhabad | 5 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 10 0 0 |
| Mainpuri | 4 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 8-0 to 10-0 |
| Etah | 4 4 0 | 4 8 0 | 10 8 0 |
| *Western*— | | | |
| Jhánsi | 4 0 0 | 5 8 0 | 11 0 0 |
| Agra | 4-0 to 5-0 | 4-0 to 5-0 | 10-0 to 11-0 |
| Muttra | 4 11 0 | 5 0 0 | 9 4 0 |
| Aligarh | 3 12 0 | 4 0 0 | 9 6 0 |
| Bulandshahr | 4 0 0 | 4 8 0 | 8 0 0 |

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1891—*continued*

| Districts. | Average wages per month. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer. | Syce or Horse-keeper. | Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith |
|---|---|---|---|
| | R a. p. | R a. p. | R a. p. |
| **N.-W. Provinces**—*contd.* | | | |
| *Sub-montane*— | | | |
| Ballia | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 7 8 0 |
| Azamgarh | 3 12 0 | 5 10 0 | 7 8 0 |
| Gorakhpur | 3 12 0 | 4-0 to 5-0 | 7-8 to 9-12 |
| Basti | 3 12 0 | 4-0 to 5-0 | 8-0 to 12-0 |
| Sháhjahánpur | 2 8 0 | 4 10 0 | 8-0 to 8-8 |
| Budaun | 3 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 8 0 0 |
| Pilibhit | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 10 0 0 |
| Bareilly | 3 12 0 | 4 0 0 | 7 8 0 |
| Moradabad | 3 8 0 | 4 8 0 | 7 8 0 |
| Naini Tal | 5 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 10 0 0 |
| Almora | 6 0 0 | 5 8 0 | 11 0 0 |
| Bijnor | 4 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 7 8 0 |
| Muzaffarnagar | 4 0 0 | 4 8 0 | 10-0 to 12-0 |
| Meerut | 5 8 0 | 5 8 0 | 13 8 0 |
| Saháranpur | 5 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 10 0 0 |
| Dehra Dun | 5 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 10 0 0 |
| Garhwál | 5 10 0 | 5 0 0 | 10-0 to 15-0 |
| **Oudh**— | | | |
| *Southern*— | | | |
| Partabgarh | 2 12 0 | 4 0 0 | 5-12 to 6-8 |
| Sultanpur | 3 12 0 | 5 0 0 | 7 8 0 |
| Rae-Bareli | 3 12 0 | 4 4 0 | 7 8 0 |
| Unao | 3 12 0 | 5 0 0 | 9-4 to 11-4 |
| Lucknow | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 11-4 to 15-0 |
| Hardoi | 3 12 0 | 5 0 0 | 9 6 0 |
| *Northern*— | | | |
| Fyzabad | 2 13 0 | 3 12 0 | 7-8 to 9-6 |
| Barabanki | 3 4 0 | 4 0 0 | 6-12 to 7-8 |
| Gonda | 3 0 0 | 3 8 0 | 8 0 0 |
| Bahraich | 3 0 0 | 4 8 0 | 8-0 to 10-0 |
| Sitapur | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 8 0 0 |
| Kheri | 4 0 0 | 4 8 0 | 7 0 0 |
| **Rajputana**— | | | |
| *Eastern*— | | | |
| Partábgarh | 7 8 0 | 5 10 0 | 15-0 to 16-14 |
| Bánswara | 5 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 11-4 to 18-12 |
| Meywar (Oodeypore) | 4-0 to 6-0 | 5-0 to 6-0 | 25-0 to 35-0 |
| Sirohee | 5 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 10 0 0 |
| Erinpura | 6 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 12 0 0 |
| Ajmere | 3-0 to 4-0 | 5-0 to 8-0 | 10-0 to 15-0 |
| Abu | 7 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 18 0 0 |
| Kishengarh | 4-0 to 5-0 | 5-0 to 7-0 | 4-11 to 15-12 |
| Boondee | 5 10 0 | 5 10 0 | 7-8 to 15-0 |
| Kotah | 4 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 7-8 to 8-0 |
| Jhallawar | 4-0 to 5-0 | 4-0 to 7-0 | 5-0 to 30-0 |
| Tonk | 5 10 0 | 5 10 0 | 7-8 to 15-0 |
| Jeypore | 2-0 to 3-0 | 3-8 to 6-0 | 7-8 to 12-4 |
| Kerowlee | 2 8 0 | . | 6-0 to 8-0 |
| Dholpur | 3-12 to 4-11 | ... | 7-8 to 10-5 |
| Bhurtpore | 1-8 to 3-0 | .. | 4-0 to 19-0 |
| Ulwur | 4-0 to 4-8 | 3-8 to 6-0 | 8-0 to 15-0 |
| Deoli Cantonment | 3-12 to 5-10 | 3-12 to 5-10 | 7-8 to 9-6 |
| Nusseerabad Cantonment | 6-0 to 7-0 | 6-0 to 9-0 | 10-0 to 15-0 |
| Hilly Tracts of Meywar | 5 4 0 | 4 9 0 | 9-6 to 15-0 |
| Bálmer | 5 8 0 | ... | 11 8 0 |
| Anádra | 7 0 0 | 6 0 0 | ... |
| Shahpoora | 5 10 0 | 5 10 0 | 7-8 to 15-0 |
| *Western*— | | | |
| Jodhpore | 9 11 0 | 6 12 6 | 11 10 0 |
| Jeysulmere | ... | ... | 15 0 0 |
| Bickaneer | 4 2 3 | 3 15 9 | 8-7 to 11-4 |
| **Central India**— | | | |
| Indore | 5 0 0 | 7 0 0 | 15 0 0 |
| Neemuch Cantonment | 5 10 0 | 7 0 0 | 12-0 to 13-0 |
| Goona | 4-0 to 5-0 | 4-0 to 5-0 | 12-0 to 15-0 |
| Gwalior | 4 11 0 | 6 0 0 | 11-4 to 15 0 |

## WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1891—*continued.*

| Districts. | Average wages per month. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer. | Syce or Horse-keeper. | Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | R a. p. | R a. p. | R a. p. |
| **Punjab—** | | | |
| *Southern—* | | | |
| Hissar | 5 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 10 0 0 |
| Ferozepore | 5 0 0 | 5 8 0 | 22 8 0 |
| Montgomery | 8 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 14 0 0 |
| *Central—* | | | |
| Gurgáon | 5 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 12 0 0 |
| Delhi | 5 10 0 | 5 10 0 | 11 14 0 |
| Rohtak | 6 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 9 5 4 |
| Karnál | 7 8 0 | 5 8 0 | 15 0 0 |
| Lahore | 5 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 15 0 0 |
| *Sub-montane—* | | | |
| Umballa | 7 8 0 | 5 0 0 | 12 9 4 |
| Ludhiána | 6 0 0 | 5 8 0 | 12 8 0 |
| Jullundur | 5 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 12 0 0 |
| Hoshiárpur | 5 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 10 0 0 |
| Gurdáspur | 5 10 0 | 6 0 0 | 15 0 0 |
| Amritsar | 7 0 0 | 5 8 0 | 14 8 0 |
| *Hills—* | | | |
| Simla | 6 9 0 | 6 1 6 | 15 0 0 |
| Kángra | 7 8 0 | 5 10 0 | 15 0 0 |
| *North-western—* | | | |
| Siálkot | 6 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 15 0 0 |
| Gujránwála | 5 8 0 | 5 8 0 | 13 8 0 |
| Gujrát | 4 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 10 0 0 |
| Jhelum | 5 10 0 | 6 0 0 | 15 0 0 |
| Ráwalpindi | 6 0 0 | 6 9 0 | 22 8 0 |
| Hazára | 7 0 0 | 7 8 0 | 22 8 0 |
| Pesháwar | 5 8 0 | 6 8 0 | 13 8 0 |
| Kohát | 12 0 0 | 8 0 0 | 24 0 0 |
| *Western—* | | | |
| Sháhpur | 4 10 0 | 6 0 0 | 13 0 0 |
| Jhang | 4 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 15 0 0 |
| Mooltan | 8 0 0 | 7 0 0 | 17 8 0 |
| Bannu | 6 9 0 | 6 0 0 | 15 13 4 |
| D. I. Khan | 5 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 21 2 8 |
| Muzaffargarh | 5 8 0 | 7 0 0 | 20 10 8 |
| D. G. Khan | 4 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 15 0 0 |
| **Sind and Baluchistan—** | | | |
| Karáchi | 12-0 to 20-0 | 12-0 to 15-0 | 25-0 to 40-0 |
| Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar) | 12 0 0 | 8 0 0 | 30 0 0 |
| Thar and Párkar (Umarkot) | 7-0 to 12-0 | 10 0 0 | 19-0 to 39-0 |
| Sukkur | 8 0 0 | 9 0 0 | 30 0 0 |
| Shikárpur | 12 0 0 | 8 0 0 | 24-0 to 30-0 |
| Upper Sind Frontier | 9 0 0 | 10 0 0 | 20-0 to 30-0 |
| Quetta | 15 0 0 | 13 0 0 | 35-0 to 40-0 |
| **Bombay—** | | | |
| *Konkan—* | | | |
| Karwar | 8 7 0 | 6 1 6 | 18-12 to 22-8 |
| Ratnágiri | 5 10 0 | 9 6 0 | 7-8 to 15-0 |
| Colába (Alibág) | 5 10 0 | 10 0 0 | 15-0 to 22-0 |
| Bombay | 11 0 0 | 9 8 0 | 27-8 to 42-0 |
| Tanna (Salsette) | 9 6 0 | 9 0 0 | 22-8 to 24-0 |
| *Deccan—* | | | |
| Dharwar (Hubli) | 8 0 0 | 8 0 0 | 12-0 to 16-0 |
| Belgaum | 6 8 0 | 9 0 0 | 18 0 0 |
| Sátara | 7 0 0 | 9 0 0 | 15-0 to 22-8 |
| Sholapur | 7 0 0 | 9 0 0 | 20-0 to 25-0 |
| Bijápur | 7 8 0 | 7 0 0 | 15-0 to 18-12 |
| Poona (City) | 8 0 0 | 10 0 0 | 17-0 to 22-8 |
| *Khandesh—* | | | |
| Ahmadnagar | 7 8 0 | 10 0 0 | 22 0 0 |
| Násik | 9 0 0 | 9 0 0 | 15-0 to 30-0 |
| Khandesh (Dhulia) | 6 0 0 | 7 0 0 | 12-0 to 15-0 |

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1891—*continued.*

| Districts. | Average wages per month. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer. | Syce or Horse-keeper. | Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | R a. p. | R a. p. | R a. p. |
| **Bombay**—*contd.* | | | |
| *Guserat*— | | | |
| Surat | 5-0 to 8-0 | 8-0 to 10-0 | 15-0 to 25-0 |
| Broach | 6 8 0 | 8 0 0 | 15-0 to 30-0 |
| Kaira | 4-11 to 6-9 | 8-0 to 10-0 | 9-6 to 22-0 |
| Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar) | 7 8 0 | 7 0 0 | 22 8 0 |
| Ahmadabad (Daskrohi) | 7 8 0 | 7 0 0 | 18 12 0 |
| Panch Máháls (Godhra) | 5 8 0 | 7 0 0 | 15-0 to 19-0 |
| Deesa Cantonment | 5 13 0 | 8 0 0 | 19 6 0 |
| *Kattywar*— | | | |
| Rájkot | 10 0 0 | 8 0 0 | 15-0 to 22-8 |
| **Central Provinces**— | | | |
| *Western*— | | | |
| Nimar | 6 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 15-0 to 20-0 |
| Khandwa-Ásirgarh Cant. | 6 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 15 0 0 |
| Hoshangabad | 6-0 to 8-0 | 6-0 to 10-0 | 12-0 to 30-0 |
| Betul | 4 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 15-0 to 20-0 |
| Chhindwára | 6 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 15 0 0 |
| Nágpur | 4 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 15 0 0 |
| Wardha | 5 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 15 0 0 |
| *Central*— | | | |
| Narsinghpur | 4 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 12-0 to 16-0 |
| Saugor | 5 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 10 0 0 |
| Damoh | 4 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 10-0 to 13-0 |
| Jubbulpore | 5 0 0 | 5-0 to 6-0 | 12-0 to 13-0 |
| Baghalkhand (Sutna) | 4 8 0 | 5 0 0 | 9-12 to 21-0 |
| Mandla | 4 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 10-0 to 12-0 |
| Seoni | 3 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 12 0 0 |
| Bálaghát | 3 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 12 0 0 |
| Bhandára | 4 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 15 0 0 |
| Chanda | 4 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 12-0 to 15-0 |
| *Eastern*— | | | |
| Biláspur | 4 0 0 | 7 0 0 | 16 0 0 |
| Raipur | 4 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 10-0 to 15-0 |
| Sambalpur | 4 0 0 | 3 8 0 | 12 0 0 |
| **Berar**— | | | |
| Buldána | 6 0 0 | 7 0 0 | 18 0 0 |
| Básim | 10 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 18 0 0 |
| Akola | 7 8 0 | 7 0 0 | 22 0 0 |
| Ellichpur | 7 0 0 | 7 0 0 | 20 0 0 |
| Amraoti | 7 0 0 | 7 0 0 | 22 0 0 |
| Wún | 8 0 0 | 7 0 0 | 15 0 0 |
| **Nizam's Territories**— | | | |
| Secunderabad | 5-0 to 7-0 | 5-0 to 7-0 | 13-0 to 30-0 |
| Boláram | ... | 6-0 to 8-0 | 15-0 to 30-0 |
| Chadarghat | 7 12 0 | 8 0 0 | 15 0 0 |
| **Madras**— | | | |
| *Malabar Coast*— | | | |
| Malabar | 7 5 8 | 6 11 2 | 15 9 10 |
| S. Canara | 6 14 0 | 6 12 0 | 18 2 0 |
| *South, central*— | | | |
| Coimbatore | 5 4 0 | 5 13 4 | 17 8 0 |
| Nilgiris | 7 8 0 | 8 8 0 | 23 12 0 |
| Salem | 3 5 4 | 5 0 0 | 11 8 0 |
| *Central*— | | | |
| Bellary | 5 5 0 | 7 0 0 | 16 14 0 |
| Anantapur | 5 10 0 | 7 0 0 | 20 0 0 |
| Cuddapah | 7 8 0 | 7 8 0 | 15 0 0 |
| Kurnool | 5 10 0 | 5 10 0 | 18 12 0 |
| *East Coast, north*— | | | |
| Ganjam | 4 6 3 | 5 4 0 | 9 12 8 |
| Vizagapatam | 5 0 0 | 5 8 0 | 13 1 0 |
| Godávari | 5 12 0 | 5 8 0 | 15 6 0 |

WAGES OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOUR FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1891 —*concluded.*

| Districts. | Average wages per month. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer. | Syce or Horse-keeper. | Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith. |
| | R a. p. | R a. p. | R a. p. |
| **Madras** —*contd.* | | | |
| *East Coast, central*— | | | |
| Kistna | 6 10 8 | 7 5 4 | 18 4 0 |
| Nellore | 5 8 0 | 6 12 0 | 17 8 0 |
| *East Coast, south*— | | | |
| Madras | 6 0 0 | 5 12 0 | 14 5 4 |
| Chingleput | 4 6 0 | 4 12 0 | 12 14 8 |
| N. Arcot | 5 9 7 | 6 6 5 | 16 6 5 |
| S. Arcot | 5 1 4 | 6 3 4 | 12 11 4 |
| Tanjore | 6 3 2 | 6 3 2 | 15 0 0 |
| Trichinopoly | 6 2 11 | 7 0 0 | 13 12 0 |
| *Southern*— | | | |
| Tinnevelly | 5 4 0 | 6 10 8 | 13 5 4 |
| Madura | 6 0 0 | 6 0 0 | 14 8 6 |
| **Mysore**— | | | |
| Mysore | 7 8 0 | 6 0 0 | 15 0 0 |
| Bangalore | 5-0 to 10-0 | 7 0 0 | 22 8 0 |
| Kolar | 7 0 0 | 7 0 0 | 15 0 0 |
| Tûmkûr | 7 8 0 | 6 0 0 | 15-0 to 22-8 |
| Hassan | 5-8 to 7-8 | 7 8 0 | 22-8 to 30 |
| Kadur | ... | 7 8 0 | 22 8 0 |
| Shimoga | 2-8 to 5 | 3-0 to 8-0 | 10-0 to 25-0 |
| Chitaldroog | 5 0 0 | 7 0 0 | 15 0 0 |
| **Coorg**— | | | |
| Coorg | 7-8 to 9-6 | 8 0 0 | 22 8 0 |
| Aden | ... | 13-0 to 15-0 | 30-0 to 37-8 |

J. F. FINLAY,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

## (STATISTICS).

### IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED AND INDIGO.

*Statement showing in maunds the import of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, Bombay Town and Karachi, during the month of January 1892, compared with the corresponding period of the years 1890 and 1891.*

| Whence exported. | COTTON, RAW. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CALCUTTA. | | | BOMBAY TOWN. | | | KARACHI. | | | TOTAL. | | |
| | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. |
| | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. |
| Madras | ... | | .. | 48 | 580 | .. | .. | .. | ... | 48 | 580 | .. |
| Bombay | .. | .. | ... | 323,686 | 406,339 | 270,066 | ... | ... | .. | 323,686 | 406,339 | 270,066 |
| Sindh | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 46,379* | 26,064* | 26,014 | 46,379 | 26,064 | 26,014 |
| Bengal | 7,171 | 3,299 | 7,764 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,171 | 3,299 | 7,764 |
| North-Western Provinces and Oudh | 141,999 | 65,777 | 23,713 | 183,241 | 143,105 | 48,580 | 123 | ... | ... | 325,363 | 208,882 | 72,293 |
| Punjab | 12,761 | 3,326 | ... | 35,464 | 22,361 | 260 | 29,436* | 7,701* | 1,520 | 77,661 | 33,388 | 1,780 |
| Central Provinces | ... | 491 | 25 | 35,525 | 30,647 | 5,954 | ... | ... | ... | 35,525 | 31,138 | 5,979 |
| Berar | ... | 52 | 1,249 | 263,886 | 305,045 | 206,141 | ... | ... | ... | 263,886 | 305,097 | 207,390 |
| Assam | 6,163 | 947 | 762 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| Rajputana and Central India | 7,233 | 5,205 | ... | 129,137 | 174,273 | 80,517 | ... | ... | ... | 6,163 | 947 | 762 |
| Nizam's Territory | .. | ... | .. | 37 | 691 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | 136,370 | 179,478 | 80,517 |
| Mysore | ... | . | ... | ... | .. | . | ... | .. | ... | 37 | 691 | 13 |
| TOTAL | 175,327 | 79,097 | 33,513 | 971,024 | 1,083,041 | 611,531 | 75,938 | 33,765 | 27,534 | 1,222,289 | 1,195,903 | 672,578 |

| Whence exported. | WHEAT. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CALCUTTA. | | | BOMBAY TOWN. | | | KARACHI. | | | TOTAL. | | |
| | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. |
| | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. |
| Madras | ... | .. | ... | - | | . | . | . | . | .. | | ... |
| Bombay | .. | ... | . | 51,105 | 143,964 | 42,033 | .. | . | | 51,105 | 143,964 | 42,033 |
| Sindh | .. | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | 147,138* | 258,047* | 39,891 | 147,138 | 258,047 | 39,891 |
| Bengal | 62,314 | 47,265 | 75,852 | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | 62,314 | 47,265 | 75,852 |
| North-Western Provinces and Oudh | 71,003 | 88,714 | 203,319 | 2,700 | 687 | 76,931 | ... | .. | ... | 73,703 | 89,401 | 280,250 |
| Punjab | 9,000 | 38,573 | 2,244 | 25,628 | 9,824 | 50,430 | 546,287* | 461,591* | 245,178 | 580,915 | 509,988 | 297,852 |
| Central Provinces | 4,350 | 918 | 1,139 | 338,060 | 556,328 | 286,633 | .. | ... | . | 342,410 | 557,246 | 287,772 |
| Berar | ... | ... | ... | 22,678 | 19,013 | 10,698 | .. | ... | . | 22,678 | 19,013 | 10,698 |
| Assam | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | . | . | . | .. | .. | ... |
| Rajputana and Central India | ... | ... | .. | 91,682 | 38,950 | 106,769 | .. | .. | . | 91,682 | 38,950 | 106,769 |
| Nizam's Territory | ... | . | . | ... | . | ... | .. | | ... | . | . | ... |
| Mysore | ... | | | | .. | . | ... | | ... | . | ... | ... |
| TOTAL | 146,667 | 175,470 | 282,554 | 531,853 | 768,766 | 573,494 | 693,425 | 719,638 | 285,069 | 1,371,945 | 1,663,874 | 1,141,117 |

| Whence exported. | LINSEED. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CALCUTTA. | | | BOMBAY TOWN. | | | KARACHI. | | | TOTAL. | | |
| | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. |
| | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. |
| Madras | . | . | ... | 787 | ... | .. | .. | .. | ... | 787 | . | .. |
| Bombay | | . | .. | 14,155 | 74,425 | 25,396 | ... | .. | ... | 14,155 | 74,425 | 25,396 |
| Sindh | | | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| Bengal | 67,810 | 2,37,031 | 67,396 | . | . | ... | ... | .. | .. | 67,810 | 2,37,031 | 67,396 |
| North-Western Provinces and Oudh | 20,119 | 4,81,123 | 56,862 | 505 | 5,192 | 1,732 | ... | ... | ... | 20,624 | 4,86,315 | 58,594 |
| Punjab | . | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | . |
| Central Provinces | 1,292 | 1,115 | 7,014 | 10,316 | 78,027 | 28,800 | ... | ... | ... | 11,608 | 79,142 | 35,814 |
| Berar | | . | | 17,703 | 59,232 | 13,166 | ... | ... | ... | 17,703 | 59,232 | 13,166 |
| Assam | 88 | 779 | 1,370 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 88 | 779 | 1,370 |
| Rajputana and Central India | 341 | 8,934 | 10,308 | 1,620 | 11,572 | 10,186 | ... | .. | ... | 1,961 | 20,506 | 20,494 |
| Nizam's Territory | . | | ... | 12,966 | 41,170 | 38,305 | ... | ... | ... | 12,966 | 41,170 | 38,305 |
| Mysore | . | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | .. | ... | .. |
| TOTAL | 89,650 | 7,28,982 | 1,42,950 | 58,052 | 2,69,618 | 1,17,585 | ... | ... | 1 | 1,47,702 | 9,98,600 | 2,60,536 |

| Whence exported. | INDIGO. | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CALCUTTA. | | | BOMBAY TOWN. | | | KARACHI. | | | TOTAL. | | |
| | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. | 1890. | 1891. | 1892. |
| | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. | Mds. |
| Madras | . | ... | .. | | | 6 | | | ... | | .. | 6 |
| Bombay | ... | ... | ... | | | 191 | | | ... | .. | ... | 191 |
| Sindh | ... | ... | . | | | .. | | | 553 | ... | . | 553 |
| Bengal | 6,258 | 233 | 4,846 | | | .. | | | | 6,258 | 233 | 4,846 |
| North-Western Provinces and Oudh | 1,145 | 967 | 3,391 | Not available. | Not available. | .. | Not available. | Not available. | . | 1,145 | 967 | 3,391 |
| Punjab | ... | 1,051 | | | | 2 | | | 593 | ... | 1,051 | 595 |
| Central Provinces | ... | . | .. | | | . | | | .. | ... | ... | . |
| Berar | ... | ... | ... | | | ... | | | . | ... | ... | .. |
| Assam | ... | ... | . | | | ... | | | .. | ... | . | . |
| Rajputana and Central India | . | ... | ... | | | 148 | | | ... | .. | | 148 |
| Nizam's Territory | ... | ... | ... | | | ... | | | . | . | | ... |
| Mysore | .. | ... | .. | | | . | | | . | . | | ... |
| TOTAL | 7,403 | 2,251 | 8,237 | .. | .. | 347 | .. | .. | 1,146 | 7,403 | 2,251 | 9,730 |

* Exclusive of river trade.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE,
*Calcutta, the March 1892.*

E. C. BUCK,
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## RAILWAY STATISTICS.

### No. XLVIII OF 1891-92.

### APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

*N.B.*—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

| Latest Return received. | Railways. | Average receipts per mile per week in 1890. | Week ending 14th March, 1891. Total mean length open. | Week ending 14th March, 1891. Receipts. Total. | Week ending 14th March, 1891. Receipts. Per mile open. | Week ending 12th March, 1892. Total mean length open. | Week ending 12th March, 1892. Receipts. Total. | Week ending 12th March, 1892. Receipts. Per mile open. | Total Receipts from 1st April, 1890, to 14th March, 1891. | Total Receipts from 1st April, 1891, to 12th March, 1892. | Total Increase in 1891-92. | Total Decrease in 1891-92. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *State Lines worked by Companies.* | R | Miles. | R | R | Miles. | R | R | R | R | R | R |
| 12th March, 1892 | East Indian | 539 | 1,526 | 9,75,416 | 639 | 1,525 | 10,05,545 | 659 | 4,16,89,533 | 4,63,52,934 | 46,63,401 | ... |
| Ditto | Patna-Gya | 175 | 57 | 11,428 | 200 | 57 | 12,396 | 217 | 5,30,480 | 5,32,665 | 2,185 | ... |
| Ditto | Bengal and North-Western (a) | 132 | 705 | 94,595 | 134 | 755 | 95,740 | 127 | 44,08,395 | 45,00,882 | 92,487 | ... |
| Ditto | Lucknow-Bareilly section, R. K. R. | 63 | 141 | 9,704 | 69 | 199 | 17,536 | 88 | 4,13,984 | 5,25,147 | 1,11,163 | ... |
| Ditto | Bengal-Nágpur | 101 | 831 | 95,219 | 115 | 831 | 1,58,869 | 191 | 28,02,667 | 58,88,514 | 30,85,847 | ... |
| Ditto | Indian Midland (b) | 90 | 752 | 85,400 | 114 | 752 | 1,16,198 | 155 | 34,59,151 | 46,11,607 | 11,52,456 | ... |
| Ditto | Rajputana-Malwa | 200 | 1,672 | 4,99,666 | 299 | 1,672 | 5,00,000 | 299 | 1,73,27,573 | 2,04,07,407 | 30,79,834 | ... |
| Ditto | Southern Mahratta | 85 | 1,044 | 1,16,083 | 111 | 1,044 | 82,939 | 79 | 43,61,682 | 44,10,632 | 48,950 | ... |
| Ditto | South Indian (c) | 166 | 779 | 1,23,903 | 159 | 948 | 1,32,268 | 140 | 62,07,029 | 66,81,021 | 4,73,992 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 225 | 7,507 | 20,11,414 | 268 | 7,783 | 21,21,491 | 273 | 8,12,00,494 | 9,39,10,809 | 1,27,10,315 | ... |
| | *State Lines worked by the State.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12th March, 1892 | North Western (d) | 219 | 2,395 | 5,54,266 | 231 | 2,424 | 5,98,279 | 247 | 2,56,15,701 | 3,08,40,192 | 52,24,491 | ... |
| Ditto | Oudh and Rohilkhand | 205 | 692 | 1,68,380 | 243 | 692 | 1,85,991 | 269 | 68,57,948 | 81,70,785 | 13,12,837 | ... |
| Ditto | Eastern Bengal | 291 | 777 | 2,11,382 | 272 | 777 | 1,65,980 | 214 | 1,17,18,596 | 1,09,82,026 | ... | 7,36,570 |
| Ditto | Bengal Central (e) | 103 | 125 | 14,202 | 114 | 125 | 15,040 | 120 | 7,06,596 | 7,17,488 | 10,892 | ... |
| Ditto | Nalháti | 71 | 27 | 1,714 | 63 | 27 | 2,590 | 96 | 94,925 | 86,586 | ... | 8,339 |
| Ditto | Cherra-Companyganj | 45 | 8 | 416 | 52 | 8 | 457 | 57 | 18,113 | 17,614 | ... | 499 |
| Ditto | Jorhát | 44 | 28 | 1,243 | 44 | 28 | 1,133 | 40 | 58,183 | 60,515 | 2,332 | ... |
| Ditto | Burma (f) | 190 | 556 | 1,42,452 | 256 | 615 | 1,99,127 | 324 | 53,95,388 | 58,18,681 | 4,23,293 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 220 | 4,608 | 10,94,055 | 237 | 4,696 | 11,68,597 | 249 | 5,04,65,450 | 5,66,93,887 | 62,28,437 | ... |
| | *Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12th March, 1892 | Great Indian Peninsula (g) | 505 | 1,492 | 11,97,325 | 802 | 1,492 | 11,07,278 | 742 | 3,80,19,871 | 4,13,99,314 | 33,79,443 | ... |
| Ditto | Bombay, Baroda and Central India | 540 | 461 | 3,16,561 | 687 | 461 | 3,28,000 | 711 | 1,23,59,165 | 1,32,33,883 | 8,74,718 | ... |
| Ditto | Madras | 218 | 840 | 1,79,524 | 214 | 840 | 1,96,131 | 233 | 91,76,567 | 88,98,800 | ... | 2,77,767 |
| | TOTAL | 424 | 2,793 | 16,93,410 | 606 | 2,793 | 16,31,409 | 584 | 5,95,55,603 | 6,35,31,997 | 39,76,394 | ... |
| TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE) | | 202 | 14,908 | 47,98,879 | 322 | 15,272 | 49,21,497 | 322 | 19,22,21,547 | 21,41,36,693 | 2,19,15,146 | ... |
| | *Assisted Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12th March, 1892 | Delhi-Umballa-Kalka | ... | 162 | 17,632 | 109 | 162 | 19,938 | 123 | (h) 34,262 | 9,94,883 | 9,60,621 | ... |
| Ditto | Tárakeshwar | 248 | 22 | 8,562 | 389 | 22 | 6,216 | 283 | 2,85,549 | 2,73,130 | ... | 12,419 |
| Ditto | Rohilkhand - Kumaun (Company's section) | 90 | (i)67 | 6,785 | 101 | (i)67 | 12,188 | 182 | 3,08,199 | 3,60,775 | 52,576 | ... |
| Ditto | Dibru-Sadiya | 127 | 78 | 9,131 | 117 | 78 | 10,838 | 139 | 4,84,462 | 4,82,546 | ... | 1,916 |
| | TOTAL | 128 | 329 | 42,110 | 128 | 329 | 49,180 | 149 | 11,12,472 | 21,11,334 | 9,98,862 | ... |
| | *Lines owned by Native States and worked by Companies.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12th March, 1892 | The Nizam's Guaranteed State | 140 | (j)354 | 49,736 | 140 | (j)354 | 50,839 | 144 | 24,48,970 | 26,87,698 | 2,38,728 | ... |
| Ditto | Mysore section, S. M. R. | 77 | 296 | 24,606 | 83 | 311 | 26,019 | 84 | 11,68,703 | 12,74,115 | 1,05,412 | ... |
| Ditto | The Gaekwar's Dabhoi | 57 | 72 | 4,919 | 68 | 72 | 4,750 | 66 | 1,91,694 | 1,89,964 | ... | 1,730 |
| Ditto | The Gaekwar's Mehsána | 41 | 68 | 4,731 | 70 | 93 | 6,010 | 65 | 75,875 | 2,04,967 | 1,29,092 | ... |
| Ditto | The Gaekwar's Petlád | 71 | 13 | 954 | 73 | 13 | 1,260 | 97 | (k)41,929 | 57,446 | 15,517 | ... |
| Ditto | Kolhápur | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 | 2,186 | 75 | ... | (l)74,306 | 74,306 | ... |
| | TOTAL | 104 | 803 | 84,946 | 106 | 872 | 91,064 | 105 | 39,27,171 | 44,88,496 | 5,61,325 | ... |
| | *Lines owned by Native States and worked by State Ry. Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12th March, 1892 | Rájpura-Bhátinda | 101 | 108 | 17,950 | 166 | 108 | 14,582 | 135 | 5,25,210 | 5,85,492 | 60,282 | ... |
| | *Lines owned and worked by Native States.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12th March, 1892 | Jodhpore-Bikanir | 58 | 124 | 9,293 | 75 | 292 | 20,900 | 72 | 3,63,603 | 7,63,892 | 4,00,289 | ... |
| Ditto | Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar | 91 | 334 | 41,547 | 124 | 334 | 27,628 | 83 | 14,80,272 | 13,44,218 | ... | 1,36,054 |
| Ditto | Morvi | 60 | 94 | 5,103 | 54 | 94 | 4,913 | 52 | 2,96,442 | 2,93,004 | .. | 3,438 |
| | TOTAL | 78 | 552 | 55,943 | 101 | 720 | 53,441 | 74 | 21,40,317 | 24,01,114 | 2,60,797 | ... |
| | GRAND TOTAL | 246 | 16,700 | 49,99,828 | 299 | 17,301 | 51,29,764 | 296 | 19,99,26,717 | 22,37,23,129 | 2,37,96,412 | ... |

(a) Includes the Tirhoot State Railway. Although for convenience classed among the State railways, the Bengal and North-Western section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(b) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi State Railway.
(c) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway.
(d) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(e) Although for convenience classed among the State railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(f) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay and Mu Valley Railways.
(g) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Wardha Coal, Khámgaon and Amráoti State Railways.
(h) Total receipts from 1st to 14th March 1891.
(i) Includes 12 miles of joint line belonging to the Lucknow-Bareilly Railway worked over by the Rohilkhand-Kumaun Railway.
(j) Includes the Bezvada extension and 3 miles worked over twice by each train.
(k) Total receipts from 5th May 1890 to 14th March 1891.
(l) Total receipts from 21st April 1891 to 12th March 1892.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Lt.-Col., R. E.,*
*Offg. Dy. Secretary.*

CALCUTTA, *the 24th March, 1892.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

## (EMIGRATION.)

### ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1892.

*No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.*

| | Fiji. | | | | Total. | | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Proportion of women to men. | Male. | Female. | |
| Under 2 years | 9 | 8 | 17 | 46·96 women per every 100 men. | 9 | 8 | 17 |
| From 2 to 10 years | 29 | 23 | 52 | | 29 | 23 | 52 |
| „ 10 to 20 „ | 28 | 15 | 43 | | 28 | 15 | 43 |
| „ 20 to 30 „ | 253 | 123 | 376 | | 253 | 123 | 376 |
| „ 30 to 40 „ | 32 | 9 | 41 | | 32 | 9 | 41 |
| „ 40 to 50 „ | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | |
| Above 50 years | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... |
| Grand Total | 351 | 178 | 529 | ... | 351 | 178 | 529 |

*No. 2.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for Embarkation.*

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Orissa | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Western Bengal | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Central „ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Eastern „ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Behar „ | 38 | 11 | 49 | ... | 38 | 11 | 49 |
| North-Western Provinces | 188 | 144 | 332 | ... | 188 | 144 | 332 |
| Oudh | 91 | 21 | 112 | ... | 91 | 21 | 112 |
| Central India | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Punjab | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | 3 |
| Nepal and Native States | 31 | 2 | 33 | ... | 31 | 2 | 33 |
| Mixed Bombay and Madras | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Grand Total | 351 | 178 | 529 | ... | 351 | 178 | 529 |

*No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.*

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brahmins and high castes | 49 | 16 | 65 | ... | 49 | 16 | 65 |
| Agriculturists | 137 | 60 | 197 | ... | 137 | 60 | 197 |
| Artisans | 20 | 4 | 24 | ... | 20 | 4 | 24 |
| Low caste | 106 | 80 | 186 | ... | 106 | 80 | 186 |
| Musulmans | 39 | 18 | 57 | ... | 39 | 18 | 57 |
| Christians | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Grand Total | 351 | 178 | 529 | ... | 351 | 178 | 529 |

| MEMORANDUM. | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Hindus | 312 | 160 | 472 |
| 2. Musulmans | 39 | 18 | 57 |
| 3. Christians | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 351 | 178 | 529 |

E. C. BUCK,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

# PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENT.

### SCALE OF SUPERIOR ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER 1892.

No. 55 T. E., dated Calcutta, the 24th March 1892.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 135 T. E., dated the 21st October 1887.

" " letter No. 53 T. E., dated the 17th March 1888, to the Director General of Telegraphs.

Read also—

Public Works Department letter No. 169 T. E., dated the 24th September 1891, to the Director General of Telegraphs.

Public Works Department letter No. 47 T. E., dated the 18th March 1892, to the Director General of Telegraphs.

OBSERVATIONS.—The ultimate scale of the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department fixed in accordance with clause II of Public Works Department Resolution No. 135 T. E., dated the 21st October 1887, and the scales for the half-years ending 31st March and 30th September 1892, respectively, compare as follows :—

| ULTIMATE SCALE. | | SCALE FOR HALF-YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1892. | | SCALE FOR HALF-YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1892. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Class and Grade. | Number. | Class and Grade. | Number. | Class and Grade. | Number. |
| I . . . | 1 | I . . | 1 | I . . | 1 |
| II . . . | 1 | II . . | 1 | II . . | 1 |
| III . . . | 2 | III . . | 2 | III . . | 2 |
| IV, 1st grade . | 4 | IV, 1st grade . | 4 | IV, 1st grade . | 4 |
| IV, 2nd " . | 10 | IV, 2nd " . | 10 | IV, 2nd " . | 10 |
| IV, 3rd " . | 12 | IV, 3rd " . | 12 | IV, 3rd " . | 12 |
| V, 1st " . | 12 | V, 1st " . | 17 | V, 1st " . | 13 |
| V, 2nd " . | 13 | V, 2nd " . | 15 | V, 2nd " . | 13 |
| VI, 1st " . | 14 | VI, 1st " . | 11 | VI, 1st " . | 11 |
| VI, 2nd " . | 15 | VI, 2nd " . | The remainder (5) . | VI, 2nd " . | The remainder (9). |
| | 84 | | 78 | | 76 |

2. The numbers in the various grades of the " ultimate scale " for a strength of 84, which was fixed upon as the necessary normal strength of the Department, were adjusted under instructions from the Secretary of State in such a manner as to give promotion to the grades below Class IV (1) in certain approximate periods of time that were considered fair and reasonable.

3. Under clause II of Public Works Department Resolution No. 135 T. E., dated the 21st October 1887, the Government of India, under instructions from

the Secretary of State, reserved power to vary the numbers in the grades to any extent that might be necessary to adjust the rate of promotion to the approximate time-periods.

In para. 15 of Despatch No. 13 T., dated 25th August 1887, the Secretary of State said: "It must be clearly understood that, as soon as the condition of the Department admits of it, the normal scale must be reverted to, and that, later, whatever reduction may be thought possible, should be carried out by making proportional reductions in all the grades. The initiative in taking these steps must be left to the Government of India, and I leave also, for your further consideration, the manner in which the reductions should be made on the occurrence of vacancies."

4. The effect of the retirements that have taken place under the special rules sanctioned in Public Works Department Resolutions Nos. 136 and 128 T. E., dated, respectively, the 21st October 1887 and 11th August 1888, has been to reduce the strength of the Superior Establishment of the Department to 76, 20 officers having retired under the terms of these Resolutions. The numbers in the various grades for a total strength of 76, proportionate to the numbers for an ultimate scale of 84 as shown in para. 1 *supra*, are as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Class I, II and III | 4 |
| „ IV (1) | 4 |
| „ IV (2) | 9 |
| „ IV (3) | 11 |
| „ V (1) | 11 |
| „ V (2) | 12 |
| „ VI (1) | 12 |
| „ VI (2) | 13 |

The officers of the blocked years remaining in the Department will now all receive either permanent promotion, or temporary promotion in the place of officers absent on furlough, to class IV, 3rd grade. The result of the depletion of the Department by retirements, and the cessation of recruitment between the years 1872 and 1878, is that officers now coming forward for promotion to Class V, 1st grade, have only between 12 and 13 years' service; and a comparison between the numbers allotted to Class V, 1st and 2nd grades, in the scale for the half-year ending 31st March 1892, and the correct proportionate numbers in those grades as shown above, proves that the period has now arrived when the scale must be re-adjusted to suit the reduced aggregate strength. The numbers for the half-year ending 30th September 1892 have consequently been fixed on this basis. The numbers assigned to the grades in Class IV are fixed with reference to the number of Superintendent's charges; those assigned to the grades in Class V are in each case better than the correct proportionate numbers in those grades; but the excess numbers have been allowed during the half-year ending 30th September 1892 in order to give promotion to deserving officers.

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ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing be forwarded to the Director General of Telegraphs, for information and guidance, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

J. G. FORBES, *Colonel, R.E.,*
*Secy. to the Government of India.*

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